THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1926

MISUNDERSTOOD

There is perhaps no political policy that has been so much misunderstood by the public as that of protection, and certainly no policy that has been so deliberately misrepresented. Protection is a word to conjure with by the stump orator. When, in an ecstacy of patriotism and sympathy with his fellow consumers, he adds the word "high" to it he fairly weeps over the double-dyed villainy of those who advocate such a doctrine. The word protection, together with what is involved in it, namely, a raising of a tariff, readily lends itself to manipulation by the crafty politician. Raising the duty on an article may easily mean the raising of the price of that article; lowering the duty may easily mean the lowering of the cost and the politician rings the changes on these facts for the benefit not of the people but of the party which he represents.

Protection, as advocated by the Conservative party means no revolutionary changes in the tariff. It simply means such an adjustment of the tariff, where necessary, as will give the Canadian producer an equal chance in his own market with the foreign producer. It means that if the foreigner sends his goods into Canada, these goods displace so many Canadian goods, and to modify this a sufficient duty is charged against the foreign goods to give the home goods a chance.

The Canadian duty on American goods, for example, is from a quarter to half that on Canadian goods in the American market. Why this should he has never been explained by any politician nor can it be explained except on lines which are not to our credit.

The idea of protection is to build up our own country, but the matter can never be made intelligible to the people by the present method of each party criticizing the policy of the other. The tariff question can be settled satisfactorily only by an independent advisory tariff board. It should not be made a political football to be bandied about by partizan politicians, many of whom know nothing about it and are only anxious that the electors should misunderstand it.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, on June 2, 1925, laid down a policy, in a resolution submitted to the House of Commons and opposed by every Liberal in the House, which, had it been carried out, would have settled the question once for all. The resolution was as follows:

"That a tariff commission should be appointed representative of the three great classes of Canadian industry, agriculture, manufacturing, and labor, and be entrusted with the duty of studying Canadian tariff problems in their every bearing and of making from time to time such recommendations to the Government as it deems in the general public interest with the reasons therefor, and with power also, when it finds unfair advantage is being taken of protective duties, of making recommendations to be given effect to by the Government for removing or reducing schedules or imposing special excise taxes upon products in respect of which such advantage is taken, and that its reports, findings, recommendations and reasons therefor be given to the public."

A tariff advisory board was afterwards appointed by the Liberal Government, but subsequent changes made in its personnel left an indellible impression on the public mind that there was more politics than independence in its composition. However the question is once more in the hands of an advisory board and, whatever misgivings may be entertained as to the ultimate solution, in view of the contending interests behind it, the only hope for a sane adjustment lies in such a course.

AUTO DANGERS

Not a day passes that does not bring in the daily press reports of fatalities and serious accidents. In this province, with comparatively few exceptions, our accidents are largely narrow escapes with more or less damage to cars. But we are going the pace. We are driving recklessly, we are breaking all the traffic regulations and undoubtedly we, too, shall pay the penalty.

There is one kind of fool that, fortunately, has not obtained anything like a permanent foothold here, although we are not badly off for other varieties. We refer to the criminal fool who tries to beat a train at the crossing. A very large proportion of the accidents recorded in other provinces and in the United States come from this cause. Usually the fool is killed and with him some or all of the occupants of his car. When he escapes, as he sometimes does, he should be tried and punished as a criminal. He not only endangers his own life but that of innocent people who accompany him.

Our recklessness in this province manifests itself in fast driving, defying the speed laws in town and country. Comparatively few autoists think of slowing down on approaching a crossing and pedestrians often find it difficult to get across the street. Another violation persisted in by many of our autoists is the use of full glare headlights. This is not only a nuisance and a menace to other autoists but to pedestrians on the sidewalks as it is impossible to see anything in the face of such a dazzling light.

The police held a sort of war some weeks ago when they hailed to the courts anyone found guilty of driving an auto at any speed. There was, of course, a scare for a day or two, resulting largely in such careful driving as to impede traffic but we have relapsed to our former methods and are probably waiting for a tragedy to remind us that we are breaking the law.

If the full-glare regulation cannot be enforced why not repeal the law? There should be no pleasure in openly defying the law and the police should see to it that this as well as the speed regulations should be strictly observed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Now is the time to keep the roads smooth before the coming of the great road-maker, Jack Frost.

Winter courses in lectures and entertainments are now being arranged for in the city and towns, and villages, in the province. It is encouraging to note that the higher class of entertainment is at least keeping pace with jazz and cards.

