

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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KING GOVERNMENT REBUKED

The depth to which the King government has descended in its efforts to conceal its operations was exemplified the other day in the House of Commons. Mr. Doucet, M. P. for Kent, N. B. had asked for a statement showing the cost of the enquiry made by Sir Henry Drayton into the ocean freight rates, also the cost of the recent enquiry by W. T. R. Preston. Sir Henry Drayton, it will be remembered, had devoted his vacation to this enquiry, charged nothing for his services except bare travelling expenses which amounted to a trifle. He was at the time Chief of the Railway Board. The government's answer to Mr. Doucet's question was that Sir Henry had been paid his full salary as Chief of the Railway Board, which had nothing whatever to do with ocean freight rates and the salary for which was paid independently of the enquiry. The answer was not only an evasion but an absolute falsehood.

HOW THE MONEY GOES

Some idea of the criminal waste that is going on at Ottawa, absolute waste for which the country has had no return, may be had from answers given reluctantly by the heads of certain departments, to questions asked recently in the House of Commons. What was the total cost to the country of the Pulpwood Commission? \$75,672.51, answered the Hon. Mr. Robb. What has been the cost to date of the Grain Enquiry Commission? \$187,606.89, replied Hon. Mr. Low. If either of these honorable gentlemen had been asked what benefit resulted to Canada from either of these commissions they would not have been able to point to a single benefit except to the highly paid commissioners. These are only two of the mad political escapades recently enquired about and recently revealed. Escapades the double object of which was to provide certain political friends with lucrative jobs and make it appear to certain sections of the country that their interests were being safeguarded by the beneficent rule of the Mackenzie King government. Another of the criminal wastes by the King government is the money expended on immigration. How many millions this fiasco cost Canada during the past four years can only be vaguely estimated as the army of immigration officials in Europe, in Canada, in the United States and in other countries is legion. Had there been any reasonable results from this expenditure no fault could have been found as one of the great needs of Canada is immigration. But while paying millions to immigration officials comparatively few immigrants came while hundreds of thousands of Canadians left the country, driven out of it by the fatal policy adopted by the government in exchange for the support which is keeping it in power. Had these reckless expenditures occurred at a time when the country's revenue was flush there might have been some justification for it but occurring as it did when the ordinary revenue had fallen off by between sixty and seventy millions, when the Canadian National Railway was going behind at the rate of between sixty and eighty millions a year and the national debt increas-

ing by a hundred millions yearly, the recklessness and mismanagement are nothing short of criminal. This is the record with which the Mackenzie King government dissolves parliament within the next few months, the record upon which its members will appeal to the country for support. If indeed they are again nominated. What shall the country's answer be? What should it be? How many of them are worthy of re-election? Who among them once lifted up his voice against the wanton expenditure of money for the purpose of corrupting and buying constituencies? A few uttered a feeble apologetic protest but the great majority, including our own Solid Four shut their eyes on the wastes and lustily joined in the chorus of praise of the "uncrowned King."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Easter holiday for banks and public offices. The next public holiday will be on Monday, May 25. Storekeepers, especially advertisers, report good business this Easter. Nearly as many went fishing on Good Friday as usually go on Twenty-fourth of May. Mr. Meighen has been bringing the King Government to book for utilizing members' questions for propaganda purposes. Instead of giving a direct answer to a direct question, the King Government when it suited its purpose, twisted the answer so as to convey additional or unasked for information to offset the effect of the information really asked for.

Here is a chance for our oyster industry. Canada's Trade Commissioner in Liverpool wants to know where British importers can get a regular supply of crushed oyster shells. For years she has been importing an average of 20,000 tons crushed shells from the United States, and the demand is such that the importers are now looking to Canada for further supplies. It is understood the conference between Hon. Mr. Sinclair and his supporters at the end of the week was not all a love feast. Some plain truths or allegations were more than hinted at, and it was clearly evident that all is not well with the machine. If Mr. Nash were made Senator all would be plain sailing for the party, but the machine refuses to see it in this light. Hence the tears.

Details have just been learned of an interesting development in Canadian shipping, by which the King government is given the opportunity to allow competition for the establishment of a subsidized steamship service from Canada to Britain. Donald MacLeod, of Donald MacLeod & Company, well known in the British shipping field for the past twenty years, has recently formed an Anglo-Canadian store cattle shipping and trading company with a view to developing shipping and trade generally between Canada and Great Britain. MacLeod has cabled the Minister of Trade and Commerce offering to establish a ten-steamer line if granted a subsidy which is fully £100,000 less than that Sir William Petersen is demanding. Furthermore, MacLeod suggests that the government instead of expending the taxpayers' money on new ships, turn over ten or twenty of their largest Canadian government merchant marine vessels and that these be gradually and economically converted to the Diesel engine if the experience warrants the change. What action the King government will take on this important matter remains to be seen, but for some time it will have its hands full with the Petersen investigation.

