

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1924

OUR WOOL INDUSTRY

Since January 1923 twenty mills manufacturing woollen textiles have been closed. One of these, that of Boyd Caldwell & Co., Ltd., of Perth, Ont., closed its doors a few weeks ago. A statement issued by the President of the Company, says:

"Our woollen mill in Perth is closed down. One hundred and twenty-five employees, many of whom own their own homes in Perth, are out of work, and there is in Perth no industry which can absorb them. We have been manufacturing woollen textiles since 1867, and since that time our mill has only been closed once, immediately preceding the introduction of the National Policy of 45 years ago.

"The closing down is due to the fact that the wages paid in Great Britain are one-half the wages paid in Canada, together with the depreciated currency, and that these factors are not taken into account when fixing the duties. Our main competition comes from Great Britain, although at present the French competition is becoming very serious."

This statement tells its own story. Strayed for the want of some protection from foreign competition the mill was closed down immediately before the introduction of the National Policy, 45 years ago. Under the protection afforded by that National Policy, the mill flourished and prospered. Its employees built their homes and raised their families in the town and the town grew and prospered.

In 1897 the British preference was instituted, for what had appeared to be good and laudable reasons. It would help the motherland and it was an evidence of loyalty on the part of Canada. Many Canadian mills, although doubtless hit were able to stand the strain of competition. Then came the war, depreciation of currency, cheap labor in England and the competition became so keen that many Canadian mills were driven out of business and the rest will go out unless there is an immediate change.

Why should Canada sacrifice its industries in order that British industries should flourish? We gave Britain preferential duties on her manufactures but Britain did not in any way reciprocate. It was hoped that inter-imperial preference would follow the one-sided preference given by Canada but a majority of the people of the United Kingdom as indicated by the last election are wedded to their worship of free trade. The only mutually beneficial preference that one country can give another must be based on reciprocal relations, otherwise it is suicidal on one side and all to the benefit of the other.

The competition between Canada and the motherland in the textile business is not merely a competition between manufacturer and manufacturer but between the cheap labor in England and the living wage labor of Canada. The British laborer receives on an average about half or less than half what the Canadian laborer receives. The former lives in poverty; the latter lives and has a right to live in comparative comfort and it is in no way desirable that he should starve in order that our mills and our factories could compete successfully with those of Great Britain or elsewhere and is, as at present operating, injurious to Canada and not appreciated practically by the British people. In view of the judgment of the people of Great Britain on the question of inter-imperial preference, the whole question must be reconsidered.

PRIME MINISTER'S INACCURACIES

The Ottawa Journal says editorially of Premier King's speech on the address that it was "an excellent example of what a parliamentary speech should not be. He shouted, declaimed, waved his arms, quoted statistics and dry-as-dust excerpts; and there was not one glint of wit or humour nor an image nor an epigram to lift his aspersions above the level of mere platform mediocrity," continuing the Journal says:

Nor was the manner of Mr King's speech saved by its substance. We despair of being able to correct all the inaccuracies that he crowded into two terrible hours, but take as an example his statement that whereas the increases in the public debt in 1921 and 1922 respectively were 92 and 81 millions, the increase last year was but 31 millions while this year there would be no increase at all. Surely the Prime Minister knows better than that. For what are the simple facts? Surely that Mr. King's Government has changed the system whereby instead of making loans to the Canadian National Railways—among the chief reasons for the debt increases in 1921 and 1922—the railways now resort to bond issues. These issues, as any child could have told Mr. King, are guaranteed by the Government of Canada, and in every possible sense, are just as much a debt as if the money were voted by Parliament in the old way. Consequently, the 50 million dollar bond issue on behalf of the Canadian National, floated this year, increased the public debt to that extent; an amount which, added to the 31 million dollar increase which the Prime Minister admitted for 1922, makes a total clear increase in the public debt under Mr. King of \$81,000,000.

And this is but one example—almost picked at random—of what we shall charitably call the Prime Minister's reasoning. The entire speech, indeed, was literally weighed with misstatements and inaccuracies which, however valuable for campaign literature, ought not to be perpetrated in the House of Commons.

