

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WOMEN IN POLITICS

The enfranchisement of women in Canada has been generally hailed as a forward step in civilization. By common consent women are of finer moral and mental fibre than men and the great hope in including them into the political realm has been and is that they will exert a healing influence upon and be the leaven that will eventually leaven and purify the whole political mass.

In this province our women, with these exceptions, have so far factors taken but little active interest in politics. In the election now pending they will exercise the franchise not for the first time in provincial politics and although not yet fully of faith, awake to the responsibilities and the duties thrust upon them they will, we feel assured, do their part honestly and fearlessly.

No doubt perplexing questions have been a powerful factor in the divergent claims of the respective parties will naturally puzzle matters upon which public opinion is divided. It is much easier to do the parties differ? What is the ground of contention between the parties? These and like questions will confront honest women as they try to arrive at a solution which will satisfy their consciences.

In a little province like ours the whole administration business which is smaller than that of many a private mercantile or industrial concern, there is little, if any, difference between the respective policies of the two parties. Each who yet retain their reputation as is elected to do the best it can with good citizens.

This being so, honest, conscientious men and women will find an answer to their questions in the words of the Old Book, "By their fruits ye shall know them." Will a conscientious, candid woman, with an eye to the purifying of our political life, and the better government of our province support an individual who has stood by and excused his party in violating the promises on which he and his party were elected? It would be an insult to womanhood to ask it.

We take it for granted that the man or woman who supports the Bell Government candidates in the present circumstances does so either because of unbreakable party affiliation or in an innocent belief that such promises had not been made. To the man or woman of unbreakable party affiliations it is useless to appeal. To the woman who good naturedly believes the plausible story of a solicitous candidate we can only say, ask him: Did he and his party promise before election that the taxes would not be increased if they came into power?

Did he stand by his party and make excuses for it when the taxation act was being discussed in the legislature, an act which falsified all their pre-election promises? Did he stand by his party in framing up the alleged deficit of \$253,000 supposed to have been discovered at the end of the Conservative manager, drew \$13,687.93 from the public treasury; that Messrs. LeMessrs. Brace, McKay & Co., of 000 supposed to have been discovered, which Mr. Creelman McArthur is ed at the end of the Conservative manager, drew \$13,687.93 from the public treasury; that Messrs. Le as hopelessly bankrupt as the Lib-LePage was senior partner, drew erals claimed it was when they \$5,439.45; that Messrs. Higgs & Co., came into power? If so, why did of which Mr. E. T. Higgs is the, out of that bankruptcy. In-senior partner, drew \$2,491.03 for cease their seasonal indemnities insurance on Government property, by 150 per cent, and why did they And there were others.

Notes by the Way

The Provincial Poll Tax stands as a square issue between the two parties in the coming election. Thirty Government candidates are fully committed to maintain it in definitely. Thirty Opposition candidates are squarely committed to its immediate repeal. One of the political camps is made up of Poll taxers, the other of Anti-Poll Taxers. In this respect the line of cleavage is clear and distinct in town and country.

From the beginning it has been the most unpopular even of the many tax burdens that were laid on by the Bell Government. It was new, it was unexpected, it was felt to be unequal, unjust and oppressive. It was the introduction of a new form of taxation in which the poorest man in the country pays as much as the most wealthy. It was a form of taxation that had not been attempted either by the Parliament of the Dominion or by the American Congress, or by any provincial or state legislature in North America. In Canada there are 966 electing members of the federal and provincial legislatures in no one of which a provincial poll tax had ever been proposed. So unprecedented was the poll tax laid upon the people of this Province in 1920.

CONFIDENCE VOTE GIVEN POINCARÉ

PARIS, July 7.—The Chamber of Deputies today, after a discussion of Pope Pius' recent letter on the subject of reparations and the Ruhr occupation, voted confidence in Poincaré. The vote was 288 to 190. The French Government never would admit interference by the Pope in either its domestic or foreign policies, the Premier said in answer to critics who demanded discontinuance of the appropriation to maintain the French embassy at the Vatican. The Pope's criticism of the embassy proved its uselessness, when it failed in its duty in not preventing publication of the Pope's recent letter on reparations or at least advising the French Government in advance of its being made public. The Pope, Premier Poincaré asserted, had no authority in temporal matters. "No doubt," he continued, "the Pope's views bear certain resemblance to those of certain of our Allies. We don't see that they are any more offensive coming from the Pope than from our Allies."

So unpopular was this tax that the Government never attempted to strictly enforce it.

Where 1,500 paid the civic poll tax of \$5 per head in Charlottetown proper in 1922 only 311 paid the Bell Government poll tax of \$3 per head. Of all the male persons in the Province between the ages of 21 and 65, only \$925 paid this tax. There are heavy arrears in town and country which must of course be collected yet once the election is past, if the tax is not repealed. Those who have paid and have their tax receipts are naturally resentful of the fact that their neighbors are allowed to pay it or not as they please, and suspicion arises in consequence. Things are in such a muddle all around in regard to this tax that the prospect of ending it by repeal finds increasing favor from day to day.

