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FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1927

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING"

IT was only natural the Leader of the Opposition should have felt a little flustered on Budget night when he followed the Premier, whose Great Budget Speech was the general theme of discussion yesterday.

Mr. Saunders is not of the calibre statesmen are made, whatever his other qualities may be. He is too diffuse, too much given to making assertions without accurate information behind them, or too politically indolent to delve up the facts for himself. The consequence is he makes rambling general statements, and quotes figures without much regard as to whether or not they will stand the test of analysis.

This is just how he opened out his speech in reply to the Premier on Wednesday night. He admitted his figures were different from those of the Premier and confessed that both could not be right. He then proceeded to argue along the beaten track of his late Leader, ex-Premier Bell, on the principle that if he repeats his fallacious statements often enough, his own party, at least, will believe them. That may be good Liberal propaganda, but it is bad statesmanship.

The data and figures remain as Premier Stewart has given them from the Provincial Auditor's Public Accounts; and the proof of them may be readily found in the substantial facts that during the Liberal regime taxation was increased and the ordinary liabilities were increased; whereas under Premier Stewart's Conservative regime both taxation and ordinary liabilities have been reduced.

These facts cannot be controverted by mere sooth-sayings, for they touch the pockets of the electors who are thus in a position to judge for themselves.

WAR CLOUDS.

GREAT BRITAIN and all the other members of the world-wide British Empire are, above all things, anxious that peace shall be maintained. They wish for time in which to develop their resources, expand their industries, and pay their debts. But France and Italy and other European nations seem to be making ready for more war. Having experienced the terrible evils resulting from war, they yet hesitate to throw down their arms, and live the hum-drum life of peace, industry and prosperity. Russia, too, is, apparently a large-sized trouble maker. To spread the Bolshevist idea to the East and break up the power of Great Britain in India, Persia and China is just now the chief object of her propagandists. The internecive turmoil of China gave her the opportunity to perform her "knavish tricks" among the Orientals; and the end is not yet. Meantime, Great Britain and the United States particularly, have been forced to provide against the emergency of war for the protection of the lives and property of their subjects. So far they have been successful in preventing any great loss of the lives or property of those who belong to their nations. Their movements are directed by ernest and sagacious men who have at heart the interests of their own nations and of the world at large.

THE OLD AGE PENSIONS BILL.

THE Old Age Pensions Bill is now running the gauntlet of the Senate, and while there are different expressions of opinion there seems to be but one real opinion, namely, that the bill is absolutely useless. The Liberal Senators are generally supporting it because it [illegible] Government measure, but [illegible] are praying that the [illegible] Opposition will de[illegible] thus throw the onus of defeat on the Conservative party. The Conservatives are divided into two groups on the question. One group wants to throw the bill out at once. The other group wants to let it pass and thus throw upon its sponsors the onus of its failure. The latter appears to be the most practical attitude. The bill as it stands cannot be of any benefit without provincial sanction and that sanction has already been refused. The best way to show how inadequate the bill is, is to pass it and try it out. That will be the most effective question that can be given it.

OUR PROSPERITY GUAGE.

IT is pointed out by the Royal Securities Corporation that the general prosperity of the Canadian people now depends more or less directly on the production and marketing at a satisfactory price of certain agricultural products—chiefly, if not entirely, purchased by Europe—and of certain mineral and forest products whose destination is mainly the United States.

The production and the market value of nearly all the important export products of the Dominion reached an unusually satisfactory level in the fiscal year just ended. At the end of the last fiscal year, the exports of Canada stood at the record-breaking figure of $1,315,000,000, while the imports, not yet swelled by the expenditure resulting from this prosperity, remained at $927,000,000.

It is pointed out that "any notable increase in the export trade of the Dominion is invariably followed, at a short distance, by a sharp increase in imports." But we still retain a favorable balance of trade, estimated by Mr. Robb, the Finance Minister, at $250,000,000.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It came in like a lamb and went out like a lion all right.

The sick and the orphans have reason to bless Premier Stewart for the measure of relief his Budget affords them.

The Caledonian Club invited Hon. C. Gavin Duffy to lecture to them last evening and then asked him for a lot of free advice on legal questions.

