THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1924

THE FRASER MITCHELL CASE

As will be seen by our cable despatches this morning, Andrew Fraser Mitchell has been found guilty on each of the three counts of the indictment against him in Court of Criminal Sessions in London. The clearness of the evidence against him is indicated by the fact that the jury arrived at its decision in five minutes. As to the alleged complicity of others in Mitchell's guilt we have nothing to say at present.

The judge, says the despatch, expressed great anxiety as to what could be done for those who had lost their money. He said further "I think the country that sent him here ought to consider the result of sending him here." This bears out the opinion expressed at the outset by the Canadian High Commissioner. Awaiting the action of the government, the Judge postponed sentence until the next session of the court.

There is now no dubiety as to what the Government should do. Mitchell was an official of the government, appointed on the recommendation of a Cabinet Minister who, with relatives, hoped to benefit by the appointment.

Our province was saved from incalculable injury in this affair by the prompt assistance given by Premier Stewart to Mitchell's victims on their arrival here in advising and enabling them to take criminal action against Mitchell. Prospective British immigrants who had heard and read in British newspapers of the raw deal handed out to British officers by an agent of the Canadian and Prince Edward Island governments, would no doubt have looked with suspicion upon any overtures made to them by Canadian immigration agents. The fact that our provincial government, immediately on discovery of the wrong, assured the victims that they would be recouped to the last dollar and took prompt measures towads this end, will at least remove the blame from the shoulders of the Prince Edward Island government.

One thing now remains, that is, full restitution by the federal government and the publication of the story of that restitution as far and as wide as was that of the crime committed.

We look for immediate action in this matter by the federal government and we trust that, for the credit of Canada, no question shall arise in the House of Commons or elsewhere as to the justice of such restitution.

SEED POTATOES

The Potato Growers' Association owned the city yesterday and little was talked of except seed potatoes. The volume to which this business has already grown is indicated in our report of the annual meeting of the Association. To the farmer of the three to five acre potato field, the fifty and hundred acre field looks like a gold mine. To many the seed potato business has been a veritable gold mine and we have no doubt that the mine will continue to produce indefinitely. There is a hint in an old saying in a very old book which applies equally to human undertakings and to human beings. This is it, "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you." When "all men speak well" of an undertaking, be it a gold find in Labrador, an oil find in Mexico, the silver fox business or the seed potato business in Prince Edward Island, or any other business anywhere by which abnormal successes have been achieved, there is danger of a rush. Nothing is more in need of watching than a rush.

There is money in the seed potato business. This requires no more proof than has already been given. Quite a number of farmers have made more money in a single year with their seed potatoes than they had made in many years on mixed farming. Therein lies one of the dangers. There is a strong temptation to overdo it, a strong temptation to devote more land and more machinery and more time to it than to the ordinary crops and the ordinary stock which heretofore provided a good living and a margin of profit. While giving our seed potatoes their due meed of credit and while we regard it as both profitable and justifiable to devote as large an acreage to them as prudence will permit, we still believe that the three great standbys of the successful farm are the dairy herd, the hogs and the poultry and that in the possibly more profitable cultivation of seed potatoes, these others should in no wise be neglected, but all kept up to as high a standard as if there were no seed potatoes.

Another thing which we feel assured our seed potato growers will not need to be reminded of is the maintenance of quality. Once we or even one of us loosen our grip on quality the seed potato business is at an end. The business has grown to its present dimensions solely on the reliability of our customers in the quality of the seed we have furnished them. They have learned that our potatoes have been carefully grown, that they are more nearly disease-proof than those grown elsewhere, that they are true to sample and true to variety. One bad carload carelessly mixed in with a hundred good ones would ruin our reputation and the business would go elsewhere. We feel sure that our potato growers realize this and that they will take every precaution possible in their inspection. With so many in the business inspection is becoming more and more difficult yearly but no pains should be spared and nothing left undone to make the inspection as thorough as the necessity for it demands.

