

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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OCEAN FREIGHT RATES

The evidence given by Mr. Henry M. Clemenson, General Manager of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, before the Special Committee of the House of Commons, a report of which was given in yesterday's Guardian, opens up a variety of questions which the layman will no doubt ask and which no one can, or will, answer satisfactorily. Mr. Clemenson is an authority on the subject and the views he expressed are significant as well as interesting. The subject of ocean freight rates has been a live one for several years. The King government, it would appear, in seeking to provide a remedy, has acted hastily and in ignorance of the underlying principles governing ocean freights. It is significant that the report of the notorious W. T. R. Preson, upon which the government founded its peculiar remedy, has been flatly contradicted by Mr. Clemenson as well as by many others and few there are who look for betterment from the costly remedy proposed. But that by the way.

The layman will ask, "why is it that ocean freight rates, now so high as to be almost prohibitive do not satisfy shipowners?" The inference from conditions as they are, is that shipowning is poor business yet the world's plutocrats are shipowners and the business of shipbuilding is one of the greatest in the world.

According to Mr. Clemenson's statement, and he is in a position to know, the world's tonnage in ships is 60,000,000 tons and Great Britain owns only one third of it. From this we would infer that there is abundant competition to keep freights down, yet freights are so excessive as to hamper international business and yet the business does not pay!

Another inference from Mr. Clemenson's statement is that taxation of the bulk of all business, is largely to blame for the unprofitability of shipping. He mentions port charges, overhead and interest on capital invested among the leeches which draw the blood out of the business. All lines of business are subject to these or similar charges, yet most of them pay.

Is it possible that shipowners, like the rest of us, want too wide a margin of profit. It is a well known fact that the more money a man or a corporation makes the more margin of profit it will take to keep him or it in the position which his or its money-making entitles them to. It is possible also that the palatial service demanded by the travelling public today makes the maintenance of ships more expensive than when travelling was a more modest undertaking than it is today, and all steamship lines are made up of freight and passenger carriers. The trader who makes a modest living by shipping cattle and produce, no doubt pays on his freight a proportion of the cost of maintaining the palatial passenger ships.

The excessive ocean freight rates are very probably due to the causes which have put railway freight rates beyond the reach of the ordinary shipper, namely, overhead, salaries, costly equipment—and the margin of profit demanded by the investor.

MAKING TALK

According to our recent Ottawa despatches, the Liberal members, having run out of talk that could be interpreted to have any relation to the debate on the budget, still under discussion, have started to discuss the war. This is a fruitful topic; volumes have been written and said about it but any one of these volumes may be re-visited and said over again. The budget debate must be kept up till the Liberal ultimatum, namely that whether there shall be an election

this year, depends upon the government's majority on the budget, has been fully grasped by the Progressives. The threat that a small majority for the government will mean an immediate election will appeal strongly to those Progressives whose grip on the \$4,000 indemnity may be loosened by the election. This is now the only reason for prolonging a debate that was exhausted weeks ago. Mr. Archambault, member for Chambly Vercheres, resurrected some rumors of six or seven years ago about alleged mismanagement of the war in the belief that they will both prolong the debate and prove of service in the province of Quebec. This is a sample of what is going on at Ottawa and for what the country is paying!

EDITORIAL NOTES

Y. M. C. A. boy gymnasts tonight. —Alas! "Sunshine Jane's" philosophy has given place to "Black Maria's" in Victoria Row.

The celebration of the City of Rome's 2678 anniversary, this week makes us feel very young and verdant.

Scotch hard and soft coal is being imported into Charlottetown. The former should be welcomed as displacing the American inferior variety, but the latter is regrettable in the extreme when we have Nova Scotia's coal at our door waiting to be worked.

It is interesting to note that Mrs. Haldane of Cloan, Perthshire, mother of Lord Haldane, who was Labour's Chancellor of the Exchequer, has just celebrated her hundredth birthday, holding a family gathering. She saw one of the first balloons ascend in Scotland, and clearly recollects Stephenson's first locomotive. She remembers, too, the days when roadside gibbets were a familiar sight, and man-traps were set for poachers. She was born in Sussex, and when she moved with her family to Northumberland the journey was made in a curlicue, and took ten days the time nowadays takes seven hours.

The generosity of the Marquis of Curzon and other estate owners in Great Britain in "endowing" the country with old and historic castles is not altogether so disinterested as may appear. Land and succession duties, county and other taxes are now so burdensome, that such castles have become a serious liability instead of an asset. County magnates all over have been gifting them to the country or municipalities, but both Government and councils have been looking the "gift horses" in the mouth, and in not a few instances have refused them. Only quite recently the King refused such a bequest in Wales from the late Lord Dundonald.