The struggling farmers, who toil long and hard for their daily bread, will appreciate the 20 per cent. reduction on their Land Tax. Not every farmer is rolling in wealth, unfortunately.

The city working man, who finds the cost of living not decreasing, notwithstanding a so-called Free Trade Government, at Ottawa, will thank Premier Stewart for relief from taxation.

The auto man would have liked the registration fee abolished altogether after the first year, as his tax is heavy enough without it, but still he is satisfied to live in hope for another year.

Lent is nearing an end, judging by the fact that His Honour's official dinner party for our legislators took place last evening. It is usually held about ten days before Easter.

Monday is the eighty-ninth birthday of that veteran journalist of the Confederation Parliament, Mr. J. E. B. McCready. Sixty years in active service is a great record—and still going strong!

"The budget may to some extent be satisfactory to the Conservative party, but the people generally will feel that it is a disappointment." We presume our evening contemporary refers to the official Liberal opposition in the House as the disappointed ones.

Notes by the Way

An American embargo on milk from Montreal or from any point within 200 miles of that city has been put in force across the border because of the epidemic of typhoid fever in the big Canadian city. Some 1400 cases have been reported mostly of a mild form, but the hospitals are full, the doctors busy and the citizens there are being inoculated in hundreds with anti-typhoid vaccine for protection against the further spread of the disease. Any one going to Montreal would do well to protect themselves in this way before setting out on a trip to that city. All our returned soldiers are familiar with this preventive and the immunity which it gives.

Reduction of taxation was the joyful note sounded by Premier Stewart in his budget speech. It well befits this year of jubilee and the optimistic spirit of the time. With our profitable seed-potato trade, the benefits secured under the Duncan Report and the lightened burden of provincial taxes now in sight who would wish to return to the time when a former Government proposed to tax "everything tangible and intangible?" Those days of what we may call "taxization" are past. **This is the Year of Jubilee.**

In the creation of new offices at higher salaries than ever before and raising the salaries of Deputy Ministers and other high officials at the capital to an unprecedented height Premier King has distinguished himself perhaps more than in any other way. This is hardly excusable in face of the fact that there are millions of toilers in Canada quite as competent as many of his appointees to high positions, ten of whom work during long hours for less remuneration than is paid to one of his favorites in the civil service at Ottawa who work for a few brief hours during the day.

It is notorious that entire families are quartered on the civil service at the federal capital. They pass the required examinations, get on the waiting list and have friends at court who highly recommend them, whether they are competent or not. They are in society, as their parents are and that counts for much. The higher officials of the service are aristocrats now and all eager for a raise of salary or to get a relative a place in "the service."

At rare intervals an appointment is made of some one from a distant province, say the Maritimes, who gets a subordinate place in one of the departments. There are sons, and daughters too, and brothers, fathers and grandfathers of the same family name and stock, all on the pay list of the civil service at Ottawa at the present hour, all of whom, at the time of their appointment to office were residents of the Capital.

From time to time the entire army of civil servants in Ottawa—for an army it is—ask for a raise of salary, and they get it as a matter of course. This has been true in a measure for years past and under different governments, but never to the extent that now prevails. The reason is plain enough—we now have a Premier and a government completely obsessed with the idea of creating a salaried aristocracy in Ottawa who from youth till death by salary first and by superannuation later shall live on the fat of the land at the expense of the toiling tax payers.

There have been many motor car accidents in divers places about the world but not one of them the report of which will be read with greater interest by more millions of people than that which happened to Henry Ford. He is reputed to be the richest man in the world today, and if so he may be the richest in moneyed wealth that was ever born on earth. What adds to the interest in his case just now is the fact that he is a manufacturer of motor cars and millions of cars have been turned out of the many Ford factories. He was riding in a Ford car when the mishap occurred.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, leader of the Conservative Opposition in Parliament, has made a favorable impression throughout the country and in the House by his able and judicious speeches, and his constructive criticism of Government measures and policies. His latest move is a well-considered amend-

The Origins Of The War

II.