The autumn grayness and the falling leaves have not yet dimmed the beauty of the Garden of the Gulf and late visitors are almost as much charmed with its scenery as were those who saw it in the full flush of summer.

Potato digging has followed close on the heels of the harvest, indeed, they have overlapped in many places. Notwithstanding many fears on account of the lateness of the season no grain has been damaged and the harvest of 1926 promises to be an exceptionally valuable one.

Carrying on Government by Governor-General's warrant was, in the eyes of the Liberals of that day, a great crime. Since they came into power the same process has become a virtue and an evidence of patriotism and shrewd government.

Protectionist Liberals and Conservatives, free trade Liberals and hyphenated Progressives are now all together in the Cabinet melting pot. Wonder what the product will be when the melting process is over. Wonder, also, what the country will be like.

Notes by the Way

The flag question in South Africa is becoming more acute. Premier Hertzog while passing through Capetown on his way to the Imperial Conference announced that a plebiscite will be taken to decide whether the proposed new flag of the Union shall or shall not have the Union Jack as part of its blazonry. Hertzog and his Ministerial colleagues apparently want to "cut the painter" and liberate the Dominion from any connection with the Empire. They are apparently in doubt whether the present Parliament is prepared to go so far. Hence the proposed plebiscite.

Racial antagonism and bitterness which were rampant a quarter century ago seemed for a time to abate, but the flag question has revived the old-time acrimony. A plebiscite campaign with its inevitable inflammatory speeches and newspaper articles might probably fan the flame of racial passion to a dangerous heat. But the end is not yet. The Boers are not all disposed to separation from the Empire and organized Labor stands for British connection.

Hertzog is expected to exploit his notions of independence at the London Conference, and reports say that he has hopes of support from Premier King because Canada like South Africa is a country of two races and two languages. As recently stated in this column a Paris journal has expressed the expectation that the Canadian Premier will align himself with Hertzog so far asserting a larger measure of independence for the Dominions is concerned. His problem for the time is to be sure that he knows how close to line up and how not to line up too close.

The flag question is one of growing interest throughout the Empire chiefly because of what lies behind it. Lord Darling, the noted British jurist now in Canada, in referring to the moot question of a Canadian flag recently addressed to a sympathetic audience in Vancouver, a pertinent message. "What would be gained if you pulled down the Union Jack," he asked. "You are free, and you know it, to fly any flag, but you know that there is no better flag . . . You know perfectly well that if it was necessary for you to call for help it would be forthcoming. Those who injure you injure us. You know that all the British Empire holds is yours to command if it is necessary. The British Empire is yours as it is any Englishman's.

The Ottawa Journal generously views the King Cabinet as "neither brilliant nor weak," and goes on to say: "Mr. Dunning brings it driving force; Mr. Robb balance; Mr. LaPointe eloquence; Mr. Cardin political tactics; and Mr. Euler good sense. If Mr. Ralston can be brought in; if Mr. Motherwell can be kept from doing harm and if Mr. Dunning can occasionally drop in to see that Mr. Forke is not asleep at the switch all may not be lost. The public, at all events will give the Ministry a chance."

All the Provinces west of the Maritimes except Ontario are in the "wet" column. And Ontario has increased to 4.4 the strength of the beer that may be legally sold. Fear is expressed that the Lake Province may shortly go further in the direction of government control of the liquor traffic after the coming election. But there will be a sharp tussle before that happens. Mr. Ben Spence, a strong advocate of prohibition in a published letter argues that Toronto has a dry majority and the rural districts are much more favorable to prohibition than the cities.

Sir Thomas White on being questioned about the Conservative leadership, has said that he has not been approached in regard thereto, has not thought about it and does not think it in the interests of the party that any one should appear to have the refusal of it. In his opinion those prominent in the counsels of the party should ascertain privately in advance who are available for the position and that the convention or other assembly making the selection should then make the choice, having regard only to the welfare of the party.

Sir Thomas spoke in high praise of Mr. Meighen's pluck, tenacity and fighting qualities. He considered him to be one of the greatest of Parliamentarians, and said he would be sorry to see the House of Commons deprived of his wide knowledge and rare debating powers, even as a private member. He felt that Mr. Meighen's decision to retire had been entirely of his own volition, after he had carefully canvassed and considered the situation.

"Do you understand the nature of an oath, madam?" asked the attorney of the fair witness.

"I'll tell the world I do. I married a sailor," was the emphatic response.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

EARLY HEART SYMPTOMS

Some one has well said that when a heart shows all the classical signs of disease, that is enlargement, irregular pulse, murmurs, swelling of the feet, and complete prostration, then there is little that can be done for either heart or patient.

