

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1928

HON. R. B. BENNETT

AN enthusiastic reception was tendered the Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, on his way to Halifax last week. Short notice of his coming was received, as his visit was in no way political. He was merely going to Halifax by invitation to be present at a function in Dalhousie University. Word of his coming was received and at Moncton and Amherst crowds thronged the station platforms. The time available at Moncton was brief. There was no time for speech-making and the reception consisted largely in hand-shaking and words of welcome. At Amherst, where there was a little longer stop, the reception took a more formal character and an address of welcome was presented to the Conservative Chief. At Halifax also he was most heartily welcomed. It is pleasing to note that Mr. Bennett expressed his intention to visit the Maritimes after the close of the session when he will have an opportunity to address some public meetings.

It is significant that the hope of Canadians is very openly centred upon R. B. Bennett. They believe in him, they have faith in him. He has been in the public eye for a number of years. In Parliament he never ranked as a little politician. He was always regarded as in the statesman class. In his professional life he was trusted and respected. In accepting the leadership of the Conservative party he did so at a personal sacrifice, giving up a profession in which he had amassed a fortune and which, had he continued his practice would have brought him more millions. He accepted the position of leader of the Conservative party, not for anything that could possibly be in it for him personally, but because he believed that in Parliament he would be in a position, either as Premier or as Leader of the Opposition to do something for Canada.

And Canada needs something done for it. No one thinks it impossible to retain the greater part of our population. No one believes it is necessary to export the greater proportion of our raw products. No one believes the right policy for Canada is one that compels us to import more than we export. Also, few, except dyed-in-the-wool Liberals, believe that the conglomerate aggregation now functioning as a Government at Ottawa can ever do any better than they have done in the last six years. They had their opportunity during the recent and present sessions of Parliament, and they did nothing to give employment or to make living in Canada more attractive. We are now looking to the Hon. R. B. Bennett. He has had a business man's experience, and he has made good in all that he has undertaken. We believe he will make good as the Premier of Canada, and we believe he will be Premier after the next election.

TARIFF ADVISORY BOARD

IT is now evident that the Tariff Advisory Board is a cypher and an excuse. It is functioning as a tool of the Government. Instead of advising, it is being told what to recommend. The following extract from an article in a recent issue of The Journal of Commerce of Canada, throws valuable light both on the Tariff Advisory Board and the King Government's methods of dealing with the public service of Canada:—

Shortly after the appointment of the first Board, one of the members was found to make a remark which indicated that his mind was not running in the right direction. Moreover, he was inclined to be aggressive. So he was dropped and a more mild mannered manufacturer (it was highly desirable, for appearance sake, that the third mem-

ber of the Board should be a manufacturer) was appointed in his place. After a few hearings by the new Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, the Chairman began to realize that the job of harmonizing the fiscal policy of the Government with the class of evidence the Canadian producers were presenting, was not likely to be an agreeable undertaking, so the Rt. Hon. Geo. P. Graham resigned, and accordingly the last Laurier-Liberal passed out of the ranks of those responsible for the making and maintaining of the fiscal policy inaugurated in 1922.

Mr. W. H. Moore was appointed to fill the vacancy. A fictitious organization under the title of The Consumers' League, whose personnel has never been divulged, had already been organized to represent the Canadian consumers. This mythological association was represented by another internationalist in the person of Mr. R. J. Deachman. Then this new piece of machinery, well manned by good and faithful servants, started to function.

It is not the intention in this article to review all the evidence that has been submitted to the Tariff Board and the construction and interpretation that has been given to it in the various clauses of the Budget. A few examples will suffice.

The Canadian fruit growers explain how their opportunity for production is being curtailed by excessive importations of fruit from the United States and asked for a reasonable tariff that would give them an equal chance with their foreign competitors in their own home market.

In reply, the internationalist has said we cannot give you what you have asked for because our policy is to cultivate the goodwill of foreign markets and make it easier for the Canadian producer to get his products into them. With the same object in view it is our policy to reduce the cost of production in Canada and thereby make it easier for the fruit growers and other Canadian producers to export. We have, therefore, decided "to make free under all tariffs non-alcoholic preparations and chemicals for disinfecting, dipping and spraying." (Sec. 219a.)

As a result, the fruit growers will be better able to import their insecticides for spraying and dusting instead of buying them as heretofore from such institutions as the Deloro Smelting and Refining Company of Deloro, Ont., which uses the arsenic ores of Cobalt and other Canadian deposits and employs Canadian labor.