1. Ich Suche die Wahrheit! Ein Buch zur Kriegsschuldfrage. Von Wilhelm Kronprinz. Stuttgart und Berlin: Cotta, 1925.
2. Isvolsky and the World War, based on the Documents recently published by the German Foreign Office. By Friedrich Stieve. Translated by E. W. Dickes. Allen & Unwin, 1926.
3. The Case for the Central Powers, an Impeachment of the Versailles Verdict. By Count Max Montgelas. Translated by Constance Vesey. Allen & Unwin, 1925.
4. The Genesis of the World War, an Introduction to the Problem of War Guilt. By Harry Elmer Barnes. New York: Knopf, 1925.
5. Les Criminels. By Victor Margueritte. Paris: Flammarion, 1926.

And other books.

The strongest weapon in the German armoury was one repeatedly urged, even in 1919, by the German Delegation at Versailles. 'You assert,' they said, 'that it was Germany. [illegible] Germany alone, which was responsible for the outbreak of the war. How can you be sure of this until the whole of the facts have been disclosed? You are arguing on insufficient evidence. If there is to be a final judgment, then it must be by an impartial tribunal which has access to the documents of all the Governments concerned.' Since they have set to work on their to provide the requisite material in the fullest way. We have of all the four volumes comprising a full publication of the documents for the few weeks before the outbreak of war—the so-called Kautsky Documents—and then the work which has just been completed in fifty-four volumes, containing a very voluminous selection of German official correspondence from the years 1871 to 1914. These two collections we find an answer to much which was formerly obscure, both as regards the immediate outbreak of war and the course of policy during the years before it. Let us recognise that, so far as it is possible to judge, the publications shows a high quality in the activities which in dealing with the text of documents has been a traditION in Germany. It is not follow that we shall be equal to accept the interpretation of the new evidence which Germany writers put forward. But even in regard to this matter, the best historians confess that on the whole the conclusions to be drawn are very unfavorable to which the skill and wisdom of the German policy was directed. The most important individual documents in Herr Stieve's book deals specially with the relations between Russia and France during the few years before the war when M. Isvolsky was Ambassador at Paris. The method adopted by him to publish an admirable edition of the whole of the Isvolsky correspondence, which has come to be superseded the 'Livre Noir,' is one which, however, obviously [illegible] sufficient. There are not many who have the skill and industry to wade through and interpret a great mass of documents, letters, patches, and telegrams, and there is always a danger that the uninitiated reader might, if he were to busy himself, come to a wrong conclusion. Herr Stieve has brought out a shorter and more popular selection consisting of well-chosen selections, with a running commentary, in which stress is laid on every point favourable to Germany, and those which might afford arguments against Germany are suppressed or ignored. We may give a similar instance of the way in which this is done. He begins his book with an account of Isvolsky's earlier career, tracing the steps by which he came to be what he had not originally been, a confirmed opponent of Germany and Austria. Now, of course, in this development the essential point is the crisis of 1909, when the German Government, by a veiled ultimatum, forced Russia, practically by the threat of war, to accept the Austrian requirements regarding Serbia. As every one knows, that which made war almost inevitable in 1914 was the fact that the Germans were trying once again to do that which in 1909 they had done with success. About all this, however, Herr Stieve says not a word, and in so doing is of course followed by the sheep-like crowd who read and reproduce his writings.

Among the books published one of the most interesting is that by the Crown Prince. It is composed not without skill and is written in a style of rather engaging simplicity. The pose, too, is well selected. The son, moved by filial affection, sets out to defend his father from the unjust charges brought against him, and the Crown Prince, in his involuntary retirement, seeks for some method by which he can be of service to his Fatherland. The greater part of the book is a review of German history from 1871 onwards, with the object of disproving the accusation that Germany repeatedly threatened Europe with an unprovoked war. We cannot, of course, follow the Crown Prince through the whole of his historical investigations; there is, however, one fundamental point on which it seems necessary to correct him, namely, his treatment of article

ment to the motion to adopt the report of the Imperial Conference. While there is but little probability of his amendment being carried, it is important and desirable that the work of the Conference should be reviewed and reconsidered, from various points of view by the ablest minds in Parliament.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Friday, April 1st: All Fools Day.

The boundless hilarity and jocun sports prevalent on the first day of April in England, and during the Hull festival of India ("Hunting the gowk" in Scotland, making 'April Fish" in France) have their origin in the ancient practice of celebrating the period of the Vernal Equinox, or the day when the new year of Persia anciently began.—Maurice.

