

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1924

AN URGENT CALL

The annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Anti-Tuberculosis Society and the City Dispensary takes place tonight in the Board of Trade Rooms.

This is an annual call to our citizens, an annual opportunity to learn what is being done to combat the Great White Plague and, equally important, to learn what we are doing as citizens for the poor and suffering who are our wards and our legitimate care.

The work of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society will also be reviewed and information given which all should know.

BETTER ENGLISH CONTEST

An excellent opportunity is available to our young people for recreation and profit, to say nothing of fame, in the "Game of Corrections" in connection with the campaign for "Better English" instituted by Miss Archibald of Wolfville, N. S.

Miss Archibald has addressed several educational meetings in Charlottetown, and has made a most favorable impression. Her campaign for Better English has aroused much enthusiasm among the teachers, and the indications are that practically all the schools in the province will enter the contest, or game, which opens on Friday, May 2nd and closes Friday, May 9th.

This is an opportunity which should not be missed by any of our young people. The King's English is through carelessness as well as through ignorance, falling into a condition of lamentable looseness. A very effective means of checking the fall has been invented and explained by Miss Archibald in her excellent little book "King's English Drill," a book which should be in the hands of every teacher in the province.

We trust that all our pupils will enter this contest with spirit and enthusiasm and that as a result they will not only place our province more conspicuously on the educational map and so win distinction for themselves, but help very materially in abolishing the nerve racking errors which are all too common in ordinary conversation as well as in public speaking.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

We direct special attention to the letter of Rev. Mr. Daggett in The Public Forum of this issue and heartily commend the movement which he has inaugurated in the progressive community of Tryon with a view to better winter roads. Preaching, writing, advocating and theorizing, all good and necessary in their way, can get nowhere without practical application on the part of those whose interests are involved. The people of Tryon are taking the right course in getting together and, having taken it and determined to "put it over" there is no doubt that they will succeed. We trust their public meeting on May 1st will be as largely attended as it deserves to be.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

There is a widespread feeling that it would be better to have the free-trade Liberals and The Progressives in one camp. Also the impression gains ground that they are nearer together than they ever were before, since the King Government, at the instance of its Western allies has declared war to the death against protection. It is significant that Hon. Charles Stewart was chosen to make the announcement by reading a carefully prepared written document as his speech during the budget debate. Two members of the Cabinet have already thus delivered themselves by reading their speeches which is taken to mean that they were "delivering the goods" as stipulated in a secret compact. Mr. Stewart had been Premier of Alberta in succession to Hon. A. L. Sifton, but his Government was defeated in 1921 and when he took office in the federal Cabinet he found it necessary to get a seat in Argenteuil, Quebec.

Since the Robb tariff has fully met the wishes of the Progressives a strong effort is being made to bring Mr. Crerar into the King Cabinet. A well credited report from Ottawa tells that he promised to give his answer within two weeks, some days of which have already expired. Should he decide to accept as it is expected he may, the fusion of the two parties will be so much further advanced and would be practically completed later by the accession of another Progressive to a Cabinet position. While opinions are divided, there are strong probabilities that some scheme of this sort is now approaching a consummation. In any case Premier King must soon reconstruct his Cabinet. Mr. Fielding is down and out Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. Messrs Murphy and Lowe are away and ill and Hon. Mr. Graham is reported far from well.

There are many who would welcome return to the two-party system and it may be that the Robb tariff will bring it about. It was found in the election of 1921 all sorts of complications and intrigues resulted from three candidates of different parties being nominated for the same seat, one effect being that in dozens of cases the candidate who was declared elected had received but a minority of the recorded votes. As it is now the Government has declared war on protection, and the Opposition accept the challenge. They will contend for adequate protection to Canadian industry and hold the King Government to account for its waste and incompetence. It would be a straight fight on clearly understood lines if there were to be no three-corner contests.

Our information is that there is a strong revolt in Quebec against the Lib-Prog combination and its tariff policy and that this revolt is rapidly gaining strength not merely in the Montreal district, but throughout the Province. The leading journals of the Province both French and English have been strong in their condemnation. Forty-five of the sixty-five Quebec constituencies have a large industrial population whose interests are adversely affected by the Robb tariff and Conservative hopes are high that when next the votes are counted anywhere from one-half to two-thirds of the Quebec seats may be found in the Opposition column. Just now some Liberal speakers are putting up a bluff that the new tariff is well received throughout the country, but they are very silent about Quebec.

