

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY JANUARY 15, 1924

PLAIN TALK

Mr. T. A. Crerar, former leader of the Progressives and still their recognized spokesman, came, he saw, and whether he conquered or not remains to be seen.

He also wanted it distinctly understood that he had not been authorized by the Progressives to speak for them; that he was discussing matters with the Premier as a private member of the House and expressing his own views.

He takes the public, including the Progressives, into his confidence and tells what he told the Premier. He did not tell him much but what he did tell was very much to the point; in fact it reads like what one would say while holding a revolver against the chest of the man he was speaking to.

Like what one would say while holding a revolver against the chest of the man he was speaking to. These are the few "policies" which he intimated to Premier King SHOULD be followed by the government:

- 1 Retrenchment in expenditures. 2 A balanced budget. 3 Fiscal Reform. 4 A representative to Washington. 5 Safeguards for bank depositors and government inspection of banks. 6 Changes in our electoral system. 7 THE REORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THESE POLICIES.

Having said all this, and probably more, Mr. Crerar let it be known to the public, including Mr. King, the government and the Progressives, that he was leaving Ottawa for New York and would not again visit Ottawa until the opening of parliament.

He left this bill of fare for Premier King to ponder over and to govern himself accordingly. These were some at least of the policies the King Government must adopt or—well, Mr. Crerar was not authorized by the Progressives to say so, but these were the policies of the Progressives and in the nature of things the Progressives could not be expected to give their support to them.

The first two items on the bill of fare are common to all political parties. They are standing planks in all political platforms and Premier King, having used them himself before his election, though not since, could swallow them without a grimace.

The third, fiscal reform, was not so simple and in carrying it out there may be some difficulty. The Progressive idea of fiscal reform had been stated long since, had even been adopted by the Liberal party. It included duty free agricultural implements and other things, duty free clothing, boots and shoes, a general all-round tariff reduction.

Will the King Government yield to it? Sir Lomer Gouin, W. S. Fielding and some other Liberals had ripped these planks out of the Liberal platform and were thereforward going to ignore them, Gouin is out of the cabinet, Mr. Fielding was supposed to be out but, to the amazement of the cabinet makers, he is coming back and going to deliver the budget speech!

Bank inspection was refused by the King government last session. Will they yield to it now? Reconstruction of the cabinet in such a manner as will enable it to carry out these reforms, is a pretty big order. LaPointe will take the seat vacated by Gouin; E. M. McDonald will take LaPointe's seat, but who will take McDonald's? They cannot appoint a new man as there is not a Liberal in the whole party whose constituency could be safely opened.

In any case we now know the price the government is asked to pay for enough Progressive support to carry it through the session. Will the government pay the price? Will the Progressives come over without the price and just to save their own personal \$4,000? It is now a safe guess that Mr. Crerar is not going to enter the Cabinet at present and that Mr. Dunning has no idea of leaving the premiership of Saskatchewan and embarking on a sinking ship.

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DALHOUSIE REVIEW

The January number of the Dalhousie Review is an exceptionally interesting one. Among a number of able written articles there are at least two which are worthy of special mention and which will be read with interest. These are "Newfoundland and the Paper Supply" by Sir Patrick McGrath, and "The Menace of University Presidents," by J. F. Snell, Professor of Chemistry, MacDonald College. And there are others, all good, wholesome Canadian literature, educative, interesting, timely. This magazine, now stands at the top of the list of high class Canadian magazines and should be read in every Canadian home.

TRIFLING WITH A DILEMMA

Premier Mackenzie King, who is just now endeavoring to persuade Premier Dunning of Saskatchewan and Hon. T. A. Crerar to enter his cabinet, is by the same token trifling with one of the horns of a desolating dilemma, says the Sydney Post.