THE ANATOMIST:

He many a creature did anatomize,
Almost unpeopling water, air and land;
Beasts, fishes, birds, snails, caterpillars, flies,
Were laid full low by his relentless hand,
That oft with gory crimson was distained;
He many a dog destroyed, and many a cat,
Of flegs his bed of frogs the marshes drained
Could tellen if a mite were lean or fat,
And read a lecture o'er the entrails of a gnat.—Mark Akenside.

WORD MAGIC—There is an ancient legend which tells us that when a man first achieved a most notable deed he wished to explain to his tribe what he had done. As soon he began to speak, however, he was smitten with dumbness, he lacked words, and sat down. Then there arose—according to the story—a masterless man, one who had taken no part in the action of his fellow, who had no special virtue, but afflicted—that is the phrase—with the magic of the necessary words. He saw, he told, he described the merits of the notable deed in such a fashion, we are assured, that the words "became alive and walked up and down in the hearts of all his hearers." Thereupon, the tribe seeing that the words were certainly alive, and fearing lest the man with the words would hand down untrue tales about them to their children, they took and killed him. But later they saw that the magic was in the words, not in the man.—Kipling.

231 of the Treaty of Versailles. He first assumes that this article is, and is meant to be, the foundation and justification of the whole of the treaty; and then he asks the question why this declaration, without which, according to the view of its authors, the whole of the treaty would have been impossible, was not placed at the head and beginning of the treaty. If this was not done, there must be some special reason for hiding it away. The reason can be no other than the bad conscience of the men who devised it.' This picture of what happened is one in which the leaders of the Allies, desirous as they were to impose on Germany conditions which would otherwise have been quite unjustifiable, determined, although they knew that it was false, to put forward the justification of German responsibility for the war. At the same time, when they came to the drafting of the treaty they realised that solemnly to lay this down in the preamble would even for them be too gross a proceeding, so they hid it away in the 231st Article.

Could anything be more grotesque or show a more complete misunderstanding of the attitude of the Allies on this point? One thing can be asserted positively, that there was not among them the slightest doubt as to the truth of the charges made against Germany in this matter. They may have been right or long in their belief, but the belief there. There were great differences of opinion on such matters as to whether it should be included in the indictment brought against the German Emperor, but these differences turned on quite different matters, the responsibility of the head of the State, the difficulty of creating a court to try such a charge; but those who most strongly opposed the formulation of the charge never wavered in their insistence that the accusation was fully justified and proven. The suggestion that it was based on deliberate political reasons is put up for politics is utterly baseless. As completely and absolutely France's question As to the Crown Prince, the article 231 and why it was placed in it to the treaty, not in the preamble, So far as the answer is simple, this point most of the treaty was for the part was irrelevant, except for reparation. The particular matter of reparation is not avowedly, rest of the treaty was to an extent really and only to a partial possibility of based upon the responsibility of Germany for the war. In regard to the most important section, the territorial settlement, this was discussed and argued on perfect grounds. The whole of the territorial clauses were based partly on the pre-armistice agreement, and partly on a consideration of what it would be the wisest for the future peace and security of Europe. The first of these considerations involved the general principle that no territory should be separated from Germany unless there was real ground to believe that this separation would be in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants. For instance, the very long discussions on the Polish frontier turned almost entirely on the evidence available as to whether the inhabitants were Polish or German; it was assumed that if they were Polish they ought to be, and would desire to be, included in the new Polish State. And when proposals were made that the whole left bank of the Rhine should be separated from Germany, they were rejected on the ground that, as such a settlement would obviously be contrary to the wishes of the population and inconsistent with the pre-armistice agreement, it could not be defended on moral grounds, and it would also quite certainly tend to produce war in the future.

"The Danzig settlement stands apart; it was an attempt to carry out the principle stated by President Wilson, that Poland should have 'a free and secure access to the sea.'

(To Be Continued.)

Prohibition

The Prohibition Situation. The Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. New York, 1925.

