

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McEwen, Vice-President—J. M. Burnett, Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O., Editor and Manager—J. M. Burnett, Associate Editor—D. K. Currie

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1927

IN PARLIAMENT.

THE federal parliament got away to a good start yesterday, or at least started.

It is intimated in Government circles that the sessional program will be expedited as much as possible, and that the budget will come down very early. The fact that the debate on the address was concluded before the House adjourned in December clears the way for the rapid despatch of real business. It is understood, however, that full opportunity is to be given for a general debate on the Imperial conference and all its works.

The Advisory Tariff Board is being flooded with applications obviously in view of the fact that any changes in the tariff are made only at the time of the budget, which is likely to come within a month. The Board has simply taken each case into consideration, and in some applications it has already reported to the Government; in most of them it has not.

The functions of the Board being purely advisory, the Government in so far as its various groups will permit it, will exercise its own discretion in the matter of carrying out what is suggested. Generally speaking, however, the Board having been created for the special purpose of investigation and report on specific cases, it is presumed that its recommendations will, in large measure, be adopted.

Apart from the promised tax reductions, the question of tariff changes will make the budget of peculiar interest this year. It is also to be hoped that, for the first time since 1921, the King Ministry is now tactically placed to go ahead with its own program without depending upon the caprice of certain elements which, hitherto, it was forced to consult. This, of course, is a hope.

Legislation to assist the coking industry is reasonably certain and the harbors of St. John and Halifax are likely to be nationalized.

READY TO FLOP.

FOR some time past it has been quite evident that the federal government was preparing to shirk some at least of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Maritime claims. One recommendation at least which created a veritable storm, particularly in the West, was the reduction of freight rates in the Maritimes. Feelers have been sent out from Ottawa giving "reasons" why the freight rates question might possibly be left over for the present. The "feelers," like Mr. Mackenzie King's statements, were not positive. It was "rumored," "it was believed," &c., &c., that no action would be taken on this question at the present session. And the Liberal press even in the Maritimes, those who clamored the loudest for Maritime rights, are already preparing to flop on the subject and to defend the government's action.

All the Maritime Boards of Trade are of the opinion that the reduction of freight rates recommended by the Royal Commission is of serious importance to the Maritimes and not only of serious importance but a matter of simple justice, but the Liberal press treats it cavalierly and as of no consequence. We may trust the government, we are told; they have the question under consideration, the matter of Maritime rights was started in Nova Scotia, we are told, and it never concerned the rest of the Maritimes, &c., &c. The Liberal press does not believe, as the Boards of Trade do, that the freight rates recommendation of the Duncan Report is of greater importance than all the others combined. And all this in the face of the agitation for freight reduction in the past many years! All this to save the government!

The Duncan Report recommended

no special benefits to the Maritimes; it simply recommended fair play and justice to put the Maritime Provinces on a level with the other provinces.

The Sydney Post puts the matter concisely as follows:—

"There are two recommendations with regard to freight rates put forward by Sir Andrew Duncan which offer tremendous advantages to the farmers, fishermen and manufacturers, importers and exporters, of the Maritime region. These are a twenty per cent. lower rate structure on local traffic, from point to point within the Atlantic region, than in the rest of Canada, and a substantially lower scale of rates on all traffic originating in the Maritimes and destined for western points outside the Maritime region than on eastbound traffic originating in any other part of Canada and destined to points within this region."

This, as pointed out in these columns was on the ground that the intercolonial Railway, for national strategic reasons, is 275 miles longer than would have been necessary to connect Halifax and Montreal if built for commercial purposes.

The Sydney Post also says, and we commend the remark to our Liberal critics:—

"If there ever was an occasion when the people of the Maritime Provinces should forget party differences and unite for the promotion of a common object, it is presented by the issues raised in the Duncan Report. The Liberal Government at Ottawa and the Conservative Governments at Halifax, Charlottetown and Fredericton can fairly be claimed to share the credit for having the Maritime case concretely stated, judicially considered, and definitely approved by a Royal Commission. Surely the political parties may claim that honors are even between them in this matter, and their partisans in the Maritimes can join hands in an effort to obtain the benefits of Sir Andrew Duncan's remedial suggestions for betterment of conditions in the three Maritime Provinces. Unless we can hope for unity in such a case, we may well despair of ever being able to lift the Maritimes out of the slough of economic despond in which they have languished for so many years."

Under such conditions Mr. Lapointe pleads for a United Canada! He should know that Canada can never be united or re-united on a basis of "justice." The Government should know that what has so far been done or promised by the government counts for nothing toward uniting Canada unless full and immediate effect is given to the Duncan report. Further delay or cutting and carving the report, or half measures, to give it effect must count as a denial of justice, and would give the deadliest blow that the Canadian Union has experienced in sixty years. Hopes raised, and thus dashed down become dangerously explosive.

