

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1925

NOVA SCOTIA LIBERALISM

The inequity of the Armstrong government in Nova Scotia is undergoing a severe test these days. The vacancy recently created in the cabinet by the resignation of the Provincial Secretary Treasurer has been filled without the usual formalities. Hon. A. S. McMillan, who was defeated at the last election, was made a member of the Legislative Council to avoid the risk of a bye-election and was raised from there to the cabinet vacancy. Premier Armstrong was defeated at the last general election as were also Hon. D. A. Cameron and the above named Hon. A. S. McMillan. The cabinet has been "reconstructed" by swapping seats and the general election is not more than six months off. Then these seats must be filled in the regular way by election. It is generally admitted that the Armstrong government is suffering from dry putrefaction and cannot survive another general election.

A POLITICAL EXPERIMENT

There are doubts as to the stability of the Veniot government in New Brunswick and as there is to be a general election within the year the Premier is naturally becoming anxious. By way of experiment he has decided to put on a bye-election the date of which has been set for February 5th, next Thursday. The constituency selected for the experiment is Gloucester and the reason for the selection is that the county is overwhelmingly Liberal. At the last general election the county returned four Liberal members, one of them being Premier Veniot himself and each of them securing, in round numbers, over five thousand votes while three of their Conservative opponents lost their deposits and the other escaped being distanced by two or three votes. From this point of view the experiment looks promising. And another attractive feature from the government point of view has been added. The vacant constituency, Mr. Veniot argues, would no doubt take kindly to a Cabinet Minister and in pursuance of this bait he has chosen as the government candidate the Attorney General, Mr. Ivan C. Rand who, it will be remembered, was offered to Moncton some weeks ago but whom Moncton rejected by a considerable majority. The Opposition candidate is Mr. J. L. Ryan a rising barrister of Bathurst. Another factor which Mr. Veniot regards as hopeful is the fact that five sixths of the population of Gloucester are French to whom he can talk confidentially in their own language. This however, is not all to the good as the Conservative M. P., Mr. Doucet who captured Kent County from the Liberals a few months ago is around and he also can speak French even more persuasively than Mr. Veniot. What the Conservative hopes for winning the constituency are, we, at this distance, cannot appraise with any accuracy and it must be admitted that the undertaking is not promising. However, the sympathetic advice of a certain man to his little son who was going fishing is always apropos, "If you can't catch em, scare 'em." Indeed the opposition has already succeeded in scaring "em." At the Liberal convention which nominated Mr. Rand there were about 300 electors present and the Liberal press regarded it as very promising. When, however, some 900 enthusiastic Conservatives poured into Bathurst the other day to nominate their candidate, Mr. Ryan, there were some heart-searchings in Liberal circles and some even went so far as to express a fear that it might go hard with the Liberal candidate. If Premier Veniot loses this election his goose is cooked and Mr. Rand, the Attorney General will go down completely exhausted.

in history as a Stickit Cabinet Minister. The outcome will be looked forward to with interest.

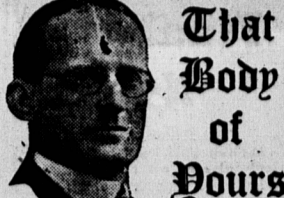
EDITORIAL NOTES

Christmas buying in December oft makes hard slogging in January, worse luck. Don't hear much about the vacant Senatorship these days. A nine days wonder. The next nine days wonder will be when the appointment is actually made. There will be a demand for every man who thinks he can preach from now on, for there will be far more churches and preaching stations than ordained men to look after them. Rev. Dr. Drummond of Hamilton thinks because of the great cleavage it has occasioned the United Church of Canada Act should be repealed; but, on the other hand, here are the views of Rev. R. M. Hamilton, a unionist minister of Brockville whose congregation voted against union. "We are dividing over a great religious issue, for myself I have no doubt as to the righteousness of the cause of union. I shall not review the bitter and humiliating struggle. Every true child of God must look back upon it with disgust. It has been a shame and a disgrace to this Church." Not many people in this country now days ever read a line about Ireland but John Dillon's attack on the Free State Government and its methods is a thing not to be missed. Listen to this gem: "The old Irish Party has been accused of bossing, but, my God, I thought that I would never live to see what is taking place today under an Irish Government. When we look back on the days when we were oppressed by England it would look like Paradise if we could get the same kind of oppression now." The plain fact of course is in all these cases that new heavens and new earths are difficult things to evolve; but people who start them should not repine if they do not happen to materialize at the first off-go. The \$3,000 proposed to be spent on advertising by the Tourist Association is a very modest appropriation when compared with the similar expenditure of other successfully boomed enterprises. For instance last year, the Victor Talking Machine Co., spent \$1,500,000 in advertising, Wrigleys' \$1,000,000 Sun-Maid Raisin Growers' Association, \$485,000, Quaker Oats \$400,000, Borden Condensed Milk, \$265,000, California Fruit Growers Exchange \$240,000, French Lick Springs Hotel Co. \$165,000, Dairymen's League co-operative Association \$150,000, McCall's Magazine, \$100,000. If these private enterprises find it pays them to spend so considerably in advertising surely the Province of the "Garden of the Gulf" would find it equally remunerative if it multiplied its appropriation by ten. The Island Farmer, the Wednesday alias of the esteemed Pioneer, rises to remark that "outside the Charlottetown Guardian's editorial columns and the pages of some newspapers of that ilk," the keynote of the budding year is optimism. Alas we also were among the optimistic prophets until the Hon. George P. Graham, Acting Prime Minister sadly disillusioned us by telling a delegation that his optimism of six months ago had petered out, and with it \$24,000,000 of revenue which had not materialized from anticipated increased business. Optimism is a fine mental exercise but is no prophylactic for actual ossification. A new Government at Ottawa is now the only optimistic keynote of the Dominion, for the elasticity of our means of revenue has been completely exhausted.