It is given out from Conservative quarters, it is true, that the Quebec members of the King Cabinet are badly frightened at the prospect; that Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who sits for Quebec East, which was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's seat, fearing defeat there, will seek a safer refuge in Kamouraska; his present seat in Three Rivers and find a sanctuary in the Senate, and so on. Time must confirm or refute these and other like reports but if half of them are true there is great perturbation in the Quebec Liberal camp and there are comparatively few Liberal seats in that Province that can be counted safe. How it is in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the bye-elections in Halifax and Kent have already told, and as for Prince Edward Island, as our readers well know there is little hope among the most hopeful of the Government's supporters that even a single seat can be saved.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barkin, M.D. A LESSON FROM THE DOG

In a former article I spoke about a chap, sixty years of age, who had made himself younger by watching his dog. When the dog was tired he lay down completely relaxed. After he had rested he stretched himself and was ready for play again. This chap was doing the same thing when he rested. Sometimes throughout the day he lay as if completely exhausted. When he arose, he stretched himself to his full height, raised his arms full above his head, and then reached over and attempted to touch the floor with his hands, keeping his knees straight. I've often thought that we could learn another lesson from the dog, the cat, or almost any animal. That is when we are feeling a bit sluggish, a little bit sick as it were, that we follow the example of the animal.

What does it do? Abstain absolutely from all food, sometimes for days. It will drink a little water, and perhaps eat some green grass, but it takes no food. It would seem that its instinct teaches it more than our brain teaches us.

You have figured out that as food is necessary to sustain life, and give you strength for muscular movements, therefore to sustain yourself you should eat something. This seems reasonable enough in a sense, and yet it is the wrong thing to do. Most of your ailments start with the mouth and the digestive apparatus. The body is clogged, the intestine is upset, the blood is carrying an overload of impurities. In other words you have eaten food and made blood, but you haven't exercised to use up the impurities. The impurities must get out of the system, and so your heart starts to beat faster and stronger to carry things along.

By abstaining from food, the digestive apparatus is given a rest, no extra waste matter is manufactured, and in a couple of days the heart begins to slow down again, as it has been able to get rid of most of the excess wastes. Now this advice of abstaining from food when you are feeling heavy or miserable should not be followed for more than from one to three days as a rule. The idea of fasting is all right if you have a physician watching your heart and your general condition. But to abstain from food too long means not only the ridding of the blood of waste matter, but also of too much of the richness, the haemoglobin of the blood itself. You may thus so weaken your body that if there is any serious ailment attacking you, that you will not have sufficient strength to fight it.

Your Birthday

APRIL 25.—You are a clever and skilful worker with your hands. You are frank and outspoken, but not in the least malicious. You love with an ardor that is irresistible. You are of a jealous nature, and demand undivided affection and constant attention. Beware of listening to gossip about those you love. Cultivate hope. Your birth-stone is a diamond, which means innocence. Your flower is a daisy. Your lucky colors are red and yellow.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

THAW Like moonlight on white jade Over the water slips Over the conquered ice. The water drips From all the edges where The earth is seen Ruddy and ready for A drift of green. There has been too much white. Up winding slow Toward Cancer, the high sun Turns fields of snow Into a radiance. No eyes can bear, As if the Holy Grail Were hidden there. And then the gray days come When treetsops are Outlined upon low sky, And from afar A light, wet wind creeps in, And you're aware Of something that we call "Spring in the air."

No one knows what it is. The children go Out to the marshes where The pussy-willows grow. Perhaps they'll hear some bird Come early north. Or see some sleek young snake Come slipping forth. The woods are very still. I can hear nothing. But one striped chipmunk's shrill, Queer chattering And the low running sound Where waters go Over jade-white ice And tar-nished snow. LOUISE DRISCOLL, Insane.

