

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1927

THE MARITIME CLAIMS.

WHAT the Maritime Provinces will assert their claims in the matter of the findings of the Duncan report is evident from the stand taken by the Halifax Board of Trade and the sympathetic support of the other Maritime Boards. This action is not premature. Ordinarily, to anticipate an undesirable outcome might be regarded as a hasty and unfair procedure. In the case of the federal government and the Duncan report it has long been evident that there has been anti-Maritime propaganda in which the hands of the government are not wholly clean. There is ample room for the opinion that the government's intention is to pare and trim the recommendations of the report in the hope that sectional and political feelings may be mollified or possibly chloroformed. This being so the time for decisive action is before the paring and trimming begins. The Maritime Boards of Trade are unanimous in the determination that the recommendations of the Duncan report shall be carried out in their entirety and that within a reasonable time after the opening of the House definite assurance to this effect shall be given. One Nova Scotia Liberal member, Mr. William Duff, of Antigonish-Guysboro, was elected on the strength of his pre-election pledge that if the government refused to implement the recommendations in their entirety, he would resign at the end of the present session. It is not too much to expect that all our Maritime representatives will take a similar stand. Such action on the part of the Maritime members will no doubt be interpreted as rebellious. If rebellious it is perfectly justifiable, as rebellions sometimes are, a statement in which some of the higher-ups in parliament will concur in. The case is absolutely clear, and has been clearly defined. The Maritimes claimed they had certain grievances. The complaint had continued for years until finally it threatened the security of the government. To restore this security the government of Mr. Mackenzie King, appointed a competent Royal Commission with one of the most astute and capable men in the British Empire at its head, with authority to investigate the grievances and, if found, to prescribe a remedy. The Commission completed its work, prescribed its remedy and now the government is shuffling, explaining, temporizing. What can the Maritimes do but call their representative in parliament to insist on the carrying out of the recommendations, and if this is not done for the supporters of the government to resign in protest? And this will be done.

THE FAR AWAY.

It appears to be inherent in human nature to look to the distant hills, to look abroad and afar for blessings which, if we looked for them, could be found at home. There are two factors in successful farming, one equally important as the other, namely, production and marketing. The two can be made the most of by co-operation between the producers and the market. In this province, with its comparatively small urban population, the demand for our home product is relatively small, yet in our higher prices for their product than they receive abroad. Certainly the markets abroad are needed to absorb the surplus, otherwise we should be glutted. But there is a home market which is not receiving the attention it ought to receive and which, if developed, would prove a very profitable one. We refer to the market in our sister Maritime Provinces, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Figures while things of life.

given some time ago show that imports of agricultural products, which may well be referred to as enormous, come into those provinces every year. It was stated in those figures that in one year recently New Brunswick imported 3,828,000 dozens of eggs, 346,000 pounds of cheese, 1,460,000 pounds of butter, besides large quantities of fowl, vegetables, etc. Prince Edward Island no doubt supplies a considerable quantity of this but not nearly all of it which could easily do by a careful and business-like arrangement with merchants and dealers in those provinces. We understand that much of this import comes from Ontario and the western provinces. The cost of freight over such a distance is a burden which our Maritime fellow countrymen could well avoid by dealing nearer home and this province could show them where they can find a market within a few miles of home which would be much more advantageous to them than the far distant western provinces. Of course, it is regrettable that our two sister provinces should find it necessary to import such large quantities of agricultural products. They both have large areas of good arable land which, if utilized, would provide them with all the agricultural food products they require. This would mean an immense addition to their wealth, but they have other resources—lumbering, mining and fishing which they do not doubt regard as equally important.

ALL DOING IT.

THE citizens of Amherst, says the Halifax Herald, always in the forefront of movements for the general good, are doing their part to ensure the passage of the Duncan Report in Parliament, as the following dispatch from that town indicates: "Telegrams were forwarded by the Amherst Board of Trade today to Hon. Mackenzie King and Hon. J. Layton Ralston, urging that the recommendations of the Duncan Commission be carried out in their entirety. The action followed the receipt of telegrams from the President and Secretary of the Maritime Board of Trade urging that general and united action was now imperative. "This is action of the right kind; and it is to be hoped that other organizations throughout the province will lend their weight to the campaign. The benefits proposed in the Duncan Report can be secured—if there is determined and concerted effort to secure them."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If the month of February does not bring snow nothing but March will.