A Wireless Bill is before the British House of Commons, which when it becomes law will be largely incorporated into similar legislation for Canada. Evidence on the bill was taken by a committee, and the most interesting point discussed from a listener's points of view was how etheric waves should be defined. The question is made more complex owing to the fact that medical and scientific electrical instruments give out these waves. If all these waves are to be included, it would mean that doctors would have to apply for wireless licenses. Prof. A. M. Low, of the Radio Association, is a member of the Committee, and says that the Committee has resolved, in order to check the chaos resulting from perpetual interference, to advise that authority should be given to the Postmaster-General in the Bill to inflict direct penalties upon interferers.

Notes By the Way

Among the many projected railways which the King Government is committed to construct is another into the Peace River country. The Canadian Pacific Railway is already there. The population of the district is not merely small but is much less than it was before the war. The Toronto Globe tells that in 1919 it was estimated that there were in the Peace River region 30,000 settlers. But the war and falling price of wheat "brought about an exodus so serious that not less than half the settlers vanished" abandoning their lands and buildings. Only two million bushels of grain were shipped out last year, not one third of the former maximum.

The principal Liberal organ in Canada being also the advocate of the Government plan of building another railway into the Peace River region, cannot be supposed to exaggerate the measure of the decay of the settlement there which it speaks of as "dry rot." So we have there, on the extreme border of civilization and far separated from any other settlement, a population of 15,000 or less, who already has a railway outlet and want another.

Why should another line be built? The Globe tells its readers in the first few lines of its column-and-a-half article under the headline, "Peace River Cries Out." Here is the beginning of the story:

Speaking in Edmonton, Oct. 10, 1924 the Premier of Canada said: "There is north of this city a vast tract of land that is crying out for development. The Peace River country is immense and among the richest in Canada. I pledge myself that as soon as it is humanly possible the great Peace River country will be given that means of railways that will bring to the people of that country the outlet that has been so long delayed and will open up the country."

The National Railway must be extended to Peace River because Premier King has promised it! The Globe tells that "the C. P. R. at present operates a roundabout route to Edmonton." And it argues that "the need for energetic action is urgent because the chiefs of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific cannot agree upon some plan of relief." It is quite natural that the "chiefs" of the two systems cannot agree "to build a new and competitive line, when the one existing line does not pay and the population to be served has fallen off by one half in a few years."

Fifteen million dollars is what the Globe says, may be required for the Pacific outlet, that is, for the westward extension from Peace River to the Pacific Ocean. The National outlet to the eastward will involve 140 miles of main line and 180 miles of branch lines, and the purchase or rental of the line connecting Edmonton and Dunvegan the cost of which has been guaranteed by the Alberta government. But this is not all or nearly all, for even the Globe mentions "The interest charges during construction and the inevitable operating deficits before the lands are opened up and settled." So there are millions only to be guessed at above the \$15,000,000 specified.

Where is the money to come from? It must be borrowed. Borrowed and added to the Dominion's huge debt. The railway debt is already so big that even the government press has been suggesting that it be "written off." The Globe suggests that "a part of this sum might well be charged against immigration account." This seems to be the limit of reckless absurdity. For under the Mackenzie King regime the exodus has outrun the inflow of settlers.

What is the greatest hindrance to immigration today? Is it not the railway debt piled upon the war debt, and the yearly railway deficits piled upon both like Pelion upon Ossa? These with the huge burden of taxation growing greater from year to year are the spectres that frighten immigrants from our shores and speed the flight of our native born population. And what plan could be devised to this end by the worst enemies of our over-redloaded Dominion than to build hundreds of miles of new railways to serve a back settlement which already has a railway and has lost half its population within a few years past?

We hear and read much in these times of overhead and fix-charges, of interest unpaid and of increasing railway deficits that overshadow the Dominion like a winter cloud. Already they have shut out the sunlight of hope and prosperity from our fair land. And the clouds grow blacker and more portentous, threatening a blizzard of disaster under the reckless borrowing and spending of the government of the day. What will the end be?

Marriage And Divorce

Excerpts from The Yale Review (Jan. '25).

Robert Grant, Formerly Judge for Suffolk County, Mass.

The true stigma that attaches to the American divorce and remarriage situation today lies not so much in the increase of divorces as in the widely prevalent substitution of the false for the true in contempt of law and in sheer pursuit of personal happiness at any cost. An increasing number of people in the United States who pride themselves on their everyday respectability think nothing of stealthily hoodwinking the courts in order to obtain what would otherwise be refused them.