Notes By The Way

Last year by shifting fifty million dollars of the National Debt and charging it up against the National Railways the King Government claimed a surplus for the year. It was at once denounced from one end of the Dominion to the other as a fake. The Dominion owed these millions the same as before and the tax payers have the interest to pay just the same. It was a dishonest bookkeeping trick on which the Government based a false claim to having had a successful year. Still for a time ministers and their supporters asserted before Parliament met, during the session and afterward that there was a surplus, knowing that it had no existence. We have heard and read little of that surplus of late. Doubtless the party is ashamed of its baseless claim and of the ministers who set it up. And we hear nothing of any surplus for 1924. The Liberal papers tell their readers that trade is good and the country is prosperous more so than last year. If there was a surplus last year there should be a bigger one this year, but it seems not to be forthcoming. Prosperity brings increased revenues in other countries. Why not in Canada? The bookkeeping trick of last year will not bear repetition. It is too much discredited. Parliament is called to meet next week. In the meantime certain facts are well known. The federal revenues have fallen off. This is true of the customs, excise income tax and sales tax. It is also true of railway receipts, upon which so much depends. Immigration has fallen off from the previous year notwithstanding that almost twice as much public money was expended on this service in 1924 as in 1923. The country had hoped for a much greater economy and retrenchment in public expenditure than has been realized. Moreover the country has been looking forward to the coming session of Parliament for a considerable reduction in the heavy burden of taxation it is now bearing.

Premier King in his speech in Massey Hall, Toronto, the other day almost forbade his hearers to hope for any easing of tax burdens. "What I want to make plain," he said, "is that it is useless to talk of reducing public expenditure and the consequent taxation beyond a certain point. It cannot be done. The problem is to find some way to meet it." There is in this no hope of less taxation; really there is an implied prospect of higher taxation. Taxation he admits is "consequent upon expenditure." But his idea of needful expenditure is that it includes the building of hundreds of miles of new railways in Canada which already has railway mileage sufficient for twenty-five millions of people? Business failures for the week ending January 23, show an increase in Quebec and Ontario, but not a general increase in other provinces. Thirty-two failures in Quebec and fourteen in Ontario were something of an avalanche. The recent liquidation of the Pembroke Woolen Mills adds to the list of many woolen factories that have closed their doors within the past two years as the result of outside competition. It had a yearly payroll of \$110,000. The failure is ascribed to the British preference duties being lowered on British goods by the King Government in 1922 and further reduced in 1923. The French treaty brought into force in 1923 also lowered the duty on woolen goods and knit goods from France and Belgium. It is a great shame that so large a share of Canada's import and export trade with the outside world should come and go through United States ports and be carried over railways in that country. Canadian ports and railways are thus robbed of their just dues and the Dominion is made tributary to a foreign country. The Dominion is now being aroused as it has never before been by the movement for Maritime and Canadian rights in these matters and it will be strange indeed if some adequate remedy is not applied in the near future. Sir Henry Drayton, ex-Minister of Finance, just returned from Europe finds the people of France busily occupied and making and saving money. The same is true of Germany, both protectionist countries. It is in "free" trade England that there are nearly a million and a half workers out of employment, a spectacle to the world. Also in Canada in all the large cities there is an unexampled number of workers with nothing to do. Why is this? Because the King Government policy has lowered the Canadian tariff and deprived thousands of workers of the means of making a living.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