The Public Forum

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

WINTER ROADS

Sir,—That the people of Tryon and vicinity are deeply in earnest over the question of better winter roads is very apparent. Some weeks ago I announced that I would open a list of those who desired to participate in this movement. The following was drawn up. "We the undersigned dissatisfied with the conditions which prevail in the matter of winter roads, believe that the breaking of the roads double and adopting the shift bar would work a great improvement, and hereby agree to attend if possible, a meeting to be held in the Tryon Hall, May 1st, 1924 at 8 p.m. for the purpose of discussing the question and coming to some understanding as to plans for bringing about the change. Over sixty have signed and as I have seen less than half of the people I feel sure there are as many more. The meeting will be held as stated, and is open to the public. Those who have not had the privilege of signing the above will be very welcome. We shall expect a good attendance and that the outcome will be some co-operative plan by which we can get rid of the abominable conditions which have too long prevailed here. I am Sir, etc. J. B. DAGGETT Baptist Parsonage, Tryon, P. E. I.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO

Sir,—Will you allow me to inform "A Bystander" that it is not right but what His Ministers ADVISE him to do is the RIGHT thing, and according to the HIGHEST LEGAL AUTHORITIES the CONSTITUTIONAL way is the right way. Thus the present Veto is UN-CONSTITUTIONAL. It is NOT a matter of waiting a year but the right way NOW. And the right way is for His Honor's Ministers to see that their ADVICE is carried out. Then may I ask your correspondent if he is willing for our Cabinet to be governed by the Ministers of the other Provinces of our Great Dominion of Canada? It would seem so by his letter. Suppose the Lieutenant-Governors of the sister provinces should have said "We will wait to see what the Governor of Prince Edward Island does before we give assent to any bill?" Where would the government of Canada be? The question is not one of Church or Union, as that has been passed by the three Churches and also by our Local Legislature; but are the Ministers of His Honor willing to allow His Honor to act in an UN-CONSTITUTIONAL manner? I am, Sir, etc. ROBERT M. BRODIE Souris.

CHURCH UNION

Sir,—One question very much whether any one should be allowed to publish a letter so full of groundless accusations as that which appeared in your issue of yesterday, signed "Presbyterian." That letter was a serious reflection upon the honour and Christian integrity, not only of the three churches, but also of the great mass of leaders of the people in three great historic churches. Only last week indignation meetings were held in this city, to protect the character of a single individual from the tongue of scandal. Has a newspaper correspondent, under an assumed name, more right to accuse wrongfully and wantonly a great body of Christian men than he would have to attack in the same way the character of the humblest citizen? I have not the time, and you have not the space, to deal with all the base insinuations which the letter referred to contains. Take but the most serious. Is it possible that any reader of your paper can be so ignorant as to believe the following: "What we want, say the Unionists, is all the property and all the membership of the whole Presbyterian Church in Canada. We are the majority. . . . What they want is obvious. They want to get possession of their neighbor's property, etc. . . . What we want say the Unionists,—is entire possession of all Presbyterian property. . . . Another thing clear is that when they get all the legislation they want, none will be allowed to leave their church to organize another church." Charges such as these are repeated again and again, and yet there is not a scintilla of truth in any of them. No congregation and no individual is being compelled to enter the United Church, and the rights of the minority, who may prefer to stay out, are not only carefully guarded but generously provided for. Any congregation in any of the churches concerned, that may elect to remain out of the Union, will continue to control exactly the same amount of property to the very last dollar, which it controls today, and may unite with other congregations like-minded to carry on their work under any name which they may choose. That is obvious in a free country like ours. Not only so, but a commission, with equal representation from the Unionists and anti-unionists, appointed if necessary under the supervision of the Chief Justice of Canada, will see to it that every non-concurring congregation shall have an equitable share of the property, real and personal, belonging to or held in trust for the respective parent church. That all this is true, I need simply refer the reader to "An Act Incorporating the United Church of Canada," now before the Federal Parliament, section 3 (c) and (d): "Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained; members of any non-concurring congregation shall not be deemed to have become by virtue of the said union or of this Act, members of the United Church; . . . and if any congregation in connection or communion with any of the negotiating churches shall, at a meeting of the congregation regularly called and held within six months after the passing of this Act, decide by a majority of votes of the persons present at such meeting and entitled to vote thereat, to occur in the said union of the said churches, then and in such case the property, real and personal, belonging to or held in trust for such non-concurring congregation shall be held by the existing trustees, or other trustees of the congregation, for the sole benefit of such congregation." Now, Sir, I write this only in the interest of truth and justice. I have no desire to enter, and do not intend to enter, into any controversy on this subject of Church Union. In the church of which I am a member it has passed that stage long ago. But I think it high time that the readers of your paper should be told quite frankly and clearly that, according to the law of the land, not one dollar's worth of property will go into the United Church without the expressed will and consent of those to whom that property rightfully belongs. If we cannot agree in this matter another like gentleman, and not impute to the leaders of the Union Movement, men of standing and reputation in all the churches, motives and methods which would be deprecated in any business and by any association of men whatsoever. I am, Sir, etc. W. M. RYAN Charlottetown, April 23rd, 1924.

