THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1925

COMMON SENSE VS POLITICS

When our farmers assemble at their annual or other special meetings to confer with each other as to the adoption of means for their mutual benefit, methods of production, marketing, &c., there is a wonderful unanimity of ideas and their findings always appeal to the common sense of the people generally. At all such meetings political questions are always and very properly excluded and conclusions are reached strictly on the merits, the tried and proven merits, of the case in point. And these conclusions are invariably sound; they are the foundation upon which the measure of prosperity we have attained is built. Is it not a pity that such conclusions could not be carried into the political field, into the political meeting, into the polling booth?

At the recent meeting of the P. E. Island Dairymen's Association the Secretary, in his excellent annual report, which was unanimously and unquestioningly adopted by the large assemblage of dairymen, made some observations which should be remembered at meetings other than exclusively farmers' meetings. He was considering the purely economic phase of the dairying industry and among other things said:—

"In recent years we have been looking to the United States as a possible market for Canadian dairy products. But it looks to us that the situation which has developed in that country during the last twelve months does not confirm that view. Conditions in that country are such that under the least encouragement production is increasing very rapidly. They are in a position to supply their own needs as the record of the past year shows. It is a matter of satisfaction to know that our annual importations of both butter and cheese have been growing less of late years"—and he gave figures to corroborate his statement.

The Secretary also made some important remarks on the desirability of cultivating the home market, establishing a reciprocity in prices and quality with our maritime neighbors so as to secure the home market and hold it, all of which are well worthy of the consideration of our farmers.

What are the conditions referred to which made the United States the highly developed country it is today? Need we ask? Protection, guarding their home markets for their own farmers. This conclusion is unavoidable. There is no other reason. Let us all remember this when quetions of fiscal policy arise, for the causes which brought about prosperity in the United States will do the same here.

WHOSE OX

It always matters much whose "ox is gored" or whose dog is under. Our recent exchanges report a resolution passed by the Council of the Edmonton Board of Trade asking for an increased duty on American bituminous coal and for the imposition of a duty on Anthracite coal. Alberta has coal mines and very properly wants to protect its home industry. But Alberta is not a manufacturing province; it has few industries and therefore has no use for the protection of industries elsewhere in Canada. This is not a Canada-wide policy on the part of Alberta.

Some day the province of Alberta will have its coal mines protected by such a duty on imported coal as will give its mines an opportunity to develop and build up a coal trade. When this is brought about Alberta will have industries and will see the need of protecting these industries. In the meantime our western brethren should see how necessary protection is for the products, industrial or agricultural of other provinces.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Mayor of Sydney reports there is a shortage of civic funds totalling $216,933.21, of which the city hopes to recover $36,218.38, leaving a net loss of $180,714.83. And there is nobody to hang for it.

Miss Agnes MacPhail, M. P., has her doubts about women being the angels of the home, especially where men are worshipped as gods. Well, there may be more truth than poetry in her complaint but why deprive us of one of the last of our sentimental bulwarks against profane and materialistic paganism.

Nova Scotia's government is keen hunting big game though somewhat comtempuous of the small fry within its own domain. The Attorney General has intimated his intention of charging the crew of a United States Coast guard with piracy in seizing a cargo of liquor from a British schooner 20 miles off the shores of Nova Scotia. He wants the names of the crew, and has been referred to Washington.

Report has it that an unfortunate bootlegger has been "relieved" of 50 gallons of rum, and has no remedy at law. The consignment was removed at night from one hiding place to another, as the bootlegger was suspicious that its whereabouts had become known. Another bootlegger, who had his eyes on "the goods", became aware of the manoeuvre, and followed the removal sleigh at a safe distance. He had no difficulty later in the night in carrying the booty to a still safer hiding place (to him), and now bootlegger Number One is gnashing his teeth and ejaculating strange oaths about the growing prevalence of dishonesty among thieves.