Yet perhaps one should not be too hard on Mr. King; his position is a trying one. Mr. Fielding and Sir Lomer gone; Mr. Motherwell and Mr. Murdoch not gone; revolt in the Maritimes; the wounds of Kent and Halifax still open; Quebec showing signs of apostasy; some of the rats that infest all parties scampering to leave the Liberal ship; the country critical and querulous—these things are enough to try a soul more brave and serene than Mr. King's. Yet he need not worry—for the present. For over there across the floor—the party "angularly opposite"—the old "dilapidated annex" of the Government ran true to form. How they pounded their desks when Mr. King revealed that he wasn't going to the country! That dreadful nightmare of having to go back to the farm, with all its drudgery, back where there would be no more fat indemnity cheques, no more bright lights, no more of the gold and glitter of the Capital—Mr. King dispersed it for them as the sun banishes morning mists. What matters it that the precise altitude of the Free Trade flag on Mr. King's flagpole is not known! What matters anything so long as there is something that is not an election! And so Mr. King will stay in office. He will stay there so long as there is an embattled farmer in the House to rally to his support. We shall be lucky, indeed, if Mr. Forke doesn't try to scuttle the constitution and delay the election for ten years.

Notes by the Way

Some timid persons might be afraid that if the indemnity of Members were cut below Ten Dollars a day for a four weeks' session the politicians might all go on strike. They need have no fears! Candidates are a crop that never fails. They were quite as plentiful when the pay was \$200 per session as they were after the Salary Grab that made it \$500. The only difference that long experience enables us to note is that in those earlier days they had much more important matters to deal with, they worked harder, opened their daily sitting at the appointed hour and did not shrink at sitting six days in the week.

Premier Blair when he was at the head of the New Brunswick Government had three sittings of the House daily. Beginning at ten o'clock in the morning with an hour's recess for the midday meal and another hour for supper before the evening sitting. The facts are recalled by the "Galley Man" in a recent issue of the St. John Telegraph Journal. Members did not take a three days week-end and start the weeks' work on Tuesday in those times. A strong man was at the head of affairs, a man of resolute will and driving power and he pushed the Province business to a conclusion in three or four weeks from opening day. Still there were plenty of candidates!

House of Commons at \$4,000 per; Local Legislature at \$200 or \$500, and as many candidates in one case as the other. City Council, no pay at all and still plenty of candidates seeking election. Such is the record. Surely that settles any question of scarcity of candidates. Here are some dates of opening closing and length of sessions under the Blair regime in New Brunswick, taken from the Parliamentary Guide:

Table with 3 columns: Opened, Closed, Days. Rows: Apr. 12, 1883 - May 3 - 22; Feb. 26, 1884 - Apr. 1 - 32; Feb. 26, 1885 - Apr. 6 - 40; Feb. 26, 1886 - Apr. 2 - 36

Those were the dates of beginning and ending of four successive sessions of the New Brunswick Legislature. The days include all the Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays. Four successive sessions in four successive years were completed within 130 days, an average of 32½ days each. Take a later period in the N. B. Legislature. We skip over many other sessions equally brief:

Table with 3 columns: Opened, Closed, Days. Rows: Feb. 13, 1896 - Mar. 20 - 35; Feb. 4, 1897 - Mar. 13 - 37; Feb. 10, 1898 - Mar. 18 - 36

These three successive sessions were completed in 108 days, an average of less than 36 days each. And it must be borne in mind that New Brunswick has more than four times as many people to be governed and legislated for as has Prince Edward Island.

The advantages of a short session are many. A short session is a saving of money to the Province. It saves no inconsiderable sum in lighting and heating the Legislative Building, in the pay of sessional officials and employees, and in daily public printing; it saves the time of Members, to some of whom at least their time is valuable; it saves many columns and pages of reporting, type-setting, proof-reading and printing speeches of needless length in the newspapers. And better even than these desirable things, the short, busy session saves the self-respect of the useful Members and the respect and honor in which the House is held by the thinking people of the Province.