Mr. Dunning is the Liberal premier of a free trade prairie province. Mr. Crerar owes his seat in parliament to the support he received from the Progressive voters of Marquette, Manitoba. Neither of these politicians will bring any strength to the Cabinet, unless they enter it with assured low-tariff concessions, sufficient in degree to satisfy the aspirations of the Western grain growers. For neither Mr. Dunning nor Mr. Crerar is a brilliant parliamentarian, nor an effective public speaker, nor a striking political strategist. In all these respects they are outclassed by a score of private members of the House of Commons. Mr. King wants them in the Cabinet for the strength they will represent in the country,—for that and nothing more they have to give. If therefore they should join the Ministry under conditions that would alienate their western support,—as would be the case if they accepted portfolios without getting substantial tariff reductions for the West,—the result would simply be the addition of a couple more mediocrities to a Cabinet which really does not need a further supply of that kind of material.

Notes By the Way

In connection with the British elections it is pointed out that the Conservative party received only 20,000 fewer votes than in the previous election, which had then given them a majority of 70 in the House of Commons. The re-united Liberals got 150,000 more and Labor 250,000 more than in the previous election. In round figures there were 14,900,000 votes recorded in the recent election, and the gains and losses of the three parties by no means accounts for the present greatly increased strength of the Labor and Liberal parties in the new House. It is now explained that what happened in 1922 was that the Conservative party, by amazing good luck secured vastly more seats than its voting strength warranted, and in the recent election the favors of fortune were more evenly distributed.

This time the Labor party is the most fortunate of the three, having, as is claimed, 15 more seats than is warranted by its voting strength. Either with two or three principal parties in the field this disproportion of representation to the popular voting strength has many times occurred and will continue to recur until some system of proportional representation is adopted. In Canada the Union Government was much over-represented in Parliament after the general election of 1917, and in like manner the Liberal and Progressive parties are much over-represented in Parliament at present. It was the Conservative party that suffered from this cause in 1921, and is now beyond question the most popular party of the three in the Dominion while it holds but 52 seats in a House of 235 members.

There is a growing demand for proportional representation throughout the British Empire, and in fact throughout the English-speaking world. What has delayed its adoption has been the want of some simple and easily understood plan to make it effective. This will in time be found and many experiments have already been made to that end in different countries, although without altogether satisfactory results. Proportional representation once gained would tend to stabilize both the government and legislation of the country and would prevent the recurrence of such anomalies as the election of 1921 in which much more than one-third of the population of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec were left without representation and the three Prairie Provinces largely in the same condition.

A redistribution of seats in the Federal Parliament must be made at the coming session if the Constitution is to be observed. Several Provinces east of the Great Lakes will lose a seat or two and these with a number more will be added to the representation of the West, making the new House of Commons contain 245 members—ten more than at present. Ontario's representation has fluctuated considerably in the past 56 years. It began with 82 members in 1867, advanced to 92 in 1887 and has since fallen to 82, a reduction of 10 from its maximum. Nova Scotia began with 19, gained two in 1872, which made its maximum number 21, and has since 1914 had but 16 members and now stands to lose two more under the coming redistribution. New Brunswick started with 15 members, gained one in 1872 and has since lost five or one-third of its original number, and has had only 11 since 1914. Prince Edward Island in common with the other Maritime Provinces,

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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

"I WILL GO NO LONGER."

I will go no longer in shadow. I will walk in the sun. I will find myself for a journey. I will go, being done—Done with the mimicking pageant. And the press of the mart—Done, I tell you, with masking. The dreams in my heart! I will go no longer in silence. I will make me a tune. I will put seven white stars in it—Seven roses of noon. I will gather me wild pomegranate. I am done with the smart—The sting of forever hushing. The songs in my heart! I will go no longer in fetters. I have made myself free. I have waked—I have come to the borders. Of the fathomless sea. I have waked, I have come to the fringes. Of the ultimate shore. Free—for my dreaming. And my songs . . . evermore. BARBARA YOUNG