A year ago Saturday, 5th February, the common form of entertainment was snow-shovelling, not bridge, although the latter was not wholly neglected.

Spend your money at home, and it will return to you before many days. Send it abroad and you will never see it again.

Will the Liberal members of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island stand by their provinces or by the government? Next week will probably tell the tale.

The Maritime Provinces are at last awake. If they do not go to sleep too near where they got in at, as the little boy did who fell out of bed, they should profit by the awakening.

The literary organizations which have been resuscitated or formed in the last few years have created a healthy appetite for the worth-while things of life.

Notes by the Way

OF course, the Ottawa Cabinet is busy, getting ready for the meeting of Parliament. And that the Maritimes are anxious to know what the Government proposes to do with the Duncan report goes without saying. Hitherto its intentions had not been in any way disclosed. It is now apparent that the Government had not only not come to any decision as to what it would do, but had not until recently seriously considered the matter in council. A brief despatch from Ottawa under date February 2, has thrown a faint light on the situation and a few intimations have been given, apparently as a "feeler" to test public opinion.

The sum of these intimations appears to be that the Cabinet is divided as to what action should be taken. A rumor is given that a considerable number of the members of the Cabinet are in favor of a "subsidized freight rate," whatever that may mean, is said not to be likely to go through at this session.

From the Maritime view point equalization of freight rates is an urgent and immediate need. What has been disclosed will probably call forth renewed discussion in the press and further attacks from those who are opposed to any real remedial action in our favor. But the Maritime cause has already made a strong appeal to lovers of right and justice throughout the Dominion and we are confident that among the 245 members of the House of Commons a majority will be found who will endorse immediate and substantial measures for our relief.

A strong impression prevails that the danger from dogs is not over and that no further relaxation of the restrictive regulations should be made until further assurances are received from Ottawa. A number of dogs have been abroad on the streets without muzzles and unattended by any one in charge. In one case a large dog, barking and defiant, caused much alarm to ladies making a call when a prominent citizen who was passing quickly stepped in. Dr. Croken and Dr. McMillan are not alarmists and the Board of Health do well to heed their counsel. If Dominion authorities should assume charge of the situation both regulations and penalties, now lightly disregarded would be enforced.

"Safety first" is a sound principle applicable not only to the dog menace, but to all places of public assembly and in hundreds of other ways. It was prudent and necessary precautionary work by the committee of the City Council who inspected a number of places where public gatherings are held, arranged for improved exits and provided for monthly inspections in future. Many tragic happenings have created a somewhat painful sense of danger in many minds the best antidote to which is found in what is being done to promote greater safety.

Uncle Sam, through his census bureau proudly estimates the number of his people. The estimate makes out that at the beginning of last July there were 117,138,000, and that on July 1, 1927 there will be 118,628,000 people in his United States. He reckons the increase since seven years ago, that is since the first of January 1920, to be about 13,000,000 in round numbers and within a year past at over a million. The reduction of the rate of increase apparently comes from the restrictions imposed on immigration from European countries.

Premier Hertzog last year introduced a bill in the South African Parliament providing for a new national flag, with the Union Jack omitted. The bill was withdrawn later but with a promise to re-introduce it at next session. A Canadian Press despatch from Cape Town under date January 31 tells that in the House of Assembly the Premier in reply to General Smuts, declared that the Government would shortly introduce a measure in this connection. The published despatch concludes: "It has been stipulated that the proposed new flag shall not contain the Union Jack design."—That is the kind of flag, which the boasted "new status" is producing!

Any man who repeats half he hears talks too much.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

HURRYING YOUR WORK You have likely met the individual or are the individual who feels it to be his or her duty to "clean up" a job all at once, so that he can have a good rest afterwards. For instance you want to get away for a vacation, for a game of golf, perhaps on some special business, and you work day and night to get your duties cleared away so that you can go away and enjoy yourself with some peace of mind.