Very appalling was the famine in Sianfu, China, during the siege which began in April and ended in November. Only brief mention was made of it in the press until ten days ago. The city had a million inhabitants, 500 to 700 were found on the street daily dead from famine during the last six weeks of the siege—a total of over 20,000. The pitiable story tells that wheat, which even the rich bought only in ounces, sold for \$1,000 in gold per 100 pound measure and dried weeds sold for \$40 per 20 pounds, and were cooked and eaten.

Great Britain was the United States' largest customer in 1926 and Canada second. Britain's trade with the States was cut by the coal strike, but she bought U. S. products worth \$972,384,840 and sold in return \$983,189,536. Canada bought from the States \$738,474,772 and sold there \$476,886,402. Thus Uncle Sam sold to his two best customers, Britain and Canada together, twice as much as he bought from them. And he has grown vastly rich under the tariff protection he gives himself and his people.

Yesterday was the 66th anniversary of the memorable Cold Friday in New Brunswick where the writer then lived. Rain was falling in the early evening before, but suddenly during the night a fierce gale from the Northwest sprang up and whether customers of the Bank or not, upon application at the local branch of the Bank.

Notes by the Way

THAT the Minister of Justice at Toronto pleaded for a United Canada has been very widely published through the press. No doubt he had first in view more cordial and sympathetic relations between English-speaking Ontario and French-speaking Quebec. And harmonious relations in that quarter are most desirable owing to differences of racial descent and national traditions. But there is a wider meaning than that in the words "United Canada." Those words signify not merely the union of two, but of all the Provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific. That is the unity which all patriotic Canadians should desire and strive for. That unity does not exist at present because the administration of the Federation Act during years past has violated the spirit of equality and justice between Provinces which was the essence of the agreement between the Fathers who made it.

Union can only be restored if justice and equality are restored. The appointment of the Maritime Commission was in itself an admission that the Maritimes had suffered wrongs and injustices which called loudly for remedy. The Duncan Report confirmed the fact that great wrongs and injuries had been suffered, and recommended that immediate redress be made. Premier King in the last election campaign and since boasted of what his government had done in appointing the Commission and promised to give effect to its recommendations.

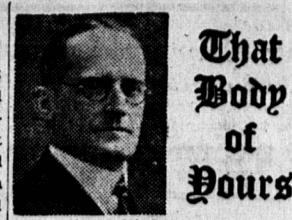
Delay has followed delay since then. This was disconcerting and caused alarm in the Maritime Provinces. Opposition to the Duncan report sprang up in Montreal and in the West. And we heard no more from Ottawa about giving full or immediate effect to the Duncan Report. What has since been sent out from the seat of government is that probably something may be done at this session of Parliament to readjust the subsidies to all the Provinces, but "nothing doing" in the matter of freight rates, and that the Cabinet is divided as to what ought to be done with the Duncan Report. This has increased the anxiety and alarm in the East as is shown by renewed activity in our boards of trade, remonstrances and protests sent by wire, and preparations to send delegations to Ottawa.

Under such conditions Mr. Lapointe pleads for a United Canada! He should know that Canada can never be united or re-united on a basis of "justice." The Government should know that what has so far been done or promised by the government counts for nothing toward uniting Canada unless full and immediate effect is given to the Duncan report. Further delay or cutting and carving the report, or half measures, to give it effect must count as a denial of justice, and would give the deadliest blow that the Canadian Union has experienced in sixty years. Hopes raised, and thus dashed down become dangerously explosive.

Very appalling was the famine in Sianfu, China, during the siege which began in April and ended in November. Only brief mention was made of it in the press until ten days ago. The city had a million inhabitants, 500 to 700 were found on the street daily dead from famine during the last six weeks of the siege—a total of over 20,000. The pitiable story tells that wheat, which even the rich bought only in ounces, sold for \$1,000 in gold per 100 pound measure and dried weeds sold for \$40 per 20 pounds, and were cooked and eaten.

Great Britain was the United States' largest customer in 1926 and Canada second. Britain's trade with the States was cut by the coal strike, but she bought U. S. products worth \$972,384,840 and sold in return \$983,189,536. Canada bought from the States \$738,474,772 and sold there \$476,886,402. Thus Uncle Sam sold to his two best customers, Britain and Canada together, twice as much as he bought from them. And he has grown vastly rich under the tariff protection he gives himself and his people.

Yesterday was the 66th anniversary of the memorable Cold Friday in New Brunswick where the writer then lived. Rain was falling in the early evening before, but suddenly during the night a fierce gale from the Northwest sprang up and whether customers of the Bank or not, upon application at the local branch of the Bank.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

HELPING YOUR CELLS

It is just a few years ago since we thought of the smallest part of any substance as an atom. An atom was our measurement of the smallest division possible of anything. Now our scientists tell us that an atom has a system within itself not unlike our universe, that is a sun, stars, and so forth.

This certainly gives us food for thought, and yet we forget that our bodies, all our tissues are made up of little cells, made up of atoms. Each of these cells is really a law unto itself. Nature asks it to do just as much work, no more no less.

It has often been compared to a tiny fish which really swims around in fluid. Now what must each cell do? It must be able to take from the blood everything necessary to keep itself built up, and to enable it to do its particular job in the body.