The Public Forum

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

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Sir.—Last year produced an unusual number of failures due mostly to unfavorable business conditions. In the winding up of these concerns the Bankruptcy Act gives an unfair deal to the small creditors. It in fact saddles upon them practically the whole cost of winding up and also with the major portion and frequently the whole of the losses, while at the same time it deprives them of a corresponding voice in disposing of the assets and directing the closing of the firms by the very nature of their business are obliged to secure large bank credits or hypothecation of all assets. These bondholders, most frequently the chartered banks, as secured and protected creditors stand to lose nothing if the assets are sufficient to cover their demands. The small creditor must be the whole loser and is also obliged to shoulder the whole cost and expense of winding up the estate. The great injustice of the Act is in giving to these protected creditors a controlling appointment their own favorite attorneys, auctioneers and assignees and generally looting such expense as they see fit upon the estate, none of it to be borne by them but all to be saddled upon the unfortunate unsecured creditors. By this means, the whole assets being absorbed by themselves the chosen employees the small creditor is left to mourn, bereft of everything and shorn to the skin.

It is of course true that in the case of chartered banks of high standing this power is rarely taken advantage of, the managers as a rule being satisfied to rest upon their security and refusing to interfere. The system, however, is a vicious one in itself and is a bankruptcy Act now applies to all insolventcies our lawyer representative, Mr. D. A. McKinnon, should at once take the matter up in parliament and have it amended so as to remove this injustice against the poorer and smaller creditors. I am, Sir, etc. Small Creditor.

EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Sir.—In your issue of January 8th, you have a letter by "Interested Reader" which contains statements which are more or less misleading. While it may not be within my jurisdiction as a member of the laity to discuss all the points which it brings forward, nevertheless there are one or two points which I think I am perfectly in order in discussing. As a rule we do not enter upon controversies where such a vital subject as religion is concerned unless it seems absolutely necessary to clear up some misrepresentations as in the present instance. We all know that controversies, while they do clear up some points, on the whole, they but seem to have the effect of widening the breach between the contending parties instead of mending matters. Moreover, they cannot make themselves clear unless they go into detail, and there is no space in our newspapers for lengthy articles. The result is that the article is cut down in order to reproduce it and probably the very part which gives force and emphasis to the article is the very part which is unconsciously cut out. Also in a lengthy article there are apt to be typographical errors which entirely change the meaning and throw into the article a significance which the writer never intended, therefore where such a vital subject as religion is at stake, we keep out of controversies if at all possible. Gregory did not overstretch his rightful authority at all when he gave St. Augustine jurisdiction over the bishops of the British Church as "Interested Reader" boldly asserts. "Interested Reader" must not confound the Church of England with the early English faith.

Pope Gregory writes to St. Augustine, giving him "authority" to constitute bishops, and giving him "authority" over them. St. Augustine goes to Rome and receives the pallium or symbol of Roman authority from the Pope. Pope Gregory directs Augustine how he is to exercise his authority. His letters are given in St. Bede's Ecclesiastical History. If anyone doubts that the Saxon Church recognized Roman supremacy, let him read St. Bede's account.

The dispute between St. Augustine and the British bishops was not about Roman doctrine or Roman Authority, but about the preferences of an old Roman Easter cycle over a later Roman one. The chief points at issue were nothing more alarming than the day for keeping Easter, and the way in which monks should cut their hair.

The Britons had known the Church of Christ long before Augustine's time, but when the Saxons came to England they were a warlike people and after driving out the Picts and Scots, turned up the Britons themselves and drove them out too. They cared little for religion and the Christians were hidden away in the mountains of Wales and in many places under cover, as it were, afraid to worship God openly, but the seed of our Holy Faith was there, even though the land under the Saxon rule had become apparently heathen. Just as in the time of Henry VIII and also of Elizabeth when monasteries and places of divine worship were seized and confiscated to the Crown and the monks and religious were driven out, divine service had to be offered up in caves and dungeons and it was a crime to be known as a member of our Holy Faith, but the Faith was there and still lived, so also in the old Saxon time, even though the land had become heathen in many parts, our Holy Faith was still there and struggling along against great odds for its existence. Finally, in 597 Pope Gregory the Great sent to Britain a holy Benedictine monk named Augustine to win the country back to Jesus Christ and who like the great St. Augustine of the fourth century was noted for his sanctity and who by his ardent zeal and example effected marvellous conversions among whom was King Ethelbert who reigned in Britain at the time. Augustine was a missionary sent to stimulate the faithful and add new members to the fold, just as the missionaries of today come to us to exhort us to walk more carefully in the path of virtue and righteousness but as far as the faith of the Britons prior to St. Augustine is concerned, it was part of the Church of Rome just as Canada, Australia or India is part of the British Empire. Just because we do not reside in the central point does not cut us off from the fold.