And so the thought nowadays is to find out the exact condition, the exact power, the exact reserve of the heart, and then treat the patient accordingly.

The first symptoms of a failing or an ailing heart are not discovered by an examination of the heart itself. The heart may sound all right, no murmurs, no enlargement, no swelling of the feet and so forth, but the patient finds that he gets out of breath rather easily, his ordinary work or walks seem to "wind" and tire him. He notices also that his heart beats faster on slight exertion, and seems to continue fast for a longer period than formerly. Thus his heart rate when sitting, which was formerly 80, went up to 120 after a stationary run of fifty steps, returning to 80 when sitting after two minutes, he now finds goes up to 148 after fifty steps and takes a half minute longer to return to normal. Perhaps there is also an extra beat occasionally to be heard.

And the cause of this beginning heart impairment may be hard to find: Sometimes it is due to lack of ordinary care of the body such as insufficient or improper food, indigestion, perhaps an emotional disturbance, too much mental or physical strain.

Finally those arch disturbers, tonsils or teeth, may quite readily be the cause of the trouble.

Therefore if you notice any little change in your "condition" as to tiredness, shortness of breath and so forth, get your family doctor to look for the cause.

That gas in the stomach can cause pressure against the floor of the chest, and hence against the heart itself is still true, but many cases showing oppression in the heart region are really due to some heart condition and not to this gas.

However these early cases can all be either corrected, or the patient put on such a hygienic course of life that the heart should always be safe anyway.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "at the present time." "At present," or "now" is preferable.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: extraordinary. Preferred pronunciation is eks-tror, instead of eks-trar-cer. Accent second syllable.

OFTEN MISSPELLED: indivisible; four i's.

SYNONYMS: send, project, propel, emit, despatch, impel, transmit.

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: INCESSANT; continued or repeating without ceasing. "We became accustomed to the incessant pounding of hammers."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

October 6, 1926

GOD IS MERCIFUL—"And David said . . . I am in a great strait; let us fall now into the hand of the Lord; for His mercies are great: and let me not fall into the hand of man." 2 Sam. 24:14.

PRAYER—O Lord, Thou are gracious and full of compassion.

A SLUMBER SONG

By Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D.

Furl your sail, my little boatie,
Here's the harbor, still and deep,
Where the dreaming tides, in streaming,
Up the channel creep.
See, the sunset breeze is dying,
Hark, the plover landward flying,
Softly down the twilight crying,
"Come to anchor, little boatie,
In the port of Sleep."

Far away, my little boatie,
Roaring waves are white with foam;
Ships are striving, onward driving,
Day and night they roam.
Father's at the deep sea trawling,
In the darkness rowing, hauling,
While the hungry winds are calling;
"God protect him, little boatie,
Bring him safely home!"

Not for you my little boatie,
Is the tide and weary sea,
You're too slender and too tender,
You must rest with me.
All day long you have been straying
Up and down the shore, and playing.
Come to port, make no delaying!
Day is over, little boatie,
Night falls suddenly.

Furl your sail, my little boatie,

To Fight Cereal Rust

IMPORTANT STEP TAKEN TO KILL IT OUT

Historicus.

The following clipping from the Report of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has no doubt been read by many of the wheat raisers of this province and others as well, as it bears on a subject of the most vital importance to the public in general, viz: the long-dreaded enemy of wheat-raising and other cereals, viz: the blight of Black Rust. We clip the announcement in full as follows:—

"Owing to the serious loss resulting almost every year to the cereal crops of Western Canada because of Black Rust, it was decided last year to take active measures in a concerted effort to discover methods of control for this disease. Accordingly in September, 1894, a conference was called at Winnipeg by this department acting in collaboration with the Research Council of Canada, and at this conference were present representatives of all institutions in Canada interested in this matter, and also representatives from some of the universities in the United States, where wheat rust is as great a problem as it is in the Dominion of Canada. As a result of this conference a series of experimental projects has been mapped out, covering all phases of the subject. The projects will be carried on at a number of points in Western Canada, the work being directed from a Central Rust Laboratory which is being erected at Winnipeg. The University of Manitoba has agreed to this laboratory being built in the College grounds, and also to provide facilities in the way of light, heat, power, etc."