The Saturday Review on the airoplane question says: "It is not remarkable that if one suggests to a Frenchman that he is under-taxed he resents the imputation. Anyone would; it is a natural reaction, like a farmer resenting the suggestion that it has been a good year for agriculture. But, apart from that, it must be remembered that France is only under-taxed in comparison with Great Britain, who is heavily over-taxed. Nevertheless, the comparative wealth of France and Great Britain does not show anything like the same discrepancy as a comparison of their respective taxations. Nor does a comparison of their prosperity. It is, we think, pertinent and just to inquire why with a Budget that will not balance and a heavy debt, the repayment of which, at all events up till now, has not even been begun, France's expenditure on war aircraft should be so heavy. The French Air Force already outnumbers the Royal Air Force in machines enormously, yet a further increase is contemplated, and a vast new bombing aerodrome is to be constructed on the Channel coast. In reply to this the British Government will have to, and are going to, provide for a further expansion of the Royal Air Force.

* * *

"In the U. S. A. the question of air force expansion is causing acute controversy. Furthermore, we have lately come into possession of significant and ominous facts concerning the feverish activity of Japan in aircraft production. We have here, then, all the elements of an armaments race similar to, but much greater than, that which burdened the world in the years preceding the "war to end war." This is a grim reflection on the pious aspirations of the Washington Conference, which carefully excluded from its scope those engines of warfare which will form the most potent agencies of destruction in future wars. We will not say that to limit battleships while permitting light cruisers, submarines, aeroplanes, and airships to be multiplied without check is like putting a ban on bows and arrows without limiting the use of gunpowder, but it comes near to such futility. A conference on real disarmament seems to be indicated."

Notes By The Way

Earthquakes in their milder form of earth tremors are of very frequent occurrence. Hardly a month passes in which some part of the earth's surface is not shaken from beneath by some disturbance which is more or less alarming to men and animals within the region that is shaken, but the vast majority of these occurrences are comparatively harmless. This is true even though the quake may extend over the length and breadth of a continent as did that of the last week-end. In other and rarer cases an earthquake takes the form of a sudden and most appalling catastrophe.

Destructive earthquakes are for some unexplained reason mainly confined to the equatorial regions. Mexico, Central America, the West India Islands, countries bordering upon the Mediterranean Sea and the Japanese Island have been the most notable sufferers. Instances are very rare in which a serious earthquake has occurred further north or south of the equator than forty-five degrees of latitude. And for some reason earthquakes have occurred more frequently in winter than in summer.

Recorded history tells of earthquakes 2,500 years ago and it seems probable that they were quite as frequent and as violent if not more so in the earlier ages before authentic records were kept of such matters. Some times, and no doubt frequently, the centre most violently disturbed lies beneath the sea which covers nearly three-fourths of the surface of our globe. In such cases huge waves, sometimes of 80 to 200 feet and far exceeding in height any that are raised by windstorms, attest the titanic forces operating beneath. How many ships, lost with all on board have met their fate from this cause we shall never know.

In Japan, which has been the scene of many earthquakes appallingly destructive of human life, light or moderate quakes are also more frequent than in any other country, 331 of these having been recorded in the years 1885-92. And every such occurrence is alarming there because of the danger that the next moment a more violent shock may prove fatal to thousands. As our globe rolls on its swift course round the sun, if it trembles a little from time to time we feel no fear. But here as elsewhere there is always the possibility that a little shake may yet be followed by a bigger one.

In the recent seismic disturbance we have the rare instance of an earthquake originating beneath Canadian soil and of sufficient force to shake the continent from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. Long ago the mountain chain north of the St. Lawrence was split in twain by some mighty convulsion and through the passage thus made the black waters of the Saguenay Rivers have since flowed to join the St. Lawrence. Beneath the depth is fathomless, while at the side rise the perpendicular cliffs of Cape Trinity and Cape Eternity to a height of 1800 feet—names befitting a scene of the most solemn grandeur.

The region from Montreal to Quebec has been subject to earth tremors from time to time since its first settlement by civilised men, and Indian traditions tell of more serious convulsions before that date. Apparently the earth's crust beneath is weak, or some way still at fault and other disturbances such as have just now occurred may be repeated in the years to come.