Notes By The Way

There are many rumors touching the coming federal election. Sir James Loughheed, the Conservative leader in the Senate, and who is now in the west, told the Canadian Press in Calgary that the general impression at Ottawa is that a general election will take place very soon, probably late in June or early in July. His own personal opinion was that prorogation would follow shortly after the passing of the budget and estimates.

Another story comes from Toronto, to the effect that the date of the general election has been fixed for October 7, which is highly interesting if true. To this is added the belief that Premier Ferguson will presently leave the provincial field to enter the federal arena as first Lieutenant of Mr. Meighen, the Conservative Chief. More unlikely things than this have occurred in the past and Mr. Ferguson would bring to the Federal Conservative camp a big accession of personal and political strength and influence.

That Mr. Ferguson has been preparing for the change contemplated is alleged by those who have noted the special attention he has been paying to the relations between Ontario and Quebec, his close study of Dominion problems and his apparent desire to have them discussed in the legislature. The political gossip takes it for granted that when Premier Ferguson enters the federal field he will be succeeded by Attorney General W. F. Nickle in that high position, while Provincial Treasurer Price is to become Attorney General and some other member of the House will be advanced to cabinet rank as Treasurer.

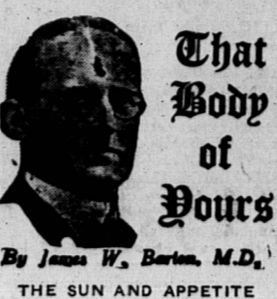
The number of these political rumors is at least sufficient for at least some of them to prove true. We have not heard or read any reliable reports or statements as to the much needed reconstruction of the King Government. The time seems to be long overdue for one or more of the sick and disabled, or "acting" ministers in that rather dilapidated edifice to be replaced by active men of ability and influence. There are no doubt some forecast members of the Ministry who would not object to being called to take charge of departments.

If distinguished service in the line of promoting immigration is to count for anything there is right here in this Island "a Minister without portfolio" who has been much in the public eye in connection with immigration affairs. The time is not long past when in the opinion of the wise Liberal editors the mere forecast position was not of much account, and now both he and they would no doubt be gratified if the reproach could be taken away and political merit rewarded with the headship of a department and a comfortable \$10,000 salary.

Our Province has not been greatly deluged with favors or honors of late, not at least since the days of the establishment of the Car Ferry and the enlargement of the federal subsidy by \$100,000 yearly. That was under another Government, and one which did not have our entire quota of members supporting it. That Government also saved our representation in Parliament from being reduced to two in the House of Commons, as it would be hereafter but for its timely intervention.

There is much talk of surpluses and deficits in these days. It must strike the intelligent reader that in the dealings of respective Conservative and Liberal Governments with this Province there has been a large and real surplus on the part of one and a formidable deficit on the part of the other. No ingenuity of book-keeping can make the account balance as between the parties. There are here a surplus and a deficit that all can see which are quite beyond dispute or argument.

The account is a big one and of no small importance to this Province. With the near approach of an election and the entire willingness of the Conservative candidates to discuss it in all its bearings, it seems likely to have a place in the coming campaign. We all want to know who have been and who are now our real friends at Ottawa, for our numbers are small in the big new Parliament Building on the Hill. We sent four men up there four years ago to work for the Province. Are they doing our work or working for themselves - while chasing after Senatorships and offices? Minard's Liniment for Colds.



By James W. Berlin, M.D.

That Body of Yours

We think about the warmth received from the sun, and try to gather some idea of what life would be without the heat and light upon the earth, and upon that body of yours, in actually changing the form and substance of the body cells, is even more wonderful. Our fruit and vegetable gardeners - brought the plants, and later nausea and vomiting, and another interesting thing was that the little white corpuscles of the blood, that is the ones that are used by the body in fighting harmful infections, are greatly increased if the body is exposed to these rays. The effect upon the appetite in young children was quite marked, as the desire for food increased greatly under the influence of these rays. In fact one child's specialist is now using a dose of three minutes or less, on all children and babies in his service, in order to increase their appetite for food. In some of the crowded cities where the youngsters were housed indoors for a great part of the time, the municipality began to give away fresh pure milk every day. The improvement in the health which marked was not all that was expected until the children were encouraged to get out into the sun everyday, when the results were immediately satisfactory more. That trouble that was so common a few days ago - rickets, or Rachitis - softening of the bones, is now giving way to this special treatment of these rays for a few minutes daily. All this but touches as just what a few minutes daily sunshine actually means to all the cells of the body.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

APRIL 13, 1925

SAFE STEPS:—The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord, and he delighteth in his way. Psalm 37:23.