In recent years the Legislature had fallen into sad disrepute. It was by far the most unpunctual assembly of any kind that attempted to transact either public or private business in Prince Edward Island. It met at any old hour except the hour appointed. If a caucus was on, and there was one every few days, the House did not open for one, two or three hours beyond the set time. It carried on business from time to time without a quorum of Members present. A Government divided by conspiracies, and factions left the House without guidance from day to day to the disgust of its own supporters as well as the Opposition.

We confidently hope and trust that the new House will take warning from the faults and failures of the old one. It is expected to practice economy in money and in words, to meet punctually on time and attend with diligence to the public business. If a Member cannot give his time and best effort during the full working days of one month in the year to the affairs of the Province without taking a week off now and

The Public Forum

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

DR. GEORGE DUNCAN AND SCOTLAND.

Sir.—As many in our province know something about the father of the Rev. Dr. George Duncan of Montreal, it may be of interest to them to read the following from the "The Christian World" written by "Shon Campbell": "There is widespread interest in the selection of Dr. George G. D. S. Duncan, of Montreal, as nominee for the vacancy in Govan Parish Church. Govan is looked upon as one of the most honourable and most numerous churches in the Church of Scotland. It has been described as the largest industrial parish in the country, and situated as the church is in the midst of a teeming population, there are extraordinary demands on the minister's time and strength. Under Dr. John MacGillchrist, who left recently for Oldmachar Cathedral, the work of the parish was splendidly organized with a staff of workers in charge of its various departments, and it will be no light matter for the next minister to maintain the traditions in this respect. Since the memorable ministry of Dr. John MacLeod, who was one of the most prominent High Churchmen in the Church of Scotland, the services in Govan Church have been somewhat more 'advanced' than the average Presbyterian service in Scotland. Before Dr. Duncan went to Canada, ten years ago, he had risen to an important position in the Church of Scotland, for he had succeeded the famous Dr. James MacGregor in St. Cuthbert's Edinburgh all his early associations were with Glasgow and the West of Scotland. He was born in the parish manse at Bridge of Weir, where his father, the late Dr. Thomas Duncan (formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. I.), was minister, and he received his education and ministerial training at the High School and University of Glasgow. It is understood that Dr. Duncan, according to the rules governing the election of ministers in the Church of Scotland, has given his express consent to his nomination for the vacancy at Govan, and return from Canada is, therefore, regarded as only a question of time.

I am, sir, etc., R. M. B. Souris.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

GERANIUMS

By Theodosia Garrison

Of all the flowers East and West like geraniums the best. In gingham gowns they seem to dress, Yet lose no whit of comeliness. Of wholesome things they make one think—

Of apples and new milk to drink, And pleasant neighbors met to talk About the porch and garden walk, And Joan and Darby, smiling still At posies on their window-sill.

They are as commonplace and bright As books and tea and candle-light And all about them is the scent Of home and comfort and content. Roses and romance have their place, But here's an old friend's honest face. And who would trade so good a thing For all the brief coquettes of the spring?

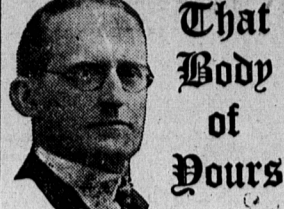
Of all the flowers East and West I like geraniums the best.

then for his private business, he should not have sought to be elected. A record of attendance might be kept as is done in other Legislatures with deduction of pay for absence if frequent or prolonged.

We speak of these things because of the loose, slipshod habits and practices of the past. These are not mere party matters. They are matters which call for the earnest co-operation of the Leader of the Government and the Leader of the Opposition both of whom we assume to be disposed toward diligence, and promptitude in business. It will require some effort to get out of the old ruts and establish the new and better order of things but it will be found to be well worth while if the effort is made. And just in proportion as the House becomes more punctual in its meeting, more diligent in pressing forward the public business will it regain the respect of the country and both the Government and the Opposition will share in the general approval of all.