If a muscle cell it must be strong enough to contract and thus create movement. If a nerve cell to be able to conduct impulses. If a liver cell to make bile, store away sugar, keep blood free from poisons, help give color to the blood, and so forth. If stomach cell to manufacture digestion juice. Every cell has definite work.

Further, when it has done its work, there are waste substances left, ashes as it were, and these must be given to the blood again so that the blood can carry these wastes to kidneys, lungs, skin and intestine, to be removed from the body.

Now what about this for you? Nature will help these individual cells to do their work, despite carelessness or ignorance on your part, but you can get the maximum of work, the full horsepower as it were, from these cells, by just a little thought.

First the eating of good nourishing food, all kinds at regular intervals. This is food for the cells.

But the cells will do better work if that blood is of good volume and the circulation has plenty of force. Because it will not only bring the cell its necessary food, but will carry away the ashes which will clog up the cell, and thus prevent it doing its best work.

And the only way to give that circulation a good force is to have a strong heart.

The only way to strengthen the heart muscle is by exercise. Walking is one of the best and simplest forms of exercise.

So, as some one has put it "help your cells to help themselves."

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Wednesday, Feb. 9th.

Through the shadowy past, like a tomb-searcher, memory ran, lifting each shroud that time had cast over buried hopes.—Moore.

"The dream commenced with a music which now I often heard in dreams—a music of preparation and of awakening suspense; a music like the opening of the Coronation Anthem and which like that, gave the feeling of a vast march of infinite cavalcades fling off—and the tread of innumerable armies. The morning was come of a mighty day—a day of crisis and of final hope for human nature, then suffering some mysterious eclipse, and laboring in some dread extremity. Somewhere, I knew not

in a few hours the temperature fell 80 degrees. A similar change had taken place in Ontario the day before and was long spoken of as the Cold Thursday there. On Friday in Sussex, N. B., the gale was so violent that it broke many ornamental trees, and with the thermometers registering 28 below zero the cold was almost intolerable. Lumbermen were forced to leave their camps in the forest and reported seeing many woodpeckers frozen to death and lying in their winter roads. The cold moderated to usual winter weather on Saturday and Sunday following. After many years spent in New Brunswick and Ottawa and almost 31 years in Charlottetown, the writer still recalls the Cold Friday as an out-standing cold day.

February 9, 1927

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR Guardian Readers

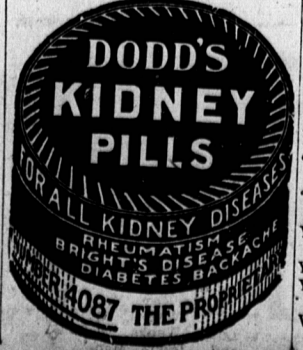
THE MORNING WATCH:—O Lord, in the morning shalt thou hear my voice; in the morning will I order my prayer unto thee, and will keep watch, Psalm 5:3.

PRAYER:—Our God, Our Helper, enable us always to sanctify each day by beginning it with Thee.

THE BRIDGE BUILDER

An old man going a lone highway, Came at the evening, cold and gray, To a chasm vast and deep and wide; The old man crossed in the twilight dim, The sullen stream had no fear for him, But he turned when safe on the other side, And built a bridge to span the tide.

"Old Man," said a fellow pilgrim near, "You are wasting your strength with building here, Your journey will end with the ending day, You never again will pass this way; You've crossed the chasm deep and wide, Why build you this bridge at eventide?"



Unbroken Gains in Insurance, in Assets, in Surplus

Table showing insurance statistics for 1925 and 1926, including Insurance Issued, Insurance in Force, Assets, and Surplus.

Interest Earned 6.81% —an evidence of careful handling of Policyholders' Funds. Copy of Annual Report will be sent on request.

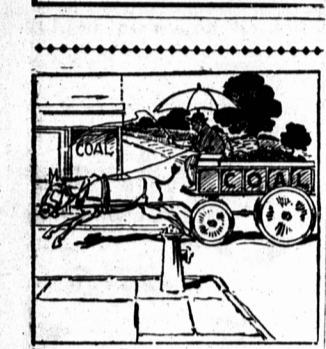
CROWN LIFE Insurance Company

JOHN G. KENT, President H. R. STEPHENSON, General Manager HOME OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

Advertisement for Cure Coughs, listing various medicines like White Pine and Tar, Buckley's Mixture, etc.

Advertisement for Eastern Trust Company, Individual Executors and Trustees die, but we go on forever.

Advertisement for Johnston and Ward, Eminent Complete Service for Investors.



Advertisement for A Rush Order, coal delivery service.

Advertisement for A. PICKARD & CO., coal and teams.

Advertisement for Horse and Cattle Remedies, Macs Condition Powders.

Advertisement for The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE, 149 Great George St.

Advertisement for C. M. LAMPSON & CO., Public Auction Sales of Raw Furs.

Advertisement for DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH, by W. L. Gordon.