

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1924

OUR RAILWAY SERVICE

It is satisfactory to note that while the Railway Commission has not given all that the Board of Trade had asked for in the matter of ferry service, it has at least given prompt attention to the Board's demand and made what may be called a compromise settlement of a long standing grievance. The winter schedule agreed upon is as follows:—The car ferry will, as at present, leave Borden on arrival of the trains from Charlottetown and Summerside. A train will leave Sackville at 7.45 a. m. with passengers and mails for Prince Edward Island, arriving at Termination at 10 o'clock, leaving immediately for Borden. The train will leave Borden at 11.35 a. m. thus enabling passengers for eastern and southern points to connect with the outward trains. Similar connection will be made on the western section. The afternoon trip of the car ferry and the trains arriving at Charlottetown and Summerside as at present will be continued.

The Charlottetown Board of Trade had asked for an earlier morning crossing of the car ferry even if it should necessitate keeping the car ferry at Termination all night. The Railway Commissioners evidently did not agree with this proposition and granted the concession above mentioned.

The Board of Trade is to be congratulated on what is at least a partial reward for a long and persistent battle for the rights of the province. While representatives at Ottawa have been significantly dumb on this as well as other island grievances, it is gratifying to know that the Board of Trade "keeps everlastingly at it" and secures from time to time some slight improvement in a service which is still short of being satisfactory.

It is gratifying also to know that the Railway Board, under the able chairmanship of Mr. McKeown, is sufficiently independent to act in what it considers to be in the best interest of the public service without regard to railway or political expediency.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Collectors busy these days.

The good price for oats is compensation for the current price of potatoes.

There are sixty-eight medical doctors registered and resident in this Province, twenty being residing in the city.

It is not such an easy thing after all to write a patriotic poem as an Irish newspaper has proved. It offered a prize of \$250.00 for a poem suitable for an Irish National Anthem. The judges—W. D. Yeats, the poet; Lennox Robinson, playwright, and James Stephens, author—now announce that they found nothing worthy among the contributions, declaring: "We read these poems and all agreed that not one amongst them was worth a guinea or any part of it."

Tom Mann, the veteran socialist, is contesting East Nottingham and advocates a four hours day for four days a week, and predicts that no man will work longer than 20 years of his life. These halcyon days are already here if Mr. Mann would take the trouble to visit the tropics where the negroes go to church Sunday, holiday on Monday, look at their work Tuesday, work seven hours Wednesday, nine hours Thursday, four hours Friday and take Saturday off. None work twenty years of his life—he is offering the people explanations other than dead of lassitude or being that

NOTES BY THE WAY

Praise for Premier King either as a statesman or a leader is conspicuously absent from the columns of every leading Liberal journal in all the provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. It was not thus in the days of Sir Wilfrid Laurier! Even among the second and third rate journals of the party there is in many quarters an apparent disposition rather to "damn with faint praise" than to express hearty approval or commendation. On one point, however, the Liberal Journals are fully agreed—they are all against Mr. Meighen. The reason is apparent.

They are afraid of him, of the facts he discloses the arguments he presents which they cannot answer; the exposure he makes of the blundering, the inefficiency, and the desolating effects of its policy. They don't like to be reminded, as Mr. Meighen sometimes reminds them of their Scribe Hotel jobs, their wretched tariff policy that has paralysed Canadian industry and driven so many thousands of Canadian workers into exile. And so the Liberal press have united with one voice, to proclaim Mr. Meighen an "Apostle of Pessimism." In truth it is a compliment they pay him!

They cannot deny his great ability or his high character as a public man. Some of them have frankly credited him with these qualities. They fear to openly oppose his advocacy of a stable fiscal policy, which Mr. Fielding, their own brightest financial luminary, had endorsed. They have utterly failed to find any reasonable fault with him, either as a public man or as a private citizen, which is so much to his credit, and that is why we point out that, coming from his enemies, the charge of pessimism is really a compliment. They created and are the cause of the sad conditions existing and Mr. Meighen in pointing out the cause prepares the way for its removal and for better days to come.

One law for the rich and the poor, the man of social standing and the common folk and sternly enforced, is forcibly illustrated in the execution of four murderers in Montreal, and the sentences of penitentiary and jail imprisonment with heavy fines upon prominent citizens of Toronto, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government. It is also a much needed vindication of just laws against crimes from whose penalties too many offenders have been permitted to escape in the past. "The law has not been dead though it hath slept," as Shakespeare said.

The reduced majority in favor of prohibition in Ontario is not hard to account for. The last previous vote was in 1919 on the single question, "Are you in favor of the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act?" A majority of over 400,000 voted "No." Then Quebec came in with its policy of government control and a revenue of \$4,000,000 as the result. British Columbia followed with like results in revenue and the Prairie Provinces were captivated. In Ontario at the recent vote two questions were submitted, one asking the voter if he was in favor of the Ontario Temperance Act, which is a very different thing from asking whether the voter desired its repeal. The other question, "Are you in favor of Government control, etc.," presented an alternative well calculated to confuse the issue.