PRAYER:—O God, Thou only art good. Do Thou enable us to live by faith, and then Thy goodness will extend to us, and our way be Thy way.

GET IN TUNE

I wonder if you're sad to-day—Just sick at heart and tired! I wonder if you're worrying—no longer hope-inspired? Well, if you are, don't think that life is blacker than before; It may be that you're travel-spent, and need a rest and a change. Just rest a bit; just smile a bit; then pluck up strength anew, And tackle work wholeheartedly—you're bound to pull it through.

It may be that the wasps of life, are stinging you every one. Seem, oh, such big and fearsome things—they blot away the sun! And hills may rise as mountains quite—and little pools seem oceans. While the bothers sweep or lives with tempest-wild convulsions. But there, don't think the world's at fault—it's nothing of the kind; It's you my friend—you're "out of tune," as you will quickly find.

For when you've had a bit of change—it may be a day! You'll buckle on your working gear and start in right away! You'll laugh at all your dingy doubts which tried to trip you up. And with new hopes and fresher dreams you'll fill life's brimming cup. You'll find your niche and do your task and greet your chums—and cry: "Thought the world was out of sorts—but all the time 'twas I." Character Reading Pokes into Other People's Business They possess the inquisitive nose, which seems to go out in advance of the face, and literally pokes itself into people's business; and its possessor is consumed by an idle curiosity to find out things which do not in the least matter. Suspicion and reserve are evident in the nose that droops at the point, but it is more harmless than the foregoing. A nose wide at the tip is indicative of a trusting, confiding nature, and is usually to be noted in the woman who hastens to inform you of her entire family history on her first introduction.

The Dennistoun Case

The Most Famous Matrimonial Case Since Charles II's Time.

Plaintiff's Evidence.

Mr. Justice McCardie and a Special Jury in the King's Bench Division, London, heard an action in which Mrs. Dorothy Muriel Dennistoun sued her former husband, Lieutenant-Colonel Ian Onslow Dennistoun, whom she divorced, for the return of certain sums of money which she said she had lent him and paid on his account.

Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, K.C., and Mr. St. John Field appeared for the plaintiff; and Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C., Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. A. H. Davis for the defendant. Mr. St. John Field, in opening the plaintiff's case, in the first place, the plaintiff claimed from the defendant 21 sums of money, amounting in all to £336, which she lent to the defendant. The defendant denied that he had the money, alternatively he said that the money was given to him.

In the second place, the plaintiff claimed £516 7s. which she said she had borrowed at the request of the defendant in 1913 and expended in paying the defendant's debts to that amount. She also claimed 5 per cent. interest on that sum. The defendant denied that she plaintiff borrowed the money or that he requested her to borrow it. Alternatively he said that the plaintiff paid the money under an agreement whereby he assigned certain furniture to her, upon the Statute of Limitations. The plaintiff said that this money had nothing to do with the agreement to assign the furniture, and that the defendant had paid a sum on account with a period of six years so as to take the debt out of the statute.

In the third place, the plaintiff said that in 1919-20 she paid further debts of the defendant, as his request, amounting to £136 18s. The defendant did not admit that these payments were made, and alleged that, if paid, they were gifts from the plaintiff to him. In the fourth place, the plaintiff alleged that at the commencement of her divorce proceedings in France against the defendant he requested her not to obtain an order for alimony, and agreed with her that if she would refrain from endeavoring to obtain alimony he would, as soon as he was in a financial position to do so, make proper provision for the plaintiff during her natural life.

Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, opening the case, said it involved a rather painful and dramatic story. Colonel Dennistoun married the plaintiff on November 22, 1910. He was then serving in the Grenadier Guards, to which regiment he belonged until he retired on half-pay in 1920. A marriage settlement was entered into in which each party brought a fairly substantial sum. The wife brought about £10,000, and the defendant's father, a man of very considerable means, allowed the young couple £200 a year and paid the rent of their flat. Unfortunately in December, 1912, the defendant's father failed, and he was unable any more to pay the £200 a year. As a result the young people became very "hard up." The plaintiff, a girl and subsequently had a great friend who became a very distinguished general in the Army—one of the most distinguished generals which the war produced. His name often appeared in the correspondence, and as frequent allusions would have to be made to him in the course of the case, he (counsel) suggested that the officer be called "General X."