If "Interested Reader" and a great many others think that the old English Church was not the Church of Rome I ask them to simply read original history and judge for themselves. By original history I mean the very records themselves, written long before the Reformation.

Many of these are now happily translated and published, and thus placed within the reach of the people. The translators and editors are generally non-Catholics who may be trusted not to twist a word in favour of Romanism. They can purchase or procure the following five books—any others, of course, if they like, only let them be original:—

1. The Life of St. Columba, written by Adamnan in the seventh century. Both St. Columba and Adamnan were monks of the Celtic and Scottish Church, and the work therefore presents a graphic picture of at least the development of Celtic Early British Christianity. It is edited by Dr. Reeves, the Protestant Bishop of Limerick.

2. St. Bede's Ecclesiastical History, edited by Dr. Giles. From it one can learn not only the history, but the doctrinal beliefs and practices of the Church in Anglo-Saxon times.

3. Any of the English Chronicles, such as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, the Chronicle of Florence of Worcester, or Gervase of Canterbury, or Roger of Wendover, or Matthew of Westminster, The Burton Annals, or William of Malmesbury. These give us a view of the Church in both Saxon and early Norman times.

4. The Lay Folk's Mass Book (written in Norman times), edited by Canon Simmons. It presents a vivid picture of the religious belief of the English people before the Reformation.

5. Leofric's Missal or The Sarum Missal in English, edited by the Church Association. In these we can see what was the service used in parish churches for centuries before the Reformation.

Above all, let the inquirers look through the pages of the eight volumes of Calendars of Papal Letters, translated from Papal archives, and published by the British Government. They are available in most large public libraries. All that will remain for us will be to do honestly our best to be unbiased—not to form our judgments on isolated facts or incidents—but, like the lawyers, to take the whole volume and general drift of the evidence, and when we have done, ask ourselves the question: Was the Church in England, in British, in Anglo-Saxon, and in Norman times like that of the present Church of England, or was it like that which is still taught and practiced by the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world?

Let "Interested Reader" study up a little on the history of the early English Church before he tells the public that Pope Gregory the Great overreached his rightful authority when he gave Augustine jurisdiction over the English Bishops. There would be fewer controversies if people knew a little something of what they were writing about, before submitting matters to the press, instead of rushing in where angels fear to tread or would fear to tread if they knew as little about it as some people!

I am, Sir, etc. M. M. M.

BROOKVALE SCHOOL EXAMINATION

The semi-annual examination of Brookvale School which was held on December 20th was a decided success. There was a large attendance including the rate payers of the district and a few other visitors. The school room which was tastefully decorated, presented a very pleasing appearance.

The teacher, Lena Curley, was ably assisted in the work of examination by Rev. Dr. Curran and James E. Coady, and the pupils showed by their ready answers that they had been carefully instructed

That Body of Hours By James W. Barton, M.D. THE THREE AGES



That Body of Hours By James W. Barton, M.D. THE THREE AGES

We read in our early days about the seven ages of man. I can't just remember the definite periods off hand, but in thinking of that body of yours I can think of three definite periods. The first is the age of fifteen in a boy, or thirteen in a girl, the age of puberty. The man and woman has emerged from childhood. The second is the mature age of twenty five to twenty seven, when both men and women have reached their full maturity. They may grow stronger or weaker, but insofar as natural growth and development is concerned Nature has completed her work.

You are then at your full growth and what happens thereafter is due to natural inheritance of qualities of health, and what you develop for yourself.

And the third period is that of middle age—about fifty.

I have often thought how three periods are fraught with dangers, and also with privileges.

That the boy and girl at puberty should be taught by parents about the transformation that has taken place in their bodies and its significance.