SEEK LUSITANIA GOLD

LONDON, July 7.—The salvage steamer Semper Paratus left Dover yesterday with clearance papers for the North Atlantic to attempt salvage of the sunken Lusitania. Count Land, one of the owners of the salvaging company, who was on board, would only admit to questions, however, that the task might possibly be attempted. The Lusitania on her ill-fated voyage carried \$5,000,000 in gold in the strong room in addition to a certain amount of jewelry.

Prize where Premier Bell received 834 votes and his opponent as Assemblyman, Mr. Warren, received 758, the two making a total vote of 1592. The poll tax paid in this district was paid by 1,029 persons. Again, take Charlottetown and Royalty, where Mr. Higgs and his opponent, Mr. Brown, were candidates as Assemblymen. Together they received 2,370 votes and in 1922 only 476 paid the poll tax. In Mr. Hessian's district only one voter in four paid poll tax. In Mr. Bell's district nearly two out of every three voters paid it, and in Mr. Higgs' district only one in five made payment.

Women did not vote then. All the voters were men. It is true that a number of the voters were above 65 years old, and not liable to poll tax, but this is offset by the considerable number who did not vote. Approximately the number who vote for Assemblymen is equal to the number who are liable to pay poll tax. Whether they are equal or not in no way affects the argument as between districts. The fact remains that under the act as administered by the Bell Government, in some districts two thirds of the voters paid this tax, while in other districts only one voter out of four or five paid it.

Take a few examples. In the Fifth District of King's, where 500 votes were polled for Mr. Hessian, and 459 for Mr. McLean, his opponent, as Assemblyman, a total of 959, only 243 paid poll tax in 1922. Again, take the Fourth District of

The question that many are asking, and which each is answering for himself, is: Would these men, all reputable citizens, have taken a different view of the broken promises and of the excuses and the falsifying, had it not been for these emoluments? And the question is, so remains, if for the sake of the loaves and fishes men will make promises and break them, are they again to be trusted?

South Tryong To Secure Help From North

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 7.—Sugar cane growers in this state are becoming alarmed at the rapid migration of the negro workers to the northern states where the higher pay of factories and other industries are attracting him. To offset this increasing shortage of agricultural workers, agricultural lists of the state are planning to start an advertising campaign to enlighten northern farmers as to the wonderful resources and possibilities of Louisiana.

The advertising campaign will tell of the richness of Louisiana's soil, its adaptability for all-year-around crops and the diversity of crops it will yield. The state's mineral resources will also be described as well as fishing and hunting conditions. A vast part of this state's rich lands have never been touched by plowers and await only the clearing of small undergrowth to produce the great crops that land can grow. The seasons are especially well balanced, the winter seldom bringing weather cold enough to hurt young "trucks" which can grow the year around. The state also has proved a splendid location for practically every kind of fruit growing. Grapes are also becoming a profitable crop. Recently a colony of ten Canadian farmers and their families from around Winnipeg came to this state to engage in sugar cane growing.

Dr. Shearer Reviews Social Service Work

A special meeting of the Social Service Council of Prince Edward Island was held on Saturday last in Charlottetown to confer with Dr. Shearer, the general secretary for Canada. In order to meet the criticism of those who see Social Service Council only a multiplicity of organizations and a duplication of work, Dr. Shearer outlined briefly but very clearly the special function of the council in the social work of the community. He pointed out that it does no institutional work and no individual relief work, its place being to under-take that part of social work that can only be efficiently done by united effort, e.g. first research work—looking into local conditions, considering how they differ from those elsewhere, how they have been met elsewhere and how they may be met here, studying legislation in the provinces where similar problems have arisen, and planning out, when necessary, legislation suited to our local needs. Secondly, publicity work—putting before the public through the newspapers, other organizations, individuals and the electorate, the results of this research work and the methods suggested for improving social conditions, in this way creating public opinion, which must be back of any reformative social legislation to make it effective. The Social Service Council is especially fitted to carry out such a programme as its membership consists of representatives of social agencies such as the churches and the other agencies which work on social work and consideration to the presence of a centralized and deliberate action. The present condition of the Social Service Council is not being met by the present organization. Dr. Shearer has a scheme for a Social Life Institute on the Island to demonstrate how its social work may be enhanced and enlarged so that the young people may not be so eager to leave it for the towns. Gratitude was expressed to Prof. Dawson and Dr. Shearer for coming to the Island and giving as the benefit of their wide experience and showing us practical ways of meeting our many social problems.