His Lordship.—Is he dead? Sir Ellis Hume-Williams.—Yes. Proceeding counsel said that the plaintiff applied to "General X" to see if he could give some help to her husband, and in February, 1913, the general procured for the defendant a post as secretary to the Governor of Jamaica. In the following month the defendant, who was then a captain, and his wife, who had done their utmost to raise money, let their flat. The first thing that occurred to them was that if they let the flat with all the furniture in it probably someone would get judgment and seize the furniture. Accordingly a short agreement was made, which was sent out to them in Jamaica in which the defendant assigned the furniture to his wife.

Sir Ellis Hume-Williams went on to say that Mrs. Dennistoun's mother had remarried, her second husband being Sir John Miller, a man of considerable means. He was in South Africa when the agreement was signed, and as the result of negotiations he ultimately agreed to advance £1,000 to his step-daughter. Out of that sum she paid her husband's debts, which included mess bills and the accounts of tradespeople and tailors. In October, 1914, Colonel and Mrs. Dennistoun returned to England from Jamaica and through the influence of "General X," the defendant received a staff appointment, while his wife became a nurse in the St. John Ambulance. In 1916 the defendant was made a colonel and given an appointment at Gibraltar. He was there three months and his wife joined him. In April of that year she returned to London and took a little flat at Queen's Gate, and the defendant stayed there when he came to town. In the autumn of 1916, Colonel Dennistoun was given an appointment in France, and ultimately he became a member of the Supreme War Council. He remained in France until long after the end of the war. By this time the relations between the Colonel and Mrs. Dennistoun had become very strained, and there was apparently not much affection remaining, although there was certainly on the part of the wife a most extraordinary affection and kindness towards her husband, lasting until shortly before this action was started.

The influence of "General X." In 1916 the defendant, being an-

bitious, was anxious to get on, and this led him to call for sacrifices from his wife which were certainly unkind. He knew perfectly well that down to this time he owed such preference as had come to him to the influence of "General X," and that his wife's relations with the general were becoming closer and closer. At the end of April, 1916, the situation in this triangle became acute. The affection between Mrs. Dennistoun and "General X" had grown to a point when it was obviously likely to have only one result. The plaintiff was back from Gibraltar and was in Paris, where she pointed out to her husband that if this continued influence of the general was to become an important factor in his (the defendant's) life, with the growing affection between herself and the general there could be only one result. She said to him in terms: "You know what it means." Counsel said that Colonel Dennistoun was prepared to accept from his wife that she should pass into a condition of adultery with the general, a relation from which he proposed to profit as he had done. On May 1, 1916, the defendant wrote to his wife the following letter:—

My own Gel.— I could not telephone, as things were "moving" a bit this p.m., and I was kept busy. Darling heart, take great care of yourself. You seemed suddenly such a very tiny little small brown mouse yesterday, and wanting so much care and love, and me just felt like a tiger in a cage behind great big iron bars. It does make me so despise myself and everything I do. I cannot help it, but there it is. Why should you be made a fool? It is the worst fate of all. Darling heart, don't go further than you want. Life's too short, and I want you just dreadfully. Me wishes me had remained at Gid. in little wee house. Good night, precious one. This is only just a short line to catch the post. Great big kiss. Tiger.

Sir Ellis Hume-Williams said that the jury would find something almost beyond belief in this case. From the correspondence it would be seen that the Colonel was not only encouraging his wife in this adulterous relation, but was trying to safeguard her in it, giving her hints as to how she should behave lest she should quarrel with the general and lose him. He wrote to her pointing out the various steps he was taking to obviate scandal. On July 12 he wrote:—

Now, darling, do not get depressed about the future. All will be well, I feel it. Don't bother about "X"; the less you worry about him the longer you will keep him.

He also wrote:— Really, Girlie, I think things will get better as we go on, and they cannot be worse. I feel sure we are round the corner of bad times.

In another letter he wrote:— Darling One.—Me very nearly cried, too, but just did not. You are such a brave, precious darling. Me is only a poor mate for you, and no one else would have done and gone through all you have to make Tiger happy. I do hope some day that I will be able to give you a real home and we will not have to

(Continued on Page 5).

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