And there is a political earthquake coming in Canada in the near future. This seems to be inevitable. All the signs in the political firmament point that way. There are rumblings in the Maritimes and mutterings and clamor in Prairie Land. Throughout the electorate in all the provinces there is a stress and strain of high taxation, and unemployment and the crushing burden of debt, with the consciousness that our rulers are wasting the substance of the people to serve the ends of party. A political earthquake that will overturn the corrupt combination at Ottawa and set free the springs of legitimate industry will be welcome!.

POSTPONE PEPALL'S HEARING TO MARCH 3

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 3—Due to the filling of a new amendment complaint by the Canadian government, the hearing of Andrew Pepall was continued by commissioner Raymond Turney until Tuesday, March 3rd. Arthur G. Slaght K. C., is here to represent Pepall, while Assistant Crown Attorney J. C. McRuer is here for the prosecution.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

COUNTING CALORIES

One of the smart sayings in the funny columns stated "We have a leisure class in this country, but it keeps rather busy counting calories."

Now this matter of counting or estimating your daily food intake may be a wise procedure. That you should take into your system so many ounces of meat and eggs, of butter and milk, of vegetables and bread, and also of water itself, is of course only common sense.

However, the clever thought behind the above statement is a lesson to all of us.

We have a leisure class, as has every country. A class that has had things come so easy that any physical effort on their part is seldom necesary. On the other hand they are in a position to tempt their appetites with food from the markets of the world.

What is the result?

That the increase in weight is so great that the time comes when they have to "count the calories," and as stated above, that is the only thing at which they are really busy.

Now most of us are not of the leisure class, but the average person past thirty these days, is carrying an increase of body tissue, of fat, in fact.

Do you know the fact that you can put on fat is in itself a sign of health? Unhealthy or sick people do not accumulate weight as a rule. But an increase of five pounds over the average weight for your height and age, is about all you should allow to accumulate.

If you are content to allow more weight, to let yourself get any heavier than this, and allow more weight to increase gradually from year to year, then when you come to yourself, and decide to get your shape back again, you have a real job on hand.

And that job will be the "counting of the calories." Every time you take a drink of water, eat starchy foods and candies, it will be with the feeling that you have broken the law, and will have some penalty to pay.

The other method of reducing that is by exercise, will seem an even greater hardship to you.

Don't overeat, and you needn't bother "counting the calories."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

March 4, 1925

ETERNAL PROTECTION:—The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore. Psalm 121:8.

PRAYER:—

"God will take care of you,
Thro 'every day. O'er all the way;
He will take care of you,
God will take care of you."

AND SO HE DID

Last night right after supper it was dark,
And I went out to play around in front.
A little while, till time to go to bed
And Sam and Charlie Rossman stopped and said,
"Come on with us and let's go round the block."
And so I did.

We walked and walked and walked
And it was dark, and they were nine years old,
But I was only five, and when we got
Away past all the stores and everything,
They said, "Come on, let's run and leave the kid"
And so they did.

And I ran all I could,
But they was nine years old, and I was five
And couldn't go so fast, so pretty soon
I had to stop and walk and come on home
All by myself, alone. And it was dark,
And there was mother waiting on the porch.
She said, "You naghty boy! Go on upstairs!"
And so I did.

Then mother took the switch
And led me in the bathroom by the hand,
And shut the door, and switched me on the legs
And broke the switch in two, and then went on
And licked me with the pieces; then took off
My sweaty clothes, 'cause I had run so hard,
And bathed me clean, and told me I should pray
That I should never run away again,
And so I did.

Well, by and by, when I
Was crying on the pillow in the dark,
Father came in and held me in his arms,
He said when he was just the size of me
He ran away with two big boys one night
Because they told him to, and they stayed out
Till nine o'clock! And when he got back home
He got a lickin', just the same as me
So he knew just exactly how it was
Then after we had talked a little while
He said to dry my tears and go to sleep,
And so I did.

The Public Forum

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

ZION CHURCH ROLL

Sir,—Respecting Mr. W. T. Huggan's statements in the Guardian of this date re "cooking" the voters lists of Zion Church members, I may say that in my opinion the list is not properly "cooked" yet.