Perhaps you work physically, and are working all day and doing some overtime work of two to four hours every night, also with the thought that after you get through with this special work you will take a good rest. Perhaps you are a housewife, and after preparing the evening meal you hurry to gather up the dishes, sweep up or vacuum the floor, and get the dishes all washed so that you may have a real restful evening.

Well, the idea behind it is all right. Getting your work out of the way as soon as possible so that you may rest, would seem to be very sensible from a physical and mental standpoint. However a Berlin research man studying the effort of continuous work tells us that if we continue to work "when we are tired that about twenty per cent more energy is required to do the same amount of work than if we are not tired." What does this mean? That if we do work when we are tired we use up that much more energy and are therefore going to require much extra rest in order to get the extra fatigue products out of the system.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

February 7, 1927

EXPERIENCE QUICKENS FAITH:— Answer me when I call, O God of my righteousness; Thou hast set me at large when I was in distress; Have mercy upon me and hear my prayer. Psalm 41.

PRAYER:—May our prayers, Our Father, ever rise out of sincere hearts. THE CHANCES OTHERS HAVE "I might be rich, I might be great, I heard one sadly say. "Could I have had my master's chance to start upon the way; Had I been favored as he was I placed, men would not praise his name; Had I been favored as he was I would have greater fame! They that ignore me now would all be sycophants, to dance Attendance on me here if I had only had his chance!"

The wires whereby men's messages are sent beneath the seas, The gleaming rails o'er which men speed what time they loiter at ease, The graceful domes that rise until they seem to pierce the sky, The mighty ships that cleave the main as fast as eagles fly, The disks and tubes through which men see o'er space's broad expanse, Are not the works of him who sighed to have some other's chance.

The songs that live through centuries are not the songs of men Who longed for favors others knew and tossed away the pen; The names upon the noble arch that makes the artist glad, Are not the names of men who yearned for chances others had!

Of all the wonders of our age that rise at every glance None came from him who might do much had he some other's chance. DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: "Twins" means two, "twin" means one of two. OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: raspberry. Pronounce raz-ber-1, the a as in "at." p is silent, accent first syllable. OFTEN MISPELLED: ptomaine; note the plo. SYNONYMS: fate, predestination, foreordination, destiny. WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us

The Public Forum

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

"OBSERVER'S" REPLY TO BISHOP MacDONALD

Sir, The Right Rev. Bishop Alex. Macdonald, in Saturday's Guardian, in defense of his views upon prohibition, refers to my "dissertation on the wines of Scripture" as "misleading," but without offering any substantial evidence against any one of the many proofs which I adduced to support my contention. His quotation from Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible is wide of the mark, yet in its vague wording is as much in favor of my argument as it is in his. It emphasizes no direct statement of fact on this issue.

The reverend prelate would modify the prohibition in Numbers 2:2, 3, by isolating it as being applied to only a special class of those under "vow, or solemn promise to God, to live a holy life." He freely admits that from these "God requires total abstinence from wine or strong drink," but seeks to escape the difficulty by trying to segregate this class from the rest of humanity. Upon what warrant does he make this division amongst God's people, and where does he find the dividing line? Under the Jewish discipline all of God's people were obliged to take those vows, and to repeat them at regular intervals, and otherwise they were outside the pale of religious favor or obligation. It also included "women," who at that time were excluded from official position, or what we call holy orders. So that the Rt. Reverend Bishop's own admission compels acceptance of this truth, that "God requires total abstinence from wine or strong drink," from all those who enter his service. The most ardent prohibitionist asks no more.

His Lordship then adds that "the Anabaptist Law did not legislate against the use of wines or intoxicants," and did not even include "total abstinence amongst the beatitudes." While our esteemed friend asks for positive proof, which have been given—from those of opposing views, he seeks to sustain his own fabric upon purely negative conclusions. Has it occurred to him that Christ did not come as a legislator or law giver, and that He made no new laws, unless it was to reincarnate the law of love into a more potent power, and to clothe it with a richer glory?