Gollan Wins Over Belyea at Henley In Exciting Race

HENLEY on Thames, July 6.—Great excitement prevailed when Gollan and Belyea paddled down to the starting post. Each received a grand ovation from huge crowds thronging the river bank. The heat was marred by a false start when Gollan got away and was two lengths ahead when called back. Gollan took the lead from the first and seemed to be worn out near the end while Belyea, rowing strongly and steadily always seemed to keep him within striking distance. On the last stretch Belyea started one of his famous sprints and seemed about to over-take his deaf mute adversary, but Gollan with a gallant effort maintained the lead and crossed the line one and a quarter lengths ahead, in eight minutes and eleven seconds. Grasping one of Gollan's sculls Belyea pulled his shell alongside Gollan and was first to congratulate him. HENLEY-ON-THAMES July 6. Finishing with a magnificent burst of speed that thrilled the spectators Hilton Belyea, St. John N. B. Canada's sculling champion, today eliminated Dr. Rudolph Broussard, of the Grasshopper Club, Zurich Switzerland, in the competition for the diamond sculls at the Henley Regatta. Belyea, the experts agree gave the finest display of oarsmanship seen at Henley this year.

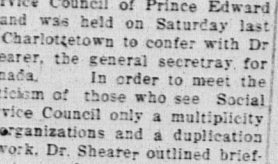
OUR AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE X. IS LOST

PARIS, July 7.—According to advices received here from the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva, the Canadian amendment to Article X, namely: "That the members of League shall undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all the members of the League, and, in case of any such aggression or any threat of danger of such, the Council shall advise upon the means whereby their obligation shall be fulfilled," was rejected almost unanimously. The proposed amendment would make participation in any war measure by a nation which is a member of the League dependent upon its political and geographical circumstances and the consent of the nation's members of Parliament. The French members of the Council, led by Gabriel Hanoteux killed the amendment by urging that the Council must not be tied down to any particular formula.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

KEEP SMILIN' You might as well keep smilin'. For there ain't a bit of sense Of fidgetin' and flin'. An' a longin' too intense; For most things worth the gettin' Are sure to find the place When you're peaceful, an' a settin' With a Smile upon your face.

That Boop of Doule



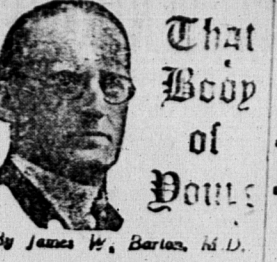
By James W. Bartles, M.D.

PAIN IN JOINTS

As far back as you can remember the word rheumatism and rheumatics were familiar to you. Any pain anywhere was spoken of as a rheumatic pain. If not in a joint it was called muscular rheumatism. You will remember that a few years back all these pains were blamed on the eating of meat. The cure was abstaining from the meat and taking heavy doses of salts. It is now pretty generally admitted that there is no special disease called rheumatism, but that any poisonous matter getting into or about a joint will set up the trouble that has been called rheumatism. And where does this poison come from? From any point in the body. From bad teeth, bad tonsils, a poisoned wound in the flesh anywhere, and last but not least from poisonous products from the intestinal canal.

You will remember that many people treated these joint conditions with heavy doses of salts. They were thus on the right track very often. Well you common sense tells you that pains in joints often become chronic and that permanent stiffness often ensues. If then you begin to have pains in the joints get busy at once. Start with the intestine and see that the bowels move regularly. Then take a look at your entire body. Have your doctor examine your throat and if you have any crown or lriside work have your dentist go over them for you with the assistance of the X-Ray.

Perhaps there is some other part giving trouble. The point I want to make plain is that there is always some cause, some point from which absorption is taking place, and your job in life is to stay with



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Advertisement for S. A. McDonald, 'We are Opening New Goods', 'Up Every Hour of Every Day', 'Queen Street, Opposite Market House', 'Come in and let us show you our new store with the new goods.'

Advertisement for 'THE OLDEST INSURANCE AGENCY IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND', 'NOTICE TO IMPORTERS', 'Parties having goods arrive in this Province from abroad in damaged condition should notify the undersigned immediately and have the necessary survey and appraisal before packages are broken or distributed.', 'Claims on Lloyds and other European Underwriters can be settled here without delay.', 'Agency for Lloyds, London, England.', 'LLOYDS & CO. LTD. Charlottetown P.E.I.'

Advertisement for 'GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR LADIES', 'The Prim Lady Shopping Bag', 'Waterproof, Big, Roomy and Handsomely Lined', 'The Guardian announces an exceptionally good offer to its readers. The Prim Lady Shopping Bag, retailing at \$1.50 will be given with every NEW or RENEWAL Subscription to The Guardian for an additional 60 CENTS', 'This is the greatest opportunity ever offered to the lady readers of The Guardian.', 'Your NEW or RENEWAL Subscription and 60 CENTS will secure for you this BEAUTIFUL PRIM LADY SHOPPING BAG.', 'It is carefully made — strong and durable, of high grade, waterproof ART LEATHER and handsomely lined with flowered cretonne. The handles are exceptionally strong and will support any reasonable strain. The open mouth top is kept securely closed by a broad strap and clasp. The entire BAG reflects good taste and is ideal for SHOPPING or as an OVERNIGHT BAG.'

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