THE AGRICULTURAL GRANT

Our farmers did the right thing in protesting by resolution at their annual convention, against the discontinuance of the agricultural grant which has for the past ten or twelve years been such a boon to our province. Similar protests have gone in from other provinces and a strong effort is being made to restore the grant.

Economy, that much misused and crippled virtue, is assigned by Prime Minister MacKenzie King as the reason for discontinuing the grant. In the face of the heartless and senseless extravagance of the past two years, the political railway lines and the political elevators offered for the support of constituencies the Royal Commissions junketing through the country to satisfy the greed of political hangers on, the reason is one that no one will accept even as an excuse.

This exclusively agricultural province of ours has never had even an approximate return for the taxes it pays to the federal government. This grant was given to agriculture by the Conservative governments as a partial reimbursment for their taxes. The Liberal government, having other uses for the peoples' money, have seen fit to withdraw it.. They may be overruled by representatives of our agricultural communities. We have not observed in any reports that our Solid Four have done anything to continue the grant. Perhaps now that their constituents have reminded them of it they may at least help other representatives to have the necessary amount placed

Notes By the Way

The history of legislative indemnities in Canada is an interesting one. It will bear further discussion. How came it that the Ottawa Parliament began to pay its members $600 per session and now pays them $4000 per session? The old idea was that Members should have their ordinary boarding expenses paid while attending upon their sessional duties. Such a thing as paying them salaries for their services and time was not dreamed of. But in the third Parliament, without any reasonable excuse, the indemnity was raised from $600 per session to $1,000, an increase of $400. The politicians had tasted lucre. Thereafter the old motion of an "indemnity" to pay out of pocket expenses was cast away but the pretty name of indemnity is still retained!

Thereafter "Onward and upward" because the rule is regard to indemnities. The new jump was one of $500 and the $1000 became $1,500. This stood for awhile, but the time soon came when Tom, M. P. said to Bill, M. P. "We must bite bigger Billy!" Bill thought so too and they set about working up a scheme, of which more hereafter. The scheme worked admirably and the upward jump this term was $1000 and so the $1500 became $2,500. This was before the war. There was no pretext then of the high cost of living Members have power to fix their own rate of pay and so they took a thousand dollars more apiece to themselves.

The War came on, Members had more work to do and the cost of living increased. Here was a new pretext. The first real one, but quite unreal in view of the three times in which the indemnity of Members had been already jacked up. The same old plan was put in operation and a fourth time the indemnity was expanded. This time $1,500 was added to the $2,500 making it $4,000. The little boy Indemnity of forty years before had now become a giant in stature. This indemnity play cost the people something, too. The first Parliament contained 72 Senators and 181 Commoners a total of 253. Now there are 96 senators and 235 Members of the Commons, a total of 331. The indemnity paid the 253, at $600 each was $151,800. What is now paid the 331 at $4000 each is $1,324,000!

Where the people consulted about this thing? Not at all. When the Members and Senators wanted more money they legislated it into their own pockets. Both parties have played their part in the game. It is true that Tories and Liberals "fight like blazes" over many questions but they never fight over indemnities. And when they do agree their unanimity is wonderful! A Round Robin is prepared—a paper with many circles, small and large traced on it. Grits and Tories alike sign here and there on the crooked circular line. You see its a crooked business effected by crooked signatures and so carried out as to make it impossible to tell who signed it first. When a majority have signed the indemnity swells like a baloon.

The Round Robin soon found its way into the Provincial Legislatures. There are nine of these containing 583 Members. Added to the 331 Members of the Federal Parliament we have a total of 914 Legislators to make laws and govern our fair Dominion. All of them are on the indemnity list and understand how to work the Round Robin. The result is that in several of their Houses the indemnity of Members has been inflated to $2,000 each. Newfoundland is more old-fashioned, paying its Members $120 each per session if they reside in the capital and $170 if they live at a distance. This was the rate not long age and we have heard of no change. How many of our 30 Local Members live in Charlottetown or close at hand?