When a dish is properly cooked it is ready for use and can be eaten. It is not necessary for it to be again put into the oven to undergo another process of cooking.

My claim as returning officer was that we did not have a complete roll of persons entitled to vote as provided by the "United Church of Canada Act" which says

"The persons entitled to vote under the provisions of the first clause of this section shall be only those persons who are in full membership and whose names are on the roll of the church at the time of the passing of this Act."

Mr. Huggan must have known that the lists furnished by him were not complete because in answer to the question—"Why the Moderator of Session did not certify the list? He said—"Mr. Taylor would not do so as other names had to be added."

Whether or not I used the word "cooked" as applied to the lists I do not remember but I did say "that instead of being a roll as provided by the Act of Parliament it was a list of persons to whom Mr. Huggan was willing to grant the privilege of voting."

I am, Sir, etc.,
MURDOCK MacLEOD

March 3rd, 1925.

THE FARMER AND THE PULP WOOD EMBARGO.

Sir,—As a good deal of attention has been given of late to the question of placing an embargo on the export of pulp wood from Canada, the following extract from "The Farmer's Advocate" may be of interest at the present time. It is significant as representing the view point of the farmer, who is supposed to be more vitally interested in this matter than any other class, it comes, besides, from a journal know to be sane and moderate in its expression of opinion on all matters coming under its notice.

I am, Sir, etc.
FOR CANADA.

(ENCLOSURE)

THE PULPWOOD EMBARGO.

The agitation for an embargo on the export of pulpwood from Canada should receive the consideration of Parliament, and more attention than the Government has already vouchsafed to it. We should settle, sooner or later, who her we shall continue to be hewers of wood and drawers of water in the service of United States capitalists.

The question is, shall we continue to deplete our source of raw material in order that industrialism in United States may prosper and flourish. As it is, we send them our pulp and then allow all their periodicals and magazines to enter Canada duty free. We thus invite Canadians to worship the Eagle, and trade with the manufacturers on the other side of the line who are paying taxes to the United States Government, employing United States workmen, and providing a market for United States farm products.

The Province of Quebec, which has long been blessed with a sane and courageous Government, has endorsed the principle upon which the agitation for an embargo is based. That Province placed an embargo on the export of pulpwood cut on Crown Lands.

One argument against the embargo is that the settler and farmer would be cut off from a lucrative market for his pulp and would suffer through the absence of competition now supplied by United States buyers. This, of course, should be provided for in any enactment that restricted the export of pulpwood. The settler should be ensured a market for his pulp at a competitive market price, but the unrestrained export of raw material and the depletion of our resources should be checked if we hope to develop a self-contained nation with employment for those who are willing to work and a market for the products of the soil.

Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont., Feb. 21, 1925.

Aggie Mcphail

(Continued From Page One)

bill. I intend to do my duty as a member of parliament, and therefore I will remain for the division.

There are two groups of people in Canada, one made up of those who do not believe in divorce at all and do not practise it very much, and the other consisting of those who believes, to some extent at least in legal divorce and now, is it fair for those who do not believe in divorce to try to impose their will on the rest of the people and to place the female portion of the rest of the people in an inferior position? I would not be a party to that. I do not believe in divorce myself, but I do believe that where divorce is granted or recognized at all the injured wife should have the same standing and the same rights before the courts that the injured husband has.

Miss AGNES C. MACPHAIL (Southeast Grey): I suggest that there is a splendid way out of the difficulty of marriage and that is my way—stay out.

Mr. GRAHAM: In the absence of the Prime Minister, I give his approval.

MISS MACPHAIL: When in doubt say no.

Mr. LEALER: Would the hon member be here if everybody acted on that principle?