No doubt the work outlined above is already making steady progress, and the readers of the next Report of the Department of Agriculture may look forward to a good fund of information on the subject; and nowhere else in Canada will the sowers of wheat be more eager to hear the news of success than those of this province. True, our area is a small affair compared with some other provinces, nevertheless, if a remedy for rust and weevil can be discovered, it will give a great impetus here to the production of wheat. Our soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat and in the pioneer period, when it was grown in the virgin soil there were fine crops raised and rust and weevil were unknown dangers. It was at a later date that different kinds of manure were necessary and applied to the wheat fields that efforts to eradicate those pests had to be sought. Ever since experiments with different mixtures have been applied with but meagre results. The pioneer panacea or a mixture of lime in the seed was generally applied only to end in failure, beyond its effects in warming the soil, and thus asisting germination. The late Hon. Senator Ferguson, who was considered our most advanced scientific farmer, attributed the rust to capillary attraction causing rupture in the stalks through which the sap escaped, thus arresting growth and accounting for the black color spoken of as Black Cereal Rust. Others contended that the soil lacked potash, at least to the extent that existed in the virgin soil. They also held that this was the cause of the ravages of weevil. Be this as it may, it led to a great diminution in the wheat crop here, and lends great interest to the steps now being taken by the departmental authorities who are grappling with the problem with wider scientific knowledge and better facilities for applying it.

BRANDED GIRL WHO JILTED HIM; OLD CUSTOM FAILED

TOKYO, Oct., 4. — The quaint Korean custom of carving a design on the neck of a girl who jilted her sweetheart was frowned upon by the Tokyo Appeal Court when it sentenced Lyu Tetsufuku to 18 months imprisonment for murderous assult on a girl in Moji, Korea.

Lyu's defense was that he had been engaged to the girl, but that she had found a handsomer man and left him. He produced witnesses to prove that ancient Korean customs permitted him, under the circumstances, to shave off her eyebrows or to cut a slice of skin from her neck. The court ruled, however, that the carving custom had no standing in law and Lyu was committed to prison.

COEDUCATION FINALLY PERMITTED IN FRANCE

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Coeducation, at least to a limited extent, has at last been granted to the secondary schools of France. For years the question of mixed classes of boys and girls has agitated the French educational world, with the "antis" holding the whip hand.

Now, in certain boys' secondary schools, girls are to be admitted to all classes. If the system works out, it may be extended.

Coeducational private schools have never proven particularly successful. Both men and women however, are admitted to many of the Universities.

Fold our wings, my tired dove,
Dews are sprinkling, stars are twinkling,
Drowsily above.
Cease from sailing, cease from rowing;
Rock upon the dream-tide, knowing
Safely o'er your rest are glowing,
All the night, my little boatie,
Harbor-lights of love.

To prevent a roast from becoming fat soaked, set it upon a rack in the roasting pan. But keep the surface of the pan covered with fat to prevent it from burning. For this purpose it is better to use fat than water.

The smell of peppermint is most obnoxious to mice. A little oil of peppermint placed about their haunts will soon make them look for other quarters.

When Lincoln and Beecher Met

Condensed from The Independent, (February 13, '26.)

Samuel Scoville, Jr.

Back in the 'nineties, I accompanied my grandmother, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, across the continent and back. The incident of that trip which stands out most clearly in my memory is a story which Mrs. Beecher told me one day as we watched the prairies slip by.

She told me of a strange visitor who had come to the Beecher home in Brooklyn, late one stormy night toward the close of the Civil War. It was a time when the fortunes of the North were at a low ebb. Grant had failed to take Petersburg and had been outmaneuvered by Lee; the members of Lincoln's Cabinet were at odds with one another; Early had raided, unchecked to within sight of the dome of the Capitol, and only chance had prevented him from capturing Washington.

On the night of which she told, Mr. Beecher was in his study and Mrs. Beecher was the only other member of the household who was up, when the bell at the front door rang. She found a tall man on the steps, wrapped in one of the great cloaks which men affected in bad weather during the 'sixties.

The stranger asked to see my grandfather, apologizing for calling so late, but stating he came on a matter of importance. He refused to give his name, saying that Mr. Beecher knew him, and he also managed to keep his face shaded by his hat and cloak. These curious circumstances made Mrs. Beecher afraid to let him in. As far back as the days when Henry Ward Beecher helped to raise men, money, and arms for Kansas, and boxes of Springfield rifles—known as "Beecher's Bibles,"—were shipped to the hard-pressed settlers in that border war for freedom, there had been constant threats against his life by fanatical sympathizers with the South. Since those times he had ransomed slaves from Plymouth pulpit and had denounced slavery in the pages of The Independent, of which he was the editor. Finally, he had, against tremendous odds of public sentiment, turned the tide in favor of the North in Great Britain by his speeches there—and the threats increased in violence and in number. With these in mind, Mrs. Beecher locked the stranger out in the rain until she could go upstairs and speak to her husband. As always, Mr. Beecher refused to be frightened. "It's too late for anyone to murder me now; the damage's done," he said jokingly. "Send him up."