This Company has spent much on research and made heavy investments in plant which undoubtedly would not have been made had they felt that their protection against imports would be any less than that enjoyed by the producer of these imports. In fact, it was the excellent work which this Company did in research, working in conjunction with the Mining School at Queen's University, in an effort to find new uses for cobalt and arsenic, that started the Canadian people to consider favorably the expenditure of public money in order to encourage such research. Another instance of profitable research is that done by the Consolidated Smelting and Refining Company of Trail, B.C., which after the expenditure of large sums of money, developed a new process for the refining of the zinc, lead and copper ores of Southern British Columbia.

This change in the tariff will also injuriously affect the copper refining companies that produce copper sulphate, such as the Consolidated Smelting and Refining Company above mentioned, as well as those companies manufacturing arsenate of lime and arsenate of lead from Canadian ores.

Notes by the Way

BY the death of Judge McQuarrie, one of the most learned, upright and efficient of our County Court Judges is removed from life's activities, to the deep regret of all who knew him. An important life appointment to a responsible position awaits the disposal of the Federal powers that be, and the appointment should be promptly made. After the custom of the times it means promotion for one of the leading Liberal lawyers practising their profession in this Province and speculation is already rife as to the probable recipient of the honor and dignity which will hereafter attach to the now vacant office. Who will be the lucky competitor for the prize?

Rumor, without any authority whatever, that we know of, mentions several names as those of Liberal lawyers seeking or willing to take the appointment. At least two of these, if either of them were promoted to a Judgeship, would create a vacancy in the Legislative Assembly. That would mean an abandonment of politics, which might be a matter of small regard to the aspirant for higher honors, but might not fit in with the views of the party managers. Being just now prominent in party politics might possibly prove to be a hindrance rather than a help toward promotion. We let it go at that.

"Disquieting figures" are found by the Toronto Globe in the National Railways returns. The net earnings of the National System dropped from \$47,904,000 in 1926 to \$42,113,976 in 1927. These figures do not include the Intercolonial, on which there are heavy recurring deficits, nor the Vermont Central where there were heavy losses by floods last fall. Higher wages is named as one of the reasons for the shortage. In all that part of Canada west of the City of Quebec, served by the lines of what were formerly the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railways and in the border States to which these lines extend, it cost 83.59 cents last year to earn every dollar of revenue. The operating cost in 1926 was 81.09 cents of the dollar of revenue.

The slim margin of return on the vast capital of the National Railways was sufficient to pay the \$40,448,000 due as interest to the investors who put their money into the old privately owned railways, and to pay the interest and sinking fund on the extensive public issues of capital during the past five years. "There remains," says The Globe, "in the financial structure of the National Railways a vast mass of capital—now included in the debt of the Dominion—the interest upon which is paid by the taxpayers and not by those who as individuals ship freight or travel over the National Railways. The interest on this debt last year was \$32,190,000, so that every Canadian—from the eldest to the youngest—made an average contribution of almost \$3.50 in 1927 to pay interest on railway debt not met by persons using the National Railways."

It is further made clear by The Globe that "at this point the figures become disquieting." There is continual agitation for the inclusion of more "white elephant" lines in the National system in the East and in the West, "especially in British Columbia and Alberta," that will not earn their operating costs for years to come. "By the action of Parliament last year in reducing Maritime freight rates, to meet the recommendations of the Duncan Report, the receipts of the National System fell off in the first six months to 31st December, 1927, by \$931,809, so that the concession is likely to come close upon two millions a year to the taxpayers," and the taxpayers of today, including of course those of the Maritime Provinces and the shippers in other parts of the Dominion, will have to make good about five millions a year in operating the Maritime and Lower Quebec lines of the National System.

The Globe's article is evidently written with an object, apparently to warn Parliament that the National System cannot live without increased net receipts, which have been diminishing, and to excuse Sir Henry Thornton and Hon. Mr. Dunning, the Minister of Railways from any blame for the unfortunate conditions existing. The Maritime Provinces will still fail to realize that they were profiteers from the Federation Pact of 1867, although The Globe's statement that "Ontario and the West have no desire to 'wrench' on the Confederation bargain, might lead some Globe readers to think so.