The plebiscites of 1919 and 1924 were thus on a different basis, one from the other. A voter who thought the O. T. A. was any good at all in 1919 was bound to vote "No." For that reason, and with the total vote reduced by 20 per cent as it was the two plebiscites are not comparable. Under repeated changes of government at Toronto and Ottawa, the enforcement of the Temperance Act lost support from that cause while an increased number of voters consented to try the risky experiment of government sale.

The tide of public opinion on moral questions ebbs and flows very much like the ocean tides. This was very well illustrated in the voting on the Scott Act in this city 25 or 30 years ago when that Act was alternately voted in and then voted out every three years. The Prohibition Law gave stability when it came in and as long as it was honestly enforced, and although it is by no means a perfect remedy for the evils of the liquor traffic, it appears to be the best that has yet been tried in this province. To drop prohibition and



By James W. Barton, M.D.

Physicians are frequently asked regarding the pains that occur in different parts of the back. Sometimes it is in the "hollow of the back" at other times between the shoulder blades, at back of neck, or even at the lowest part of the back.

When the pains occur, there is the usual "plasters" applied, perhaps hot applications, and often also massage.

What about these different methods of relieving these back pains? Well, the idea of the plaster or should be used, but it does seem strange that when you have these pains, perhaps have them often, that you don't try to find out what is really causing the pain.

You see, the pain you have in the muscles is just like a bell, or electric buzzer, that is notifying you that there is something wrong near the muscle, or perhaps in your general condition.

Now what is likely the cause of these pains? Your improper method of standing or sitting brings the weight to be held up by the back muscles, on the "curves" of the back. You may remember that these curves are at the back of the neck, the hump opposite shoulder blades, the small of the back, and the outward curve below that again.

The muscles at the curves get tired, simply trying to keep the curves from becoming too curved, or "settling down" as it were.

You were meant to stand and sit erect, and doing this will develop the muscles to hold you up properly, and prevent your curved parts from becoming tired and painful.

So if these muscles are painful, heat or other applications will hurry along the fatigue products, and give you some relief.

But standing and sitting erect will prevent the pains.

Pain in back of neck may be due to an infection, between shoulders, to gas in stomach, in small of back to pulling of abdominal contents, and in lowest part of spine to a sprain of joint between hip bone and spine.

You can't do your work, mental or physical, if you have a nagging ache in any region of the back.

There is always a cause. Apply your heat or plaster for the time being, but go into the matter with your physician, and he will go at it from the two standpoints, that is from improper standing or sitting, or the possibility of an infection.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

OCTOBER 28, 1924

GREATEST IN THE KINGDOM:—Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven. Matthew 18:4.

PRAYER:—May the Holy Spirit give to us a vision of God in His holiness, and then as little children we will come to Thee.

LET US LOVE ONE ANOTHER:—Let us love one another—not long let us stay in this bleak world of mourning; some droop while 'tis day. Others fade in their noon, and a few linger till eve—Oh, there breaks not a heart but leaves someone to grieve! And the fondest, the purest, the truest that met, Have still found the need to forgive and forget.

There are hearts like ivy, though all be decayed That clung to cast fondly in sunlight and shade; No leaves droop in sadness, still gaily they spread, Judim'd midst the blighted, the lovely, and dead; But the mistletoe clings to the oak not in part, But the leaves closely round it—the root in its heart; 'Tis thus, let us twine it—imbibe the same dew—Or fall with its lov'd oak, and perish there too.

Thus let's love one another 'midst sorrows the worst, Unaltered and fond as we lov'd at the first; Though the false wing of pleasure may change and forsake, And the bright love of wealth into particles break, There are some sweet affections that wealth cannot buy.

very like "Jumping in the river to get out of the rain."

The Railway Commission under its new Chairman is beginning to sit up and take notice of our Car Ferry operations! It brightens our trade prospects. For this thanks are due to the Board of Trade and other energetic individuals and agencies, while apparently the Solid Four who were elected to guard our interests have been as-

Another Tong War Is In Full Blast

TONG wars, like everything else, seem to have degenerated. They may be as gory as ever, for one of the most recent of them established a record in the matter of murders; but they are not carried out as romantically as formerly. The spirit of the East, frequently mentioned in the public prints, doesn't do any brooding over them. They are now affairs between gunmen most of them mercenaries and with no interest in the fundamental matters at issue. They are merely concerned about collecting their money. Nordic Americans and non Nordic Americans, who are yet far from being Chinese, are frequently employed by the Chinese in the tong wars. They rather like the job, for they believe that they have a better chance of not hanging for shooting a Chinese than for shooting a Caucasian, and it is well known that their chances in the latter case are very good. The American-born Chinese are figure in the tong wars, but they, too, are gunmen. They are not the old battle-scarred hatchmen who used to give a touch of ghastly distinction to their work by the weapons they used.