As the stranger went into the study, Mrs. Beecher, listening below, heard her husband exclaim as at the sight of a friend, and the door was shut. For a long time she could hear the voices of the two men as they talked together. Then she heard Mr. Beecher's voice alone, rising and falling in those long cadences of pleading and communion which, up to his last day on earth, made his prayers as from one who spoke face to face with God.

He let his mysterious visitor out of the house himself; and next morning when Mrs. Beecher asked him who he was, her husband declined to answer.

The weeks went by, and the tide of the war turned. Finally, after Lincoln had been re-elected on Nov. 8 and Lee had surrendered, it was decided to raise the flag at Fort Sumter and to celebrate the ending of the war at the place where it began. Henry Ward Beecher was selected to pronounce the oration at the raising of the flag, Lincoln saying that it was most appropriate that he should be chosen for the honor, since if it had not been for his speeches in England there might have been no flag to raise.

My father, his son-in-law, accompanied him on this trip. The ceremonies were most impressive, and the oration pronounced by Beecher was said to have been one of the masterpieces of American eloquence.

The next day came the news of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and Mr. Beecher expressed the thought of the whole gathering when he said, "All good men should be at home at a time like this," and the party which had come to Charleston so joyfully returned in sorrow and mourning.

It was shortly after his arrival at Brooklyn, and when he was preparing the great eulogy which he later pronounced on Abraham Lincoln, that he told my grandmother that the stranger who had come to their home late that stormy night was none other than President Lincoln; and it was not until shortly before his death in 1887 that he told anyone other than Mrs. Beecher.

Oppressed by the burden of grief which was on nearly every household in the North and South alike, Lincoln had seized an opportunity to see Mr. Beecher personally and have the help and consolation of his prayers.

My late father-in-law, Chaplain H. Clay Trumbull, a profound student of Lincoln's life, once told me that it was entirely possible that Lincoln could have been in Brooklyn not only once, but several times, without the knowledge of his secretaries or of his bodyguard.

Although Abraham Lincoln was not a member of any church, he often requested the prayers of clergymen with whom he came in contact—which seems indirectly to corroborate Mrs. Beecher's story.

To a minister from New York state who told him that the people were praying for him, Lincoln said, "Tell every father and mother you know to keep on praying, and I will keep on fighting, for I am sure that God is on our side."

Then Lincoln went on to say that out in his country when a parson made a pastoral call it was always the custom for the folks to ask him to lead in prayer, and that he would like to have the minister pray with him, that day, that he might have strength and wisdom. The minister did so, and when Lincoln rose from his knees, he grasped his visitor's hand and remarked, "I feel better."

Another time, Bishop Mathew Simpson called to see Mr. Lincoln, and when he rose to go Mr. Lincoln stepped to the door and said "Bishop, I feel the need of prayer as never before. Please pray with me."

John G. Nicolay, one of Lincoln's private secretaries, said: "Many a time I have heard Mr. Lincoln ask ministers and Christian women to pray for him."

Moreover, Lincoln never failed to emphasize his belief in divine guidance and his need of the same.

John Bach McMaster, the historian, told me only recently that, as a boy, his first sight of Lincoln was at the reception where the guests were marshaled past the President by watchful ushers and not allowed to come too close. One old chap, much disappointed at not having shaken hands with him, waved his hat and blurted out "Mr. President, I'm from up in York State where we believe that God Almighty and Abraham Lincoln are going to save this country."

"My friend, you're half right," replied Lincoln.

Such is the record of the only time, so far as I know, that Lincoln and Beecher ever met. To me the story of their meeting gives a revealing glimpse of the real Lincoln as he was in that bitter year—tired, broken-hearted, despairing, seeking for help where alone it could be found; the same man who once said wistfully, "I have been driven many times to my knees because I had nowhere else to go."

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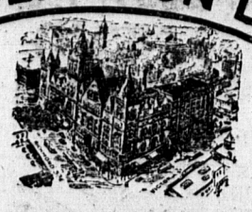

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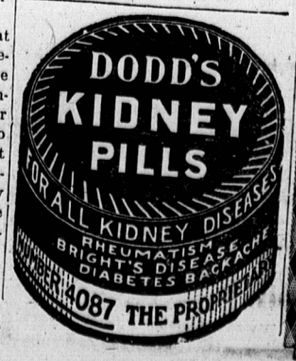

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