Both the Federal and Provincial Liberal Governments have wielded the axe of decapitation with a malicious and cruel hand. What the Saunders Government began the King Government is carrying on at wholesale. In the Post Office service alone 421 postmasters have been laid low by the axe within the past year. "To the victors belong the spoils" is an accepted Liberal doctrine now and the spoils were never before half so great. Salaries higher than ever before, and which were formerly confined to Canada, are now distributed about the world from Washington to Paris and Tokyo. It was ever thus. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Rabies is epidemic in

the Ottawa Cabinet.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

Perhaps you give the skin little thought except that you believe it should be kept clean. Perhaps you think of it as a sort of bag holding the muscles and other parts of your body together. And yet it is as delicately organized as any organ in the body. In addition to being a covering or protection to the body, and also throwing out some of the wastes, we know now that the skin plays a most important part in controlling the temperature of the body through its "ability to conduct heat and evaporate water."

It certainly does its job well of protecting the underlying structures as it cannot be dissolved by the ordinary chemical agents. And yet it allows the penetration of the ultra violet rays of the sun, which as you know enrich the blood and stimulate the circulation. We had begun to think that with our knowledge of the sweat which helps to remove heat from the body, and likewise our knowledge of the little oil glands which keep the skin soft and pliable, that we knew all that was to be known about the skin.

And now they believe that the skin has the power of storing water within it. When deprived of water, and with loss of blood by hemorrhage or bleeding, it was found that the skin had considerable water stored up within it, and in proportion to its extent and thickness percentage as any other tissue. Further, when a normal salt solution was injected into the body, the skin took up a very large proportion of the salt water injected, and thirty minutes afterwards it held 14 per cent of the total amount of water injected.

Further, the skin has the power to hold a large amount of sugar within itself, because thirty minutes after a sugar solution was injected, the skin contained almost as much sugar as the blood. It is believed that the skin does not simply store this water and sugar, but that both the sugar and water are given up by the skin to the blood as they are needed by the system.

Therefore to our conception of the skin as a bag covering, and as a heat regulator, must be added these new uses of the skin in the body, that is storage of water and sugar.

The lesson then is that the skin should be kept active not only by bathing but exercise of the muscles beneath it, which thus bring the blood to the surface in increased amounts.

Skin activity, by exercising the muscles, would give the liver less work to do in storing sugar and removing wastes from the blood. Keep the skin active.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "I agree with your proposition." Say "agree to."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: egotism; e as in "egg" is preferred.

OFTEN MISSPELLED: Moistic; note the "i".

SYNONYMS: disturb, misplace, displace, confuse, derange, unsettle.

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: SQUALID: extremely dirty; poverty-stricken. "We found the family in squalid distress."

NON CONSENT—My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not.—Prov. 1:10.

PRAYER—Enable us, Lord, to resist temptation by keeping busy doing good.

THE BRIDGE YOU'LL NEVER CROSS

It's what you think that makes the world or bright to you; Your mind may color all things grey.

Or make them radiant hue, Be glad to-day, be true and wise, Seek gold amid the cross; Waste neither time nor thought about The bridge you'll never cross.

There's useful work for you to do With hand and brain and heart; There's urgent human service, too, In which to take your part. Make every opportunity A gain and not a loss; The best is yours, so do not fear The bridge you'll never cross.

If life seems drab and difficult, Just face it with a will; You do not have to work alone, Since God is with you still. Press on, with courage toward the goal.

With Truth your shield emboss; Be strong—look up and just ignore The bridge you'll never cross.

A company has been formed to cover British India with radio broadcasting service from stations that it will erect.

On fishing trips lake Minard's.

Prohibition

A country correspondent sends the following editorial from the Boston Daily Advertiser of January 14:

"Christian people are deeply distressed by the failure of prohibition in this country, by its results of more drunkenness and crime, apparent to all who are willing to face the facts.

"Can it be that the trouble is not with the government or the people but with the principle that the government is trying to enforce? Can it be that prohibition is not a Christian principle after all?

"The backbone of the dry forces consists of Protestant fundamentalists, accepting the Bible literally, as written, as representing the inspired and final word of God.

"What do they find if they go direct to the Bible for its teachings, instead of taking these teachings through the propaganda of the Anti-Saloon League?

"The Ten Commandments prohibit theft and murder because theft and murder ARE EVILS IN THEMSELVES—they do not become evil by excess.

"But this Divine Law does not apply the principle of prohibition to drink, nor to any other act of man that becomes evil BY EXCESS. The Decalogue recognizes the moral and legal distinction between taking a friendly drink with a neighbor and cutting his throat.