It is significant that at least 80 per cent of all our divorces are uncontested. A contested divorce in the United States takes care of itself, hinging on reasons which if proved are all-sufficient. But the vast majority of uncontested cases are grounded in fraud, the true cause, disaffection, falling short of the statute. This necessitates collusion and false or exaggerated testimony, or else temporary residence in a more accommodating jurisdiction in order to obtain what is unobtainable in one's domicile.

This practice is dependent for its vitality on 48 separate systems of marriage and divorce laws. The need for reform has been mooted for two generations. There is a measure now before Congress which promises to bring it to pass, and partly under fresh auspices.

The resolution introduced by Senator Arthur Capper, proposing an Amendment to the Constitution relative to marriage and divorce laws, owes its inception to the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The women, sensitive to the reproach that the latest figures (1922) show the proportion of marriages to divorces in the United States as only 7.6 to 1 and that nothing practical is being done to check this, have initiated this crusade.

Those active in the present movement are less concerned at the rising tide of divorce than eager to do away once and for all with the hideous ambiguity, child of fraud, that leaves man or woman technically married to different persons at the same time, and guilty of adultery, bigamy, or safe marriage according to the side of a state border on which he or she happens to be. This desideratum could be secured by a very few words. The proposed Amendment reads: "The Congress shall have the power to make laws which shall be uniform throughout the United States, on marriage and divorce . . . and the care and custody of children affected by an nulment of marriage or divorce."

At present, control over marriage and divorce rests wholly in the individual States. With the transfer of this power, one national law would supersede the existing repugnant miscellany, dealing a deathblow to the present confusion and fitting from State to State for sinister purposes. By the terms of the Bill accompanying the proposed Amendment it is provided that the enforcement of the national Act shall be in the courts of the States and not in the federal courts, thus obviating new expense and the disarrangement of existing legal machinery. This provision should be borne in mind.

The Uniform Marriage and Divorce Bill actually filed is necessarily tentative. That Congress will refuse to pass a Bill either too stringent with respect to the grounds for divorce or too onerous in its impediments to marriage may be taken for granted; public sentiment would not sanction it. In substance the proposed Bill is a well-considered measure. Among its provisions are (1) that before a marriage license may issue both parties must have made application to the proper authorities two weeks in advance, accompanied by a statement under oath concerning various matters, including physical and mental condition; (2) that no license (except by order of a judge, under special circumstances) shall be issued to a male under 18 or a female under 16; (3) that no license shall be issued to a male between 18 and 21 or a female between 16 and 18 without the consent of parent or guardian.

The grounds for divorce specified in the Bill are five: "adultery, cruel and unhuman treatment, abandonment or failure to provide for a period of one year or more, incurable insanity, conviction of an

infamous crime." Upon the granting of a divorce neither party may marry for a year.

These grievances are a fairly representative cross section of the divorce statutes of the various States. The important fact to register is that the grounds set forth in the tentative Bill correspond almost exactly to those in the Uniform Divorce Act prepared by the State Commissions on Uniform Legislation. It is the moment to many people up to the present has been to secure ultimate uniformity by piecemeal methods. Considerably more than 25 years have elapsed since the advocates of national uniformity in various fields, assembled in Washington and devised the plan of State Commissions on Uniform Legislation. The important service of these commissions merits only praise. At the same time it is undeniable that their efforts to obtain endorsement of the pattern laws prepared by them to stabilize marriage and divorce have been pitifully meagre. Late figures show adoption of their uniform Divorce Act by only 3 States. At this rate of progress the crack of doom will be in sight before there is complete uniformity.

And let it be set down here that the force of the phrase, "the strength of a chain is its weakest link" could be nowhere greater than in this connection. Conformity that meant adoption by most of the States but left the others, even though only three or four, at large, would merely perpetuate the present carnival of law evasion and hypocrisy by substituting a few migratory Meccas for a wider choice. The sole cure for our demoralizing license is absolute uniformity in our marriage and divorce laws from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A few loopholes would leave us exactly where we are at present. A national statute and this alone would obliterate completely the opportunities for clandestine evasion of the law of one's domicile and restore the nation's self-respect by confronting it with the real issue—are our grounds for divorce as enacted to control or are our domestic malcontents to continue to obtain what they want by constant duplicity? Let us either welcome with open arms incompatibility as a ground for divorce or cease to masquerade as moralists by deliberate hoodwinking of our courts by falsehood.