..Nova Scotia has set about the business of reducing Members pay and abolishing its useless Legislative Council. A Liberal Government is at the head of affairs there. The Parliamentary Guide shows the indemnity in the Assembly there to be $700 per session and $1,500 in the Council. Each member there represents an average of over 12,000 people and with us only 2,900. We return to this, because this matter of bloated indemnities to Members of Parliament and of Legislatures has become a public scandal from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We return to it because the country is crying out against high taxes and waste.

We are placing the facts before the people in order that the people may give their views thereon to their representatives before they come to the Legislature. It is the peoples business, not a matter to be settled in a party, caucus, or by any Round Robin method, but in open session of the House that all may know what sort of a "cut" in the Salary Grab of 1920 each Member stands for. The people at the polls condemned the Grab. The Conservative Party is committed to cut it down. The question is shall they merely shave the rind off the cheese or will they cut deeper? Public approval, or condemnation awaits the action to be taken.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

HARDENING OF THE LIVER

You have heard of hardening of the arteries, hardening of the kidneys, and also of the liver. You have perhaps wondered just what caused such soft organs to become hard, and just what the effect was on the organs themselves and upon the entire body.

About the simplest way to think of the structure of the liver for instance, would be to think of a crate of eggs packed in those cardboard divisions. The eggs would be the liver cells, and the cardboard would be the connective tissue that holds them together.

Coming into each cell and out of it would be vessels.

Now if you were to make those cardboard subdivisions a bit thicker, there would be less room for the eggs. In other words you'd have to put in smaller eggs. If you made it still thicker you'd need even smaller eggs and so forth.

Similarly when you eat or drink certain kinds of food it has the effect of inflaming the connective tissue holding the liver cells together.

This tisue at first swells and squeezes the liver cells until they become smaller, and then when the inflammation dies down, the tissue actually contracts like a scar from a wound or a burn, and the whole liver is smaller than it was before. It is also a good deal harder, because this connective tissue is hard and fibrous like scar tissue. Thus you have a hardening of the liver.

Now it is pretty well agreed that too much tea, coffee, alcohol, and spiced foods cause a large percentage of the trouble, although simple ailments like scarlet fever can likewise be the cause.

When the trouble is just beginning it is usually accompanied by a feeling of nausea and even vomiting, and the tongue is badly coated.

Later the blood vessels become obstructed, and the person come obstructed, and the person becomes stout just about the abdomen whilst the rest of the body is extremely thin.

There is often some drowsiness and slight jaundice of the skin.

So as in the case of a fur coat on the tongue, nausea and vomiting, your first thought should be the liver, and the possibility of some inflammation there.

Do without food for a day or two. Do without pepper, spices, alcohol, tea, and coffee for some weeks. Avoid meat and eggs also. Eat vegetables, and drink butter-milk for awhile.

Come back to your regular diet slowly.

You can eat or drink almost anything if you are working hard outdoors. Most of us live indoor lives and must live simply if we're to live at all.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

THE ATTIC.

There is a dusty attic of the mind
Wherein are stored old friendships and desires,
The burnt out ashes of abandoned fires
Of murdered hopes that once outraced the wind.

There rags of torn adventure are confined,
And tattered bridal gowns of lost romance,
Found in their ancient closets when by chance
One gropes through years receding fast behind.

Only by furtive glimpses one may stare
At those sad nooks forsaken by the sun;
Only on stormy nights one fumbles there
Sorting, the musty relics one by one,
While gnawing rats of memory seek their lair,
And cobweb shrouds and mourning robes are spun.

STANTON A. COBLENTZ

Your Birthday

MARCH 7—You are a careful, methodical person, but plan things that you do not even attempt, because of your extreme caution. You are very tender-hearted, and will often allow others to impose upon you rather than hurt their feelings. Cultivate more courage, and take love when it comes to you. Never listen to gossip.