Hard to Stop.

The first killing in the present war took place in New York, and within a few days there had been murders connected with it in Brooklyn, Pittsburg and Chicago. In all cities where there is a large Chinese population and members of the rival tongs are known to live the police are keeping a sharp lookout. For they know that a tong war, once started, is difficult to stop. Ordinary methods do not apply. Time and again a couple of murdering Chinamen have been hanged in communities where hangings of any kind are regarded as barbaric, for no other reason than to warn other Chinamen. The example has always failed to impress. The Chinese engaged in a tong war are interested only in the number of deaths inflicted upon the opposition. If the law takes one of the enemy, that is so much to the good. But the enemy will merely make a mark in a black book which means that one more of the other side must be killed to make good the loss sustained through the process of law.

American Inventions.

It is only in recent years that it has been discovered that chop suey is an American dish, and unknown in China. So it is with the tongs. They are an American institution which came into existence in the gold boom days of California when there was a great demand for Chinese cheap labor. They began as a benevolent association or trades union or social club. The tongmen found, as one writer says, that they could make money by intensive organization, plus the industrious use of hatchets. They have since spread all over the United States. Perhaps there are scores of them. Some have a known membership of thousands. Others start in a small way around the personality of some forceful Chinese and either flourish mightily or are disbanded when he passes from the scene. Some of them are not greatly unlike the Black Hand organizations of the Italians. They are composed of criminals who live on blackmail. Some of the most notorious wars have thus sprung from some criminal transaction in which a member of one tong insulted or defrauded a member of another tong, and the tongs themselves joined in the subsequent quarrel.

Slave Girls and Gambling.

How the present war began is that cling but still closer when sorrow is nigh. And remain with us yet though all else pass away; Thus, let's love one another as long as we stay!

OUTLOOK GOOD IN RAND

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—"The gold and diamond output of South Africa is running fully 20 per cent. ahead of last year," said J. B. Joel, a mine owner, who arrived from Europe a few days ago for the purpose of inspecting some gold mines in this country and Canada.

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uncertain, but it is said that certain On Leongs stole \$40,000 from the tong treasury, were expelled and joined the Hip Sings. Some of the tong wars in the past have been caused by women. This was in the past have been caused by women. This was in the days when the enslavement of Chinese girls by Chinese in the United States was a commonplace proceeding, which the police were unable to grapple with. There were kidnappings, and disputes over the value of these slave girls which led to many killings, and there were also romantic developments, the result of these almond-eyed beauties from Canton rolling them upon where they should not have been rolled. Gambling is said to have been an even more prolific cause of bloody quarrels among Chinese than women. The Chinese are inveterate gamblers, as is well known, and are as tricky at cards and other games of chance as they were in the days when Bret Harte immortalized them. Now and then a Chinaman gives information to the police that leads to a raid upon a gambling joint. More than once such activities have resulted in a war between tongs.

The Worst of Tong Wars.

The worst of the tong wars was that between the Hip Sings and the Bing Kongs in 1821. It began when the Bing Kongs, a struggling tong, had the idea of strengthening itself by establishing a branch in Billings, Montana. Now, the Hip Sings though they had a monopoly in Billings, which though it was a small town, perhaps was rich in some kind of underworld graft. So the shooting began and the war raged for a year. It ended for the simple reason that the rival tongs ran out of men. They had been almost bankrupted in a fierce war in 1907, and after fifty-one had been shot and killed in various Western cities, the hostilities came to an end. In the good old days the tongs had their special assassins, who were armed with hatchets, and who wore suits of mail. Nowadays they carry revolvers. Another change is that nowadays they do not mind killing a white man if he becomes too inquisitive or is regarded as anything but a neutral. That, they say, is the result of the war. The white man is no longer regarded as sacred.

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Your Birthday OCTOBER 28—You are good-tempered, kind-hearted, fond of society, and very musical. Folk come to you for advice, and you help them a lot. Don't get conceited, and always place love before money. You are loving and sweet-tempered, and will have a happy, quiet life. Beware of jealousy and gossip. Your birthstone is the opal, which means hope. Your flower is the hop. Your lucky colors are yellow and white.

OUTLOOK GOOD IN RAND NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—"The gold and diamond output of South Africa is running fully 20 per cent. ahead of last year," said J. B. Joel, a mine owner, who arrived from Europe a few days ago for the purpose of inspecting some gold mines in this country and Canada. "Increased production is being reflected in the improved earnings," he said. "The market for diamonds was never better. The demand far exceeds the supply. Conditions look so hopeful in the Rand that I am increasing my investment there all the time."

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