Miss MACPHAIL: I believe it would be a good thing to make marriage harder instead of easier for there is too great a tendency on the part of people to rush into marriage without realizing either its hardships or its binding nature. It is a fact that all women contribute more to marriage than men; for the most part they have to change their place of living, their method of work, a great many women to-day changing their occupation entirely on marriage, and they must even change their name. They then work continuously for many years until death happily releases them and that without wages at all. They work without pay. No one can claim that a married woman is economically independent, for she is not apart from some very rare exceptions, married women are dependent economically, and that is the last possible remaining bond on women. Women have struggled for ages now, and to-day they are ably championed in our country by the hon member for W. Calgary (Mr. Shaw) and his friends who, in this House are demanding further rights for them. When I hear men talk about women being the angel of the home I always mentally at least, shrug my shoulders in doubt. I do not want to be the angel of any home; I want for myself what I want for other women, absolute equality. After that is secured men and women can talk angels or being angels. I stress that point, because I remember that last year an hon. member who spoke from the opposite benches called a woman an angel and in the next breath said that men were superior. They must therefore be gods.

An hon. MEMBER: Was it the hon. member for Bellechasse (Mr. Fournier)?

Miss MACPHAIL: I do not remember his constituency. Now, I welcome this opportunity to register my votes in favour of equality for women who, I think should be granted divorce on the same grounds as men. It is likely they suffer more than men do because they do not get it, and so I am glad of this opportunity of showing to western Canada that women's parliament are endeavouring to be fair to the four western provinces. Those provinces have possibly a good deal of reason for the feeling that eastern Canada and the capital of the Dominion are quite indifferent to their needs. I am not arguing either in favour of or against divorce, but I do think that this is a question of equality and that anyone who votes against the bill is after all voting against that principle. And I hate to say that when I think of the Minister of Railways (Mr. Graham), who is indeed very fair usually, I hope hon. gentlemen will remember how the women of the four western provinces will feel towards those who vote against them, because that is after all what it amounts to; they are the women directly concerned. Twice this subject has been introduced in the House, and I believe it will continue to be introduced again and again until justice is done our women. They are merely asking for justice—absolute equality.

A PIANO WELL WORTH BEING PROUD OF

The following letter received by Miller Bros., Charlottetown, from Lieutenant Governor F. R. Heartz, who purchased the instrument used by Mark Hamburg at his recent recital here should be of interest to all who contemplate placing a piano in their home

Charlottetown, P. E. I.
February 23rd, 1925

Dear Sirs:

I feel called upon, although unsolicited, to express to you my opinion as to the merits of the Heintzman Piano, which you recently sold me.

It has been for a number of years a known fact that the instruments manufactured by the Heintzman firm were of a very superior quality, but I had no conception that the present high standard had been reached by them.

Possibly my judgment of the worth of a piano would not count for very much, but in the case of this particular instrument I have had the opinion of an indisputable authority.

M. Mark Hamburg who recently gave a concert in this City, performed on my piano for some two or three hours and he assured me that it was an excellent instrument in every respect. He told me that he always preferred to perform on Heintzman pianos, owing to the fact that they were as near perfect as any pianos obtainable. He had thought on previous visits to Canada, that no improvement in this make of piano was possible, but after using mine he was forced to the conclusion that the 1925 MODEL WAS EVEN SUPERIOR TO ANY PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

Others who have used this piano also express their appreciation in glowing terms, so much so, that I am constrained to believe that I am in possession of a very supprior instrument.

I have the honor to be,
Sirs,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) FRANK R. HEARTZ,
Lieutenant Governor of the
Province of Prince Edward Island.

MESSRS. MILLER BROS.,
Charlottetown.

The above is only one of the many tributes to the Heintzman piano which for quality, tone and workmanship is unsurpassed.

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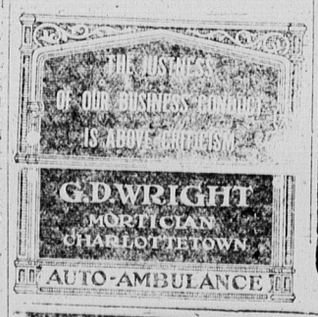

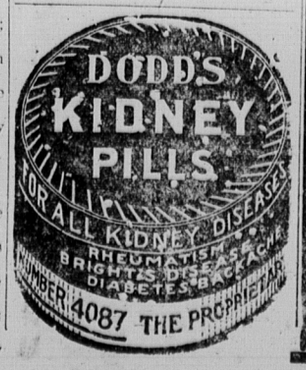

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