FOOD AND BLOOD PRESSURE

A business man past sixty found it necessary to take out some insurance for the protection of his firm. When he was examined by the physician it was found that his blood pressure was over 160, which was twenty or more points higher than the company liked to have it. There was no heart nor kidney trouble, and the applicant appeared to be in the best of health. The examiner and the agent were in a quandary because the re-insurance in one company is quite properly reported to all the companies, and insurance can only be obtained except with certain reservations. He was not refused directly but requested to call back in a few weeks. The agent had the applicant consult another physician, who likewise found the blood pressure 160, but everything else normal. On enquiring as to his daily habits, he suggested that for an office man he should cut down his food supply by at least twenty five per cent. He was eating too much for his age, and getting no exercise. No special diet was laid down, except the lessening of the quantity of food eaten. Further he was to walk to business in the morning, and part of the way home in the evening. At the end of two weeks the blood pressure was down to 150, another two weeks it was at 140, and he was accepted by the original company which had held up his application temporarily. Further the applicant felt stronger for his exercise, fresh air, and lessened food intake. Now what about this? Well, high blood pressure is not an ailment or a sickness in itself. It is just a symptom that something isn't just right in the system. Some of the British physicians believe that this high blood pressure, where there is no heart or kidney trouble, is entirely due to the poisoning from a lazy intestine. Other physicians state that it just indicates a sluggishness of the circulation. Now there are various methods used to reduce the pressure aside from reducing the food and fluids. One of these is the cutting down in the salt intake with the food. Drugs are sometimes used to clear out the excess of salt in the tissues. However, where there are no complications with the heart or kidneys, it is well to remember that the simple reduction in the food intake, and the using up of tissue by exercise, is a sensible and effective treatment.

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.

LIBERAL NOMINATION

Sir,—I do not care to offer this suggestion to a Liberal newspaper for obvious reasons and will be obliged if you will favor me with the necessary space. It is well known that the Liberal party is dissatisfied with their present representatives in the House of Commons, particularly in Queen's County. They have not yet nominated their candidates, a fact which in itself is a reason why the party should allow itself to be caught napping. A general election may be called within a few months. Is it not time to wake up, call the convention and be prepared for whatever comes. Pending the calling of such a convention and mindful of the fact that it is strongly improbable that the present standard bearers shall again be honored I wish to suggest that Mr. J. C. Irving, M. L. A., of Vernon, be nominated as one of the candidates for this county. Mr. Irving is a successful farmer and stock raiser, a shrewd business man, honest and honorable and if elected may be depended upon to do his best in the interests of the province. It is unnecessary to go into particulars here and I am just making this suggestion in what I believe to be in the best interests of the party. I am, Sir, etc. R. A. McLEOD

THE "WEE FREE" CHURCH

Sir,—The Rev. Mr. Bonnell is out again; this time to set us all right on the Wee Free question. The Wee Frees will now understand that they might as well take their Highland Glens and end their Wee Existence where they were heard of again. Let us enquire as to why the history of this small church is dragged in to the discussions over our Canadian Church Affairs. There is an object and it is this: Very many Presbyterians here are not willing to enter the proposed Union. How many is as yet unknown. That is being decided in similar fashion to a public election with all the questionable features of a corrupt election contest,—and to show the poor ignorant Presbyterians what the fate of those who wish to remain Presbyterians is to be a comparison is drawn with the history of the Free Church of Scotland, and a comparison is made of valuing the both cases should be similar in all respects, or at least to be nearly so. But those two cases are so dissimilar as to render a comparison of one case with the other a complete absurdity. The Wee Frees refused to unite with another Presbyterian Church having the same doctrinal standards and beliefs and in every respect so alike that the Law Courts of Scotland could find no difference between them. It was merely a union of two Presbyterian Churches as if St. James' and Zion decided to worship under the one roof. Is that the kind of Union we are asked to enter? Why our standards are to be scrapped; our names goes; our church properties goes from the congregations to a large corporation. The Union we are asked to join is as great a change as if the people of Zion Church were to move into the Methodist Brick Church and leaving everything distinctive of Presbyterianism behind them. They would not of course be called Methodists, as a compromise name would be used. I would ask Mr. Bonnell if he thinks the comparison between the two cases is honest? The very basis and object of such a comparison is absolutely dishonest and unworthy of any people let alone those calling themselves Christians. Observe how this comparison, which is unfair, untruthful, and dishonest in itself, is worked to influence the vote in favor of Union. The plan is to show a dark picture of the condition of that small Church body almost unknown to us and for whom the Presbyterians of Canada are in no way responsible, and then regardless of facts or truth, apply their case, as if similar in every way, to the non-concurring churches here. If there was no other difference in the cases but that of members and strength the comparison would be equally absurd. In Scotland twenty-six parishes refused to enter the Union of sixteen hundred parishes. In Canada 275 congregations already have refused to join the merger and before this disgusting contest between the ecclesiastical parties is over, probably five hundred independent strong congregations will remain to carry on the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Observe these differences. It is amusing to see how the size of a church is the important element with Mr. Bonnell. He shows us how small the Wee Frees are and how large the United Free Church is and judges the quality of each by their numbers. Well what is it? The Wee Frees began in 1900 with twenty-six small congregations, and according to Mr. Bonnell's figures they now have at least over seventy churches occupied, being thus almost three times as large as they were in 1900. The United Free Church began with about sixteen hundred churches, and reliable accounts put their number at about fourteen hundred. The gain is backwards. If they had gained like the Wee Frees they should have over four thousand Churches today instead of some fourteen hundred. Mr. Bonnell might do worse than go over to Scotland to put matters right with his big friends over there. They require his attention fully more than we do here in this small vineyard. There is one very singular feature about Mr. Bonnell's contributions, that a he always bobs up when his friends are being exposed in misrepresentations, but so long as they are not challenged he is never heard from. As one looking up from the pen, I often wonder if our ecclesiastical controversialists ever think that they owe an unreserved duty to truth, to see that we are not being fed on at any time statements that are not always honest and truthful. By the way I would like to know and perhaps Mr. Bonnell who knows so much, would inform us as to the "Christian Walk and Conversation" of those Wee Frees. Are they better or worse than the worshippers here? If they are better why ridicule them? If worse why not start a mission among them? In conclusion I may say that I am quite conscious of Mr. Bonnell's fine abilities, and moreover I am satisfied he himself, is even more so, but I would like to see them put to a better use than trying to drive a wedge between the worshippers of old churches and into new and untried beliefs by the force of civil law or any law. Since he is now likely to drop those old familiar Presbyterian Psalms and Paraphrases could he not give some thought to this verse from Burns: "O wad some Pow'r the giftie gie us to see ourselves as others see us!" It was far more a blunder free us and foolise notion: What airs in dress and gait wad lea'e us, and ev'n devotion! I am, Sir, etc. THE PEW.