Our Spiritual need of an Interstate Marriage and Divorce law is quite as great as was our economic need of an Interstate Commerce law. All it involves is a compromise of local customs that will weld for the common good disastrously conflicting contradictions of theory and practice into harmony. What true merit is to be found in keeping the separate laws of 48 States individual and intact concerning a matter that affects all the people of the nation so vitally and homogeneously as marriage and its severance?

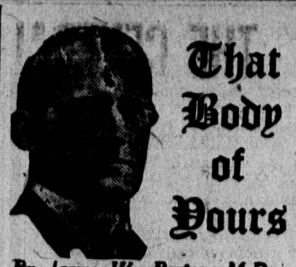
The reform is certain to come for the American does not tolerate fraud indefinitely.

HE REDDEMS AND CROWNS:—Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies, Psalm 103: 1, 4.

PRAYER:—Lord, may Thy Grace sufficient ever be, provided that we may not forget Thee.

MOTHERHOOD  
Thou shalt have grace where glory is forgot;  
The love all luminous in the world's last night;  
Thy children's arms shall be thy necklace bright,  
And all love's roses clamor to thy coil,  
And if a storm one steadfast star should blot  
From thy pure heaven, God's angels shall reigh;  
The lamps for thee, and make the darkness white;  
The hills of His love shall be thy lot!  
He shall give all His angels charge of thee;  
Thy coming and thy going shall be known.  
Their steps shall shine before thee radiantly,  
Lest thou shouldst dash thy foot against a stone.  
The cross still stands, Who shall that love condemn  
Whose mother-lips kissed Christ at Bethlehem?

Character Reading  
Finely chiselled lips show a highly sensitive and artistic nature and great sympathy is shown. Men and women with this kind of mouth make splendid helpmates through the journey of life.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

A THOUGHT ABOUT EPILEPSY

From time to time a new cure to epilepsy is brought forward, and the evidence presented is rather conclusively. However, in a few months or perhaps longer, the "fix" returns, and another so called cure is put aside.

Some years ago remarkable results were obtained in one hospital by the removal of a portion of the large intestine. In a series of cases in every patient they began to return again in some in four months others in eight months to a year, and so forth, although perhaps a dozen cases were still free two years afterwards.

Brilliant results were obtained also by the removal of the appendix in a series of cases but the attacks recurred after varying periods.

Now your family doctor will tell you that by strict diet, avoiding overeating, he has been able in many cases to keep the number of attacks down by at least fifty per cent.

Other physicians report that by the simple method of washing out the stomach, they have been able to keep patients almost free from attacks.

Notwithstanding all these systems of treatment by the stomach and intestine, our nerve specialists still attribute epilepsy or "fits" to some derangement in the brain itself.

They readily admit that the stomach and intestine, and the diet are factors of some kind, but the trouble is one of the nervous system itself.

One of our British physicians is again stressing the point that the intestine is the important factor, and is responsible for symptoms of the brain and nervous system.

He points out that in a series of epileptic studies from every angle, that is the blood, urine, intestinal residue, teeth, tonsils, and so forth that the one thing that he found in every case was a slow acting intestine with constipation.

You can understand that many of these folks live in the shadow of the attacks, and are therefore really depressed.

They do not "mix" with others, play games, or take any exercise. The result is just this "stagnation," almost "stoppage," of waste material along the intestines.

The standard remedy, the bromides is perhaps the best at hand, but it is terribly depressing to all the functions of the body.

It would appear that our best results are still obtained by attention to diet, and the stimulation of intestinal movement by exercise.

Glowing Tribute To Island Artist

Islanders, successful Islanders, are found everywhere, and Vermont is no exception to the rule. Perhaps fewer Islanders settle in any other Northern State of the Union, nevertheless some are found here, and they have learned to love her green hills, any pleasant valley, and the true New England Spirit of the people, their generousity, true hospitality, their loyalty and devotion to duty and principle. And who would not love Vermont next to the dear little Island girl in the seat? For here is scenery; here are landscapes, mountains and glens, lakes, rivers, streams, sunsets unsurpassed. Indeed, anywhere.

But it is not of Vermont I would write, but of a successful Islander with whom I recently spent a very happy day: Mr. Allyn Bishop, of Newport, photographer and artist whose work is very widely known.

Mr. Bishop is first an Islander. How quickly the hours fled as we talked together about old days and people, and the events of the "ploughed" Island from Cape Bear to Tignish. At length, we walked down to his Studio, and there after much coaxing—Mr. Bishop is very modest—I gleaned a few facts for which I was seeking; for in my own town his genius was made known to me by everyone to whom I communicated, with pride that I was from "the Island."