Lest We Forget

FRIDAY, APRIL 25 LOUIS IX (Saint Louis) King of France, called "The Just," was born at Poissy on April 25, 1215. He led two crusades to recover the Holy Land from the Mohammedans, dying in one directed against Tunis. He was canonized by Pope Boniface VIII.

EDWARD II

King of England, the first to be created Prince of Wales, was born at Carnarvon, Wales, on April 25, 1284. According to tradition, the princely title originated from the refusal of the Welsh to recognize as prince one who spoke English. Edward I, the father of Edward II, appeased them by exhibiting his son, then an infant, and declaring, "Here is a prince who speaks no English." Through an intrigue sponsored by his wife, Isabella, he was imprisoned, later being deposed by Parliament, and murdered in Berkeley Castle.

JOHN KEBLE

English clergyman and religious poet, was born at Fairford on April 25, 1792. He was one of the chief promoters of the "Oxford movement," which favored High-church principles in the Church of England.

WILLIAM COWPER

Noted English poet, died at East Dereham on April 25, 1800. Throughout his early life he was subject to attacks of mental disease, with a tendency to suicide and religious melancholy, and in later years he became permanently insane.

Maintain The National Policy

(Mr. W. L. Cotton)

The effect of the political bargain recently entered into between the Progressives of the West and the Liberal government at Ottawa must necessarily be to revive throughout Canada the old question shall we have Free Trade with greatly increased direct taxation or Protection to Home Industries by means of a higher tariff that will give the country an increased revenue? Everyone who thinks at all feels and knows that the new lines of railway required by the Progressives as a condition of their support must entail upon the government of Canada a large addition to the public debt and a largely increased expenditure of the peoples' money. In these circumstances the government has also as a result of demands made by the Progressives and in return for their support of the Administration determined to lower the tariff upon the machinery and implements used by farmers, so giving the makers of these machines and implements in the United States better conditions in which to compete with the Canadian manufacturers. The farmers will be enabled to see and feel for themselves before the next election just how much they will be bettered as a result of this assault upon the National Policy of Canada. But the question that has been raised is not merely the effect that will be produced in respect to one class of the people—even the largest class. It is one that will affect for good or ill the whole people of this young nation. The results produced will, moreover, inevitably influence the future course of Canada, as an integral part of the British Empire. In this regard alone, it must "give us pause."

The effects of Protection in the past have not been such as to cause the people lightly to give it up. These "are those yet living who remember the United States as the most heavily involved country in the world. The Congress of that country put into operation sixty years ago, an abnormally high protective tariff. The results were that manufacturers were established throughout the country, skilled artisans, factorymen and laboring men and women from Great Britain and Europe, flocked into the United States in millions, a home market for the foodstuffs produced by United States farmers was consequently greatly enlarged and prices were "upheld up" to the hitherto latent natural resources of the country were developed, and the United States is now beyond doubt of question the wealthiest country in the world. Twenty years later, in the year 1878, the Parliament of Canada adopted a National Policy, including the Protection of our industries. That Policy has since been maintained. Those who had declared against it as certain to "ruin the country were constrained in view of the results to maintain it. Until the end of the Great War Canada had never since been prosperous, factories had been established, mines opened, cities greatly enlarged, a home market for the products of farmers had been maintained. But the great war, in which Canada honorably participated, and the construction of thousands of miles of railway twenty to forty years before they were needed, have brought about a change of conditions. In the States these changed conditions were met by a higher tariff and "a boom" ensued. To this "boom" in the States thousands of Canadians responded. Naturally they went where employment was afforded at higher wages than they could obtain at home. Consequently the Canadian home industry have somewhat languished, and the Canadian farmers home market has been distinctly lowered.