(Article 2)

The amendment proposed was daring in a constitutional view, for a Constitution is properly concerned with methods and principles of government, rather than with laws in the ordinary sense. Still less is a Constitution concerned with sumptuary laws, and none of the previous amendments was of this character. Yet the League embarked on its agitation for such an amandment with a vigour and thoroughness which at least are entitled to admiration, whatever may be thought of the methods of propaganda adopted. Concerning these methods stories are rife, of which the statement of Governor Clement, of Vermont, is among the least sensational. He declared that what the League did "was to go to a man and tell him that if he voted for the Eighteenth Amendment they would not attack him in his home district; but that if he did not, they would attack him. In this manner they obtained the support of a lot of weak men, enough of them to pass the prohibition law.' (See 'Journal,' Providence, R. I., Feb. 17, 1920.) However that may be, the amendment was carried on Dec. 18 1917, and the following new forms part of the United States Constitution:

'Sec. 1.—After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

'Sec. 2.—The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'

A third section provided for ratification by the States. Forty-five ratified at once. New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island at first refused; but their challenge of the validity of the amendment was turned down by the United States Supreme Court.

(To be continued)

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE WHY OF COLDS

Why is there so much trouble with the nose, throat, and respiratory passages generally in the winter?

You find thousands of individuals with colds in the head, sore throats, trouble with sinuses or caverns adjoining the nose, and bronchitis.

Whilst some of it may be blamed on overeating and underexercising the bulk of it is due to our manner of heating and ventilating our homes and offices.

You will likely remember how your school teacher endeavored to instruct the class regarding ventilation. The "bad" air coming from your lungs was full of carbon dioxide and organic matter, and if the windows of the room were not opened you would all be sick because of the carbon dioxide and these organic matters.

It is only a few years ago that Leonard Hill and other investigators discovered that it was not the carbon dioxide and the organic matters that rendered the air in a room unfit for breathing, but the temperature of the air, whether it was moving or stationary, and the amount of moisture in the air, that were the important factors.

You will remember Dr. Hill's experiment of putting students in an airtight glass case and having them take some exercise.

In a short time they became tired.

By stirring up the air, the same air, with electric fans, they revived and were able to take more exercise.

What is the idea?

That when we exercise or stay in one spot, we create a warm moist envelope of air about us, and in a short time this air has the wrong temperature and moisture for our bodies. By moving the air in some manner, by fans, or draughts of any kind, this envelope of warm, moist, used up air, is broken up, and fresh air of proper temperature and moisture takes its place.

The proper temperature should be about 66 degrees to 68 degrees F and open windows, or ventilating devices about the windows, will give you the draught or movement of air necessary.

The moisture is the hard proposition because air in winter is very dry anyway, and when heated becomes more so. This overdry air is what irritates the mucous membrane of nose and throat. Water pans about the room, and ornaments for holding water and radiator help some, but something will have to be invented to use more moisture in the air in winter, if we are to fight these respiratory conditions successfully.

Paige Mothproof Bags

We have sold these Mothproof Bags for years with entire satisfaction to the user. They come in three sizes: 24 x 48, 30 x 50, 30 x [illegible] and are made of extra heavy paper with bar to suspend coats and other garments.

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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

April 1, 1927

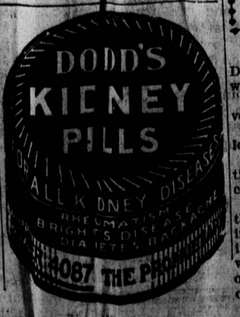
FAITH AND WORKS:—Trust in the Lord, and do good: so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed. Psalm 37

RETROSPECT

Strangely the Fates lead on
I know not where;
Yet dream of destinies
In smoke and air:
Always beyond the hold
Of my weak hand . . .
Are mine alone the eyes
So full of sand,
They see but mirages
Rise high upon
Life's dessert land . . . Behon,
Lure, then are gone?

Was I a tool at school,
Since I believed
The chaff one time would break
Am I deceived?
Should I like they, have been
A dogmatist,
In my own mind so sure
I could twist
E'en now the Fates are wrong?
Nay . . . To the years
That are I rest the task
To still my fears.

—G. W. M. S.



DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "the goods shrunk when washed." Say "shrank."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: Devoit. Pronounce the o as in "of."

OFTEN MISSPELLED: excellent; two l's.

SYNONYMS: difference, distinction, diversity, variation, variety, contrast, dissimilitude.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: DRASTIC; powerful; vigorous; effective. "Such conditions call for drastic action."