Your birth-stone is a bloodstone, which means presence of mind
Your flower is a violet.
Your lucky color is white.

The Public Forum

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

THE "PAY" FOR MEMBERS

Sir,—There ought to be no question about the "pay" of our members. The patriotism of the men, the honor attached to their position as holders of seats in the Legislature and representatives of the people, the chances there are of becoming members of the House of Commons and the Senate, of succeeding to premierships and judgeships, commissionerships, governorships, etc,—all these factors in the "game" of politics weigh against "pay" for members of the Legislature.

As you have remarked, there was no "pay" when the duties of our lgislators were more than twice as important and more than twice as extensive as they are now. The members of the Parliament of Great Britain received no "pay" in the palmy daws of Britain's triumphs. I am not certain they even received indemnity for their personal expenses while attending the Parliamentary sessions in London. Their love of the country, their interest in the Empire, their ambition to obtain office and distinction, these were, in "ye olden time, sufficient incentives to the gentlemen of England and Scotland as to the gentlemen of Prince Edward Island. Certainly the gentlemen of the new legislature of this Province will "do the right thing", and deserve credit, if they abolish the "pay" taken by their predecessors, and return to the modest, yet sufficient indemnity of $200 per session. "Pay", to be honored, "pay" to promote the good government and welfare of their country and to pave the way to emolument and distinction for thmselves in a country such as Canada—perish the thought from every member's mind.

On the other hand, there can be no doubt that good "pay" for good men, who serve the country in public positions and offices is from the country's point of view, good policy. The value of the services of a high-minded efficient Premier, for instance, is not to be measured in dollars and cents. For a Commissioner of Agriculture who promotes the interests of our farmers, a Commissioner of Public Works who facilitates public travel and operations of various kinds, an efficient engineer to promote and oversee public works, a careful and capable Provincial Auditor—there ought to be no talk about the "pay." The salaries attached to their positions should be sufficiently generous to attract to them men of ability and industry—men who feel that they are amply rewarded for the best service they can give the country. Each of the officials mentioned can, by attention to duty, save for the Province thousands of dollars every year; and each can, by inattention to duty or inefficiency, waste and lose many housands. It will pay the Province to be very careful in its selection of officials for the public service and to pay them such salaries as will cause them to feel that thy ought to "do their best" for the people, they are in office to serve.

It was by having able men in public offices that Great Britain became great. To obtain the services of able men Great Britain paid the highest salaries—and to the highest salaries added the personal rewards and distinctions loved and sought by men of the best minds. Canada, at large, and Prince Edward Island in particular will make no mistake if the example of the Mother Country is followed in this particular. Though the giving of titles had been carried too far in Canada, though many public men received titles who did not deserve them, there can be no doubt that a judicious distribution of such honors tends to the public good—and they cost nothing! Consequently a mistake was made when the King was asked not to distinguish in this way any Canadian, no matter how great his services to Canada.

But let "pay" for members of the Legislature be abolished. Surely the honor of representing the Province is as great as that of the City Councillors, who represent Charlottetown and receive no "pay."

I am, Sir, etc,
A BYSTANDER.

Lest We Forget

FRIDAY, MARCH 7

STEPHEN HOPKINS

Colonial Governor of Rhode Island and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born, at Scituate, R. I. on March 7, 1707.

FRANCOIS BLANCHARD

Noted French aeronaut, who made the first balloon flight, in 1785 from Dover to Calais, and completed more than 50 successful ascents, died at Paris on March 7, 1809.

CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN

Norwegian explorer, announced on March 7, 1912, the discovery of the South Pole by his expedition on December 14, 1911.