Your Birthday

March 10.—You have a keen understanding of human nature. Women like you and trust you, and the friendship and love you inspire is lasting. You have no real enemies. You will probably travel



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

By Jas. W. Barton, M.D.

POOR APPETITE

A physician in attempting to put weight on a patient is often up against a stiff proposition. With the overweight person the problem is not so complicated, because in every case the reduction in the amount of food intake, with an increase in the amount of exercise taken will give results—sometimes startling—but always some results. But with the very thin person, the very first obstacle he meets is the lack of appetite, no desire for food. He is absolutely sound in every way, and yet from the very lack of food he becomes almost like skin and bones.

What is the matter? I told of a case in a former article where a chap had fasted for nearly four weeks. After resuming food again he found that he had practically lost his desire for food.

There did not seem to be anything that really tempted him. There are other people who have actually not had enough food for such a length of time that when food became more plentiful, found that they had no appetite for it. There are others who imagine that they have a form of stomach ailment that will give further trouble by eating food of any kind, and they cut their daily supply down below the actual needs of the body.

There are others also that have gone through some unusual circumstances, or experienced some emotional disturbances, and they also find that they have no desire for food.

Some people also experiment on themselves with different diets to see just what suits them best. This is often done even when they are in perfect health, and know they are in perfect health. This also often leads to loss of appetite entirely.

What is the matter in all these cases? Simply that the brain, the seat of the mind, has gone a little astray temporarily in the matter of food. Is it serious?

It can be serious, because if you don't eat, you'll die. That's a straight fact. However the cure in all these cases is to be able to assure the patient by the X-Ray or other means that no organic trouble exists. The next step is supplying wholesome food (not soft soaps) that requires some chewing. It is just here that the physician, by straight wholesome advice is able to effect the cure. Medicine is of no avail in these cases.

Lest We Forget

MONDAY, MARCH 10

MARCELLO MALPIGHI

Italian anatomist and physiologist, the founder of microscopic anatomy, was born near Bologna, Italy, March 10, 1628. After lecturing medicine in various Italian universities, he went to Rome as physician to Pope Innocent XII.

HENRY CAVENDISH

English chemist and physicist, died March 10, 1810. He discovered nitric acid, and was the first who, by inductive experiments, combined oxygen and hydrogen into water.

DUDLEY BUCK

American composer and organist, was born at Hartford, Conn., March 10, 1839. He wrote many cantatas and much church music.

GENERAL McCLELLAN

(George Brinton) American soldier, who at one period held command of Union armies in the Civil War, crossed the Potomac River March 10, 1862 in an advance into Virginia. He became Governor of New Jersey, and was the father of former Mayor McClellan of New York City.

Wife of the former Secretary of the Interior, who is reported seriously ill at her home in El Paso, Tex. Mr. Fall conspicuous figure in the oil lease scandal investigation, rested in St. Louis on his way to El Paso, where he was summoned by Mrs. Fall's illness. He was accompanied by a nurse and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jack Fall.



NEW ENGRAVING BUREAU HEAD

Major Wallace M. Kirby, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, appointed by President Coolidge as Acting Director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, succeeding Louis A. Hill, resigned.

Forgot to Take The Oath So He Loses His Seat

(Canadian Press)

LONDON, March 7.—Major John Jacob Astor, has vacated his seat in the House of Commons under circumstances almost unique in Parliamentary history. One of the rules of Parliament is that a member is not allowed to vote before taking the oath. Major Astor was in Egypt when the new Parliament was elected, and up to the present has had no opportunity to take the oath.

On making his first appearance in the House of Commons on Tuesday, Major Astor voted in a division, forgetting that he had not yet taken the oath, or, possibly, unaware of the rule there was against such voting. Under the rules he automatically vacates his seat in the Lower House and must seek re-election. He probably will be returned unopposed.

Major Astor, intends to pay the fine of £500 prescribed for the offense, according to the Westminster Gazette. The money will go to the Treasury. The paper adds that it is not proposed to pass an act of indemnity in parliament to cover the case.