Mr. Bishop was born in Guernsey Cove. At the age of thirteen, with his parents, he moved to Dover. There he resided for three years, when he moved to Frenchfort where his father purchased a farm and upon which he remained until his death three or four years ago.

When nineteen years of age, Mr. Bishop left home and wended his way to Boston where he attended school and later entered a Commercial College where he pursued a business course for two years. But business did not appeal to him—for the lover of the aesthetic must needs express his soul in the beautiful—he must create—and so he studied retouching and etching on negatives under Bert Crawford a well known expert. Then for some years he worked for variety of experience in all the leading Studios of Boston, meanwhile becoming a member of a famous Art Club where pictures were criticized by expert critics. By these means he became well grounded in the fundamentals of Art: Composition, balance, light, shade, etc. In 1906 Mr. Bishop found his way to Newport and has been successful since in the highest degree. Time and again he has had flattering invitations to larger centres but Mr. Bishop loves the hills and the landscapes of Vermont and can not be bought to make a change.

Art critics have found A. Allyn Bishop's photos to compare favorably with the best in the world. The "Photo Era" America's leading Photographic Magazine reviewed his work in an article, part of which I here quote: "The Success of A. A. Bishop of Newport, Vt., at the New England Convention in Boston, in August, was phenomenal. Both the Grand Portrait Award and the first prize in the Regular Portrait Class were won by him. It is straight photographic portraiture of the best sort, depending for the success upon no dodges or subtleties of any kind."

He participated for the first time in 1908 in the portrait competitions at the New England Convention where he won the first prize in portraiture in the following year he entered a print in the Grand Portrait Class, open to the world, and was awarded a gold medal—the first and only prize—likewise winning first award in the regular Portrait Class. The following year he won first prize, thus making three consecutive successes.

In a more recent edition "Photo Era" said: "The Association picture-exhibition was a treat and an education, the artistic standard surpassing that of any previous convention. The high and refined atmosphere was due to the great pictorial advance shown by such eminent workers as Bishop, Goldensky, Garo and Sykes. A. Allyn Bishop, who carried off the prize three years in succession, had five prints which went ahead of his former high standard."

Mr. Bishop is a portrait painter as well in this work he has gained distinction, no less than marvelous when one considers that in it he has had no instruction. Yet his whole 325 who paid for admissions on paid only 50 cents, the receipts would be \$162.50 and not \$160.50, as the Patriot claims, but many paid 75 cents as Mr. Gaudet admits when he says "the majority" paid 50 cents. It is taking the Patriot a lot of space to straighten this matter out and, as one of the supporters of the Orchestral Society who has never missed their recitals, I should like the Patriot to explain this seeming contradiction.

I am Sir, etc.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

MORE EXPLANATION WANTED  
Sir—I am indebted to the Patriot for its attempt to explain the discrepancy between its editorial statement and the report of its critic, but it does not go far enough. The Patriot tells us editorially this evening "aer. were about 250 persons present and the total receipts were as already stated \$160.50."

On the same page, Mr. W. A. Gaudet, Secretary Charlottetown Orchestral Society, says "We had only 325 paid admissions, the majority at 50 cents."

In the previous sentence Mr. Gaudet says the prices of the tickets were 50 and 75 cents. If

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To dress any Cut, Bruise, Burn, Scald, or Scratch with Zam-Buk means that pain is soothed away—that injured skin is instantly protected against poisonous germs—that natural healing is hastened.  
Even wounds that have taken "bad ways," and obstinate cases of Eczema, Psoriasis, Ulcers, Ringworm and Piles, are all successfully treated by this wonderful herbal balm.

Splendid For SKIN TROUBLES  
First attempt ranked high in the estimation of the critics. His second gave perfect satisfaction and sold for three hundred dollars. His third attempt was of Ex-Governor Prouty which commanded a high figure and today hangs in the Governor's room at the Capital. He has painted many with equal success. Wm. Holt a well known Art Critic in speaking of Mr. Bishop's portrait painting said: "Having visited the different galleries of New York and London including the National Gallery of London, Mr. Bishop's work could be exhibited in any one of the above with credit."

Something About Our Mail Order System  
Sometimes you find it impossible to come to the city to purchase your drug wants or perhaps you have a prescription and cannot conveniently bring it to our store.

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The demand for our butter has so greatly increased that we are now in a position to handle a much larger quantity of HIGH GRADE Cream.

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