NETTON D. BAKER

Named as secretary of War in President Wilson's cabinet, had his nomination confirmed by the United States Senate on March 7, 1916.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE

This marks the day in 1842 when Queen's College, Kingston, was opened. The Scotch Presbyterians were disturbed over the lack of higher education. King's College, at Toronto, was virtually open to Anglicans only. For seven years the preparations had been on foot. Youths, eager for education, had first to be prepared for matriculation, before they were eligible for the studies, and funds had to be raised by public subscriptions. Finally the difficulties were overcome and studies commenced. The first Canadian-born principal was Dr. George Munro Grant, destined not only to place the college in the forefront of universities, but also to write his name indelibly upon the history of Canada. He had the vision of a prophet, and was endowed with wisdom and personal magnetism such as fall to few men in a century.

W. G. Y.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7

790 Kilocycles (380 Meters)
WGY (Schenectady, N. Y.)
General Electric Company
Eastern Standard Time

11:55 a. m.—Time Signals
12:30 p. m.—Stock market report
12:40 p. m.—Produce market report
12:45 p. m.—Weather forecast
2:00 p. m.—Music and fashion talk, "Milady's Spring Footwear," Hall A. Brown.
6:00 p m—Produce and stock market quotations; news bulletins
6:30 p. m.—Children's program.
7:35 p. m.—Health talk, N. Y. State Department of Health
7:45 p m.—Radio drama—Drama "If I Were King," by Justin Huntley McCarthy, presented by WGY Players Instrumental selection, WGY Orchestra
"Hunting Scene." .....Ascher
Drama, "If I Were King" .....
.....Justin Huntley McCarthy
A romantic play in four acts presented by special arrangement with the author by WGY Players.

The Cast

Francois Villon ..Edward H. Smith
Louis XI.....Maurice G. Randall
Tristan l' Hermite....John Loftus
Oliver le Dain.....Frank Oliver
Noel le Jolys ..Edward E St. Louis
Rene de Montigny...Harold Sunde
Thibaut d'Aussigny
Jerome Lovenheim
Robin Turgis...Courtland Hopkins
An Astrologer....H. A. Thompson
Katherine de Vauciles Rose Cohn
Mother Villon....Helen Campbell
Huguette du Hamel
Margaret V. Smith
Denise.....Lola Sommers
The Queen.....Hjordis Sandos

Act I—The Tavern: In the Tavern of the Fir Cone, frequented by ruffians and thieves—night.
Instrumental selection, ...
"Intermezzo" .....Eugene
Orchstra
Act II—The Garden: A garden of King Louis' Palace within the gates of Paris—noon.
Instrumental selection, ...
"Ringelreihn" .....Fail
Orchstra
Act III—The Masque: Same as Act II—evening.
Instrumental selection, "Gavotte" .....Pratt
Orchstra
Act IV—The Gibbet: An open place in Paris—dawn.
Instrumental selection, "Caprice" .....Richmond
Orchstra

FRIDAY, MARCH 7
(Late Program)
Eastern Standard Time

10:30 p. m.—Special program of music and addresses.

Scout Leaders in Training at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Mar. 6.—Scout leaders from every province in Canada are participating in the special Canadian Gilwell winter training course which had its incepton in room 411, Jackson building, yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

The course, which continues for two weeks was made possible through the generosity of some fairy godmother whose identity is a source of considerable speculation at the present time, but those in the secret refuse to clear up the mystery.

Suffice to say that the current expenses of the leaders are being paid out of a bountiful purse and their transportation has also been attended to.

Dr. James W. Robertson, chief commissioner for Canada, formally opened the course and explained the history, aims and aspirations of Gilwell courses.

The visitors were presented to the Rt. Hon. W L Mackenzie King, P. C., yesterday afternoon and in their spare time will be conducted through the Victoria Memorial Museum, the Mint, and institutions of a similar nature. In addition they will be present at the opening of the House today, and will have every opportunity of obtaining a close insight into federal matters

Those conducting the course are John A. Stiles, assistant chief commissioner for Canada; Rodney Wood, Dominion camp chief, and F E. L. Coombs, the well known writer who is attached to Dominion headquarters.