"The founder of Christianity was no prohibitionist. What he preached was not prohibition but Temperance, which is made a crime under the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The Pharisees were the prohibitionists of Jesus' day. Referring to them, He says in the seventh chapter of Luke:

"The Son of Man is come, eating and drinking, and ye say, behold a gluttonous man, a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners."

"The founder of Christianity not only drank wine himself, but he performed the miracle of making wine for others when the supply ran out at the wedding feast at Cana.

"The attitude of the early Church of the Catholic religion today, was expressed by St. Chrysostom in his homily to the People of Antioch, declaring that it was "folly and madness" for men, when they see excessive drinking to cry, 'Would that there were no wine!' He said that it would be equally reasonable to cry, 'Would that there were no iron because of murderers; would that there were no knives because of thieves; would that there were no women because of adulteries.'

"Martin Luther, who founded the Lutheran religion, was a great beer drinker, and his wife operated a small brewery in his own home.

"John Calvin, who founded Presbyterianism for others when the payment of his salary at Geneva a certain number of cases of good wine, which he drank with joy and gladness.

"John Wesley, founder of Methodism, drank wine to the end of his life. He was opposed to the use of strong liquors, but advised his people to "drink good small beer," and declared that "wine is nature's noblest cordial."

"The truth is that prohibition is not Christian but Mohammedan doctrine. The Koran called 'wine the abomination of the works of Satan.' Like prohibition, Mohammedanism is a religion of the sword. It was Mohammed who, when Christians refused to accept his creed at the point of the sword, branded the soles of their feet with a cross so as to compel them to walk on the emblem of their faith.

"There is nothing un-Christian in conscientious opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment as a proven failure. There is nothing Christian about the Prohibition Amendment in the first place. Christianity is an internal remedy for sin, a cure for drunkenness and crime."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

March 12, 1928

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

Canada's Amazing Progress

Q. What are some of the evidences of Canada's progress?

A. Among the numerous evidences of Canada's amazing progress are the following.—In the past 20 years there has been a 50 per cent increase in the population of Canada, and the value of its field crops shows nearly a four-fold expansion. There was more than a four-fold increase in the total trade of the Dominion and the value of its manufacturers was about trebled. The value of the mineral output rose 35 per cent, and that of forestry products showed a seven-fold augmentation. There was a 50 per cent increase in the marketed value of the fisheries and the value of furs exported rose ten-fold.

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Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Is it correct to use initials only in signing a letter?

A. No; the full name should be used under all circumstances.

Q. May a hostess ever invite a woman to a musicale, or any other social function, without her husband?

A. Yes; an invitation to the husband is not obligatory.

Q. What is provided for cutting fish at the table?

A. A regular fish-lice.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Brown Shoe Polish

Take 1 lb. of beeswax, 1 lb. yellow soap, 1 dram Bismarck brown aniline, 1/4 pint nut oil, 1/4 pint turpentine. Melt all together, mix well, and keep stirring until cool.

Cleaning A White Sink

Use a soft cloth moistened with turpentine, and wipe dry with another soft cloth. This treatment can be applied to any white sink, wash-bowl, or bath tub.

CROSS ROADS SCHOOL

Honor Roll of Cross Roads School for the month of February:

Grade IX. 1. Austin Kennedy; 2. Alfred MacNeil; 3. Earle Kennedy.

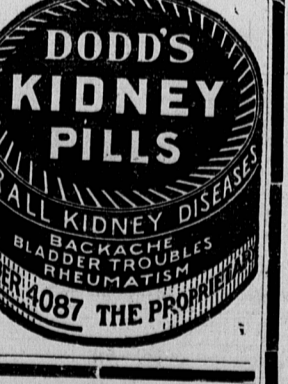
Grade VIII. 1. Elva Jenkins and Marion Gray (equal); 2. Leigh Kennedy; 3. Lloyd Balderston.

Grade VI. 1. Hester Wood; 2. Katie Molyneux; 3. Helen Wood and Guy Kennedy.

Grade V. 1. Mary Jenkins; 2. Edgah MacCallum; 3. Margaret Farquharson.

Grade II. 1. Keith Kennedy; 2. Winston Jenkins; 3. Beulah Farquharson.

Grade I. 1. Austin MacCallum, Mary H. MacKinnon, Teacher.



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IMPORTANT DATES IN ORATORICAL COMPETITION. School contests must be held not later than March 15th. District Contests to be held not later than April 9th. Provincial Contest to be held not later than May 1st. Canadian Contest not later than May 15th.

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