The man and woman at twenty five and twenty seven should realize that they have reached the point of full maturity. If at this time they will take the ordinary thought as to food and exercise, they would avoid the embarrassing fat, and protruding abdomen that now ensues.

You see Nature is through building you up, and so your food now is not required for that purpose. If you continue to eat it, then it should be used up by work exercise, or otherwise you will accumulate weight.

And so from twenty seven to fifty you are at your best—insofar as physical vigor is concerned.

And now the third stage—Fifty years old.

Nature has maintained you well. You have been sensible as to diet and exercise. You have perhaps escaped any severe illness.

What should be your program? Really no changes in one sense. You will still continue the care of your body by diet and exercise.

But your exercise now should not be competitive. It should be plenty of walking, or golf, and the slower more moderate forms of exercise.

Because you feel strong don't go in for any endurance tests.

Because you are still strong, don't try to show up some of the younger fellows half your age.

Because you are strong, don't imagine you are just as supple as you were at thirty. Your whole thought should be to preserve what you have acquired between your second and third periods. That health and that fair measure of strength will stay by you, if you eat less, exercise a little less, particularly along strenuous lines. Remember, you should be good for another thirty years of life, with ordinary care.

During the past season. A short programme was then rendered after which each pupil received a present from the teacher. The visitors and pupils were then treated to a very pleasant afternoon was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

Investment Bonds (Govt. & Municipal) as well as RELIABLE INSURANCE. All orders receive prompt and efficient attention when placed with Hyndman & Co., Ltd. 61 Queen Street Est. 1872 Charlottetown PHONES—Insurance 67 and 333 Bond Dept. 1001.

MESSRS. FRED'K HUTH & CO. ANNOUNCE THEIR MID-WINTER AUCTION SALE of Silver Foxes and other American Foxes. London, January 28th, 1924 and following days. Silver Foxes for this sale should be mailed from P. E. Island by December 31st. We offer to shippers THE UNEXCELLED SERVICE in the London Sales; and solicit your business. The first Auction House to issue a classified catalog for the convenience of buyers of Silver Foxes. The only Auction House that maintains an office on P. E. I. for the convenience of shippers. We supply, free of charge, addressed shipping bags and tags and help you mark, bundle and invoice your fox pelts. The only Auction House making cash advances to shippers before the pelts reach London. We value, and make cash advances on your furs in three days or less. Your furs are insured from the time they are received at our fur rooms, or delivered by you at post office, at a cost of 1/2 of one per cent. Let us help you with your shipments and invoices. If you ship your pelts yourself PLEASE send particulars and value for insurance either to New York Office or Summerside. MESSRS. FRED'K HUTH & CO. 64 Park St., Southwark, S. E. 1, London, England. 542 West 36th St., New York E. H. RAYNER, Soliciting Agent Summerside, P. E. I. 490-12-13ts1L.

MESSRS. C. M. LAMPSON & CO.'S WINTER SALE WILL COMMENCE ON JANUARY 24, 1924. Fine Furs, such as Fox of all kinds, Beaver, Otter, Lynx, Fischer, etc., intended for the January Sale, should be in New York not later than the morning of January 4, 1924. Staple articles, such as Skunk, Opossum, Muskrat, Mink, Raccoon, Bear, Wolf, etc., reaching New York by the morning of January 11, 1924, should arrive in London in time for inclusion in the Sale. Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., report by cable that their market is becoming very active, owing to an increasing interest on the part of Continental buyers. A good demand exists for White Fox, Raccoon, Muskrat, Southern Muskrat, Skunk and Opossum, and a fair demand for Mink and Northwestern Wolf. Generally speaking, Messrs. Lampson & Co., expect to realize full October prices at their January Sale; but it is possible that, if the offering of American staple articles proves to be short, some improvement in prices may take place. 11-20-L.

HIGHER PRICES Can be Obtained by Shipping Your Silver Fox Skins To Canadian Fur Auction Sales Co. Ltd. 132 Lagachetiere Street West MONTREAL, QUE., CANADA To be Sold at Auction in Their Coming Sale To Be Held February 12th, 1924 AND DAYS FOLLOWING LAST RECEIVING DATE JAN. 21ST.