The "Beatitudes" only touched upon nine features of personal virtue, including humility, purity of heart and the desire after righteousness. If in these our reverend friend can find a consenting voice for the use of intoxicants, I most deplore his logic. I cannot see in the mad drunk that offensive meekness and thirsting for righteousness included in any of those affectionate "blessings" from Christ on the Mount. If we were to rely upon negative

(Continued on page 16.)

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS Monday, Feb. 7th

"We have all seen mornings when, lacking salt mackerel, we would have starved to death. Salt mackerel sits upon a stormy stomach like petrol on the bosom of the foaming wave."—Simeon Ford.

"I respect not his labors, his farm where everything has its price, who would carry the landscape, who would carry his God, to market, if he could get anything for him; who goes to market for his God as it is; on whose farm nothing grows free, whose fields bear no crops, whose meadows no flowers, whose trees no fruits, but dollars."—Thoreau.

Dr. Johnson: (Commenting upon the confinement in a madhouse of Christopher Smart a fellow poet, for whom he entertained an affection). "He has partly as much exercise as he used to have, for he digs in the garden. Indeed, before his confinement, he used for exercise to walk to the warehouse; but he was carried back again. I do not think that he ought to be shut up. His infirmities were not hostile to society. He insisted on people praying with him—also falling upon his knees and saying his prayers in the street, and I'd agree to other unusual places; and I'd agree to pray with Kit Smart as any one else. Another charge was, that he did not love clean linen; and I have no passion for it."—Boswell.

Increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: INDULGENT; disposed to give free course to; lenient. "He is the pampered son of an indulgent father."

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Incidence Of Canadian Trade

(W. L. Cotton.) According to the statistics lately published, Canada's total trade in 1926, including exports and imports amounted to \$2,292,281,179, as compared with \$2,176,292,143 in 1925. That is to say it was \$115,989,988 greater last year than it was the year before last. But the increase of Canada's imports last year was \$118,148,563, and the increase of Canada's exports was only \$84,473. Such a great disproportion between the increase of imports and the increase of exports must give us pause.

If the Canadian imports got good value for their money, and we must assume that they were careful to do so, the country is not so much the worse off as the figures indicate. But if the Canadians imported less and produced and manufactured more, the country would have been so much the better off and the people would have the more ready money for circulation among themselves.

It appears that the people of Canada imported goods from the United States last year to the value of \$669,457,564, and that they exported to the United States, produce to the value of only \$466,205,500. That is to say, Canada bought from the United States goods to the value of \$204,252,064 more than she sold to the United States.

This showing is evidently not a good one for Canada. It is all the worse for Canada in view of the fact, well known to all that Canada's exports to the United States were for the most part raw materials to be manufactured in the States, while Canada's imports from the States were, for the most part manufactured articles or finished products. In view of this undoubted fact, it is quite evident that the United States has the best of the trade.

On the other hand it appears that Canada sold to Great Britain, in 1926, produce to the value of \$459,238,113, and imported from Great Britain goods to the value of only \$164,708,955—or \$295,529,158 less than she sold to Great Britain. Of this latter amount the people of Canada had to hand over to the United States cash to the sum of more than \$200,000,000. This, also, is a feature of the trade statistics that is not pleasing or profitable to Canada.

The figures and facts set forth in the trade statistics of last year are worthy of careful consideration on the part of Canada's people—particularly those who possess the right to vote. From Canada's point of view, as well as from the point of view of the Mother Country and the British Empire as a whole, the trade conditions are all wrong. They favor the United States and the world at large, rather than the countries which make up the British Commonwealth of nations.

We have to thank Providence for the splendid results of the people's enterprise and industry as shown in fields and factories, fisheries, forests and mines, and we have to thank the brave and enterprising men of old for Canada's great territory, with its amazing natural wealth to be developed. But the statesmen who permits this natural wealth to be exploited by foreigners for the profit of outsiders, to give profitable employment to the citizens of other countries, and to add to the billions of foreign capitalists, are not to be commended, and might not to be long permitted to hold office and power.

Muscle is of as much importance in a scull race as brains are.

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