This latter condition has been accounted for by reason of the fact that large quantities of fruit, vegetables, canned goods, eggs, pork, etc., have been imported from the United States on payment of the rates of duty imposed by the Canadian government, as compared with those levied by the government of the United States. The duties imposed by the United States upon Canadian products are from two to four times as high as the duties imposed by Canada upon United States products. It is in conditions such as these that the government of Canada has, weakly and dishonorably, yielded to the demands of the Progressives for a lower tariff in the direction of Free Trade. Free Trade all round may be all right. But such one-sided trade as our farmers and men of business sure ought not to be tolerated for an hour longer than it is possible to pass a higher tariff bill.

To my mind the proper course to be pursued by the Parliament of Canada at this juncture would be the maintenance of the present tariff against the products of our sister Dominions and the increase of the tariff against the products of all the foreign countries which impose high protective duties, and so shut out our products from their markets. At any rate there ought, at this juncture, to be no change in the direction of weakening in any way the National Policy under which thirty-nine years ending in 1918, Senator David, the veteran Liberal and warm friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, delivered a speech to the Senate last week in the course of which he said: "I hope the Government will not be influenced by the exigencies of one class to the detriment of the whole population of the country, and that they will not abandon the policy of industrial stability, which has proved so good for the country. I hope they will not place Liberals like myself, between their duty and their loyalty to their party. I admit that their efforts to reconcile so many and different interests deserve sympathy, but if they can-

Rules of Road For Royalty

(By Dominion News Service) LONDON, April 17.—When the King went to Lanchester recently to be the guest of Lord Derby for the Grand National race, the royal train was pulled by a new engine painted bright red—the colour of the London Midland, and Scottish Railway. Leaving Euston at 1.30 p.m. the train arrived at Huyton—196 1/2 miles away—just after five o'clock. A considerable part of the trip was covered at the rate of a mile a minute. At no part of any journey are freight trains allowed to pass the royal train, nor is shunting permitted for ten minutes before the King is expected to pass. Passenger trains, if running in the same direction as the King's train, must not remain level with it longer than necessary. Men in charge of trains which will be passed must see that no projecting objects are carried, and the royal train is due and to be guarded at each end. A staff of engineers in the train are able, if necessary, to get into any station within a few seconds by connection with the telephone wires running by the track. A recent census shows that the horse, instead of becoming a museum curiosity, has increased greatly in numbers. P. T. Barnum, late famous showman, issued passes to clergymen to illustrate to them the morality of his show.

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"To Help Others" Is Our Business You may make a business of selling motor cars, life insurance, stocks and bonds—or perhaps you own a farm or manage a store, a factory or a workshop. That is your business and you are expected to know it thoroughly. "To Help Others"—that's our business. We have been in it for a long time, and our Officers have been called experts because of the way they do their work. Your profits come in dollars. Ours come in seeing men and women start life anew, in healing broken hearts and mending bruised ambitions. We do not seek financial gain—only the opportunity of carrying on our mission of mercy. Today, we are appealing for more working capital so that our business of helping others will not break down under the heavy financial strain. How much working capital will you subscribe—now? The Salvation Army. J. HIGDON, Commandant. If you have not been called on, please forward your donation to me.

N. D. MacLEAN Phone 149 180 Kent Street. MOTOR HEARSE:-- After having considerable experience with Motor Hearse in Toronto and elsewhere I have found out by experience that they are not suitable for the island, owing to the shortness of the season in which they can be used. To have a Motor Hearse means having double equipment—Horse drawn equipment for fall, winter and spring—and that means DOUBLE EXPENSE, and the public will have to pay that extra expense, if not charged for it will have to be made up in some other way. By having only one class of equipment and NO expensive Motors to keep up, and with my overhead expenses AT a very minimum I can give a HIGH CLASS service at a REASONABLE PRICE.

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Keep power without adopting a policy so dangerous to the interests of the country, let them fall honorably, with flying colors. Thousands of Liberals throughout this great country of ours agree, I feel sure, with Senator David, and regret that the government has abandoned—upon the demand of the Progressive party—the National Policy which has proved so good for the country. Not a few Liberals, also, I feel sure, agree with him—in view of the experience of the past—that for the future "The protection of all the industries which exist or may be established, a reasonable duty on the export of our natural products, and a decrease of preference, would give more work to our laboring people, would increase the purchasing power of our population give to our Government the means of reducing taxes, which are one-