BETTER NAMES

"I'm going to call my baby Charles," said the author; "after Charles Lamb, you know. He is such a dear little lamb." "Oh, I'd call him William Dean," said the friend "He Howells so much"—Wisconsin Octopus.

Your Birthday

JANUARY 30.—You have the power to influence all with whom you come in contact, either for good or evil. Use this power wisely. You will never be demonstrative, but will, nevertheless, love with a true, strong passion. Be careful to abstain from jealousy. Your birth-stone is a garnet, which means faithfulness. Your flower is a snowdrop. Your lucky colors are Navy-blue and black.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

January 30, 1925 TRIED AND PROVED:—As for God, his way is perfect; the word of the Lord is tried; he is a buckler to all them that trust him. II Samuel 22:31. PRAYER:—The law of the Lord is perfect converting the soul. Help heart; then it will perfect us. EVERLASTING ARMS The Eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms.—Deut. xxxiii, 27. O Everlasting Arms, be under me, And guide my feet in paths I can not see; Help me to keep within Thy love so sure, The only place where I can rest secure. O Everlasting Arms, be under me When tossed and driven hard on life's rough sea; Help me to anchor in Thy haven sure, From winds and tides and breakers rest secure. O Everlasting Arms, be under me When sorrows come so fast I scarce can see; Help me shelter in Thy love so sure, The only place where I can rest secure. Helping Him Along. Reporter—"And in what state were you born, professor?" Professor—"Unless my recollection fails me, in the state of ignorance." Reporter (scribbling)—"Yes, to be sure. And how long have you lived there?"

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Fur Farms With Canadian Foxes. EIGHT PAIRS FROM P. E. I. BEGGINNING OF DEVELOPMENTS IN SCOTLAND. MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—The success of Major Lionel Hannington, a Canadian barrister, who brought over eight pairs of silver foxes from Prince Edward Island, and established them at Alness, Ross-shire, has stimulated interest in this new type of farming, and the organization which brought over silver foxes for an Oxfordshire farm will land shortly in Glasgow several pairs of first-class animals. It is intended to establish fur farms at Penciland and Golspie. Other farms will probably be started at a later date in other parts of Scotland and England, and there is also a movement on foot to popularize the industry on the Continent. This is the best time of the year to bring foxes over from Canada. The animals, which may cost as high as £200 for a first-class pair, are not difficult to keep, existing on the ordinary food which is obtainable on any farm. Major Hannington's experiment at Alness, where the foxes have prospered well, prove that the animals will thrive in these islands. If this development proves a success, and a lot depends, of course, on climatic conditions—cold weather being essential—there is no reason why the Scotch farmer should not emulate the example of his brethren in Canada, and make fur-farming a profitable industry.

ANOTHER STORY. Manager of Store—"What do you mean by arguing with that lady? Let her have her own way. Remember, a customer is always right." Assistant—"But she said we were swindlers."

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