February Shows Decrease in Canadian Debt.

(British United Press)

OTTAWA, Ont., March 7.—A decrease in the net debt of Canada, increased ordinary revenue and decreased ordinary expenditure during the month of February is shown in the monthly statement issued this morning through the Finance Department.

During the month, the net debt decreased by \$1,226,429, standing on Feb. 29 at \$2,410,162,174. The figures issued today also cover 11 months of the present fiscal year, and show a decrease in the debt of Canada amounting to \$15,681,611, when comparison is made with the 11 months period of 1922-1923. The total ordinary revenue for 11 months ending February 29 last was \$363,964,298 as compared with \$354,876,569, or an increase of \$9,087,729. The ordinary expenditure amounted to \$280,237,469, for 11 months, a decrease of \$4,877,601 from the total for 11 months of 1922-23 which was \$285,115,070.



MRS. FALL, wife of the former Secretary of the Interior, who is reported seriously ill at her home in El Paso, Tex. Mr. Fall conspicuous figure in the oil lease scandal investigation, rested in St. Louis on his way to El Paso, where he was summoned by Mrs. Fall's illness. He was accompanied by a nurse and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jack Fall.

Woman is Freed From Murder Charge.

(Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, Mar. 7.—A woman's right to kill in defense of her honor was upheld by a grand jury sitting in the criminal court of Hull, Que. this morning. When it returned "no bill" freeing Mrs. Jean Baptiste Rebillard from a charge of murder against her in connection with the killing of Albert Turcotte, neighbor, at her home on February 12 last.

Bitter Attack On Henry Ford In U. S. House

(Canadian Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A bitter attack on Henry Ford was delivered in the House today by Representative La Guardia, Republican New York, during debate on the bill providing acceptance of the Ford offer for muscle shoals. The New York representative declared that if given muscle shoals, Ford would become the industrial King of the nation, and that it was possible in the event of war that he might be "bound on a peace ship trying to get the boys out of the trenches. He added that the only persons Mr. Ford in the last war got away from the trenches was his own son."

For Representative La Guardia said, "through insidious propaganda" was responsible for the massacre of the Jews in Poland in 1919 and 1920. To give him muscle shoals, he said, "would make Teapot Dome look like petty larceny."

Royal Securities Corporation Limited. Bond Buyers Choose Corporation Issues. In view of the present cost of living, average investors are seeking higher interest yields than can be obtained from Government and Municipal Bonds at current prices. Many of them are turning to high grade Corporation Bonds which may still be purchased to yield 6.50% to 7%. May we send you a selection of such Bonds? If so, write—

Toilet Soaps. All the leading lines at Manufacturers Prices. Our 5c values are trade winners. Special number 3 in box. Retail 15c per box. Ask our salesmen to tell you. Baird - Thomas - Scott, Ltd. Truro, N. S. "SERVICE and SATISFACTION"

MESSRS. C. M. Lampson & Co's Spring Sale Will Commence ON MARCH 27, 1924. Fine furs, such as Fox of all kinds, Beaver, Otter, Lynx, Fisher, etc. intended for the Spring Sale, should be in New York not later than the morning of March 7, 1924. Staple articles, such as Skunk, Opossum, Muskrat, Mink, Raccoon, Bear, Wolf, etc., reaching New York by the morning of March 14, 1924, should arrive in London in time for inclusion in the Sale. Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., expect that January Sale prices will be maintained at the Spring Sale, and they recommend the shipment of Skunk, Opossum, Mink, Muskrat, Raccoon, Wolf and Fox of all kinds. Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., report that deliveries from the January Sale have been excellent, which is an indication of healthy business conditions in the European market.

Job Printing. A fundamental in printing is that satisfied customers are one's best advertisement. By satisfying our customers we have steadily built up our job printing business. Our volume of business in this line is now five times the volume of two and a half years ago—nearly double that of a year ago—and is still growing. We have satisfied others—we can satisfy you. PRICE... QUALITY... PROMPTNESS. The Guardian Central Printery. 136 Prince St., CHARLOTTETOWN