Those enrolled are: Lt. Col. D. E. Macintyre, Owen Sound, Ontario; W. H. Gibson, Tillsonburg, Ontario F. C. Sara, Calgary, Alberta; William Solway, Edmonton, Alberta; E. O. Thompson St. John, New Brunswick; P Watson, Devon, New New Brunswick; Harry Lister, Fredericton, formerly of Ottawa, field secretary Dominion Boys Scouts Association; Edward M. Newman, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba; Frank Jobin, Winnipeg, Manitiba; W. J. P. Selby, Regina, Saskatchewan; R. B. Watts, Regina, Saskatchewan; R. Ross Sutherland, Victoria, B. C; W. D. S Rorison, Vancouver, B. C; R. F. Corkran, Sherbrooke, Quebec; L H Miles, Montreal, Quebec; J. Ross, Marshall, Halifax, Nova Scotia; I. W. Vidito, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Rev. G. T. Spriggs, Kensington, P. E. I; Geo. C. Walker, Charlottetown, P. E. I; Howard Ross, Fort William, Ontario

The visiting scout leaders are all billeted at the Y. M. C. A who are co-operating with Dominion headquarters

In addition to receiving thorough grounding in up-to-date scout methods, those taking part in the course will be able to exchange ideas and discuss problems, and when they return to their home the results of their experience will permeate the scout movement from coast to coast.

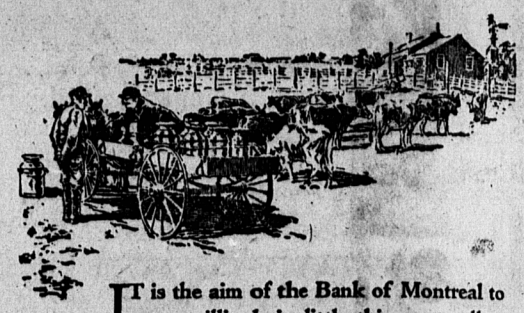
Police Clash With German Strikers

(British United Press)

BERLIN, March 6—Strikers and police clashed at Baden Aniline Dye Works at Ludwigshafen this morning and casualties were suffered on both sdes, says despatches received here.

A partial strike was declared yesterday owing to the refusal of a number of men to work nine hours daily. Strikers this morning forcibly entered the works, drove out those who had reported for duty and prevented others from entering. They are alleged to have opened fire on the police when the latter arrived wounding several.

SMALL ACCOUNTS WILLINGLY HANDLED



IT is the aim of the Bank of Montreal to serve willingly in little things as well as large—to be generally helpful to its customers regardless of the size and extent of their dealings with the Bank.

For years the Bank of Montreal has co-operated with its customers, assisting in various ways in matters of finance and business.

If you require information or any other banking service, you have merely to write or call.

Charlottetown Branch
E. G. COOMBS, Manager

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817

Telephone 132

Job Printing

A fundamental in printing is that satisfied customers are one's best advertisement.

By satisfying our customers we have steadily built up our job printing business.

Our volume of business in this line is now five times the volume of two and a half years ago—nearly double that of a year ago—and is still growing.

We have satisfied others—we can satisfy you.

PRICE ... QUALITY ... PROMPTNESS

The Guardian Central Printery

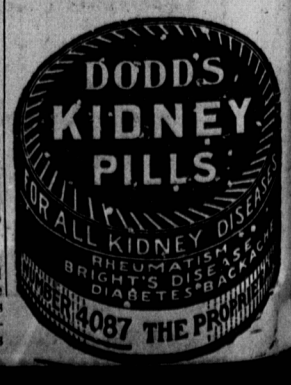
136 Prince St., CHARLOTTETOWN

MESSRS.
C. M. Lampson & Co's
Spring Sale Will Commence
ON MARCH 27, 1924

Fine furs, such as Fox of all kinds, Beaver, Otter, Lynx, Fisher, etc. intended for the Spring Sale, should be in New York not later than the morning of March 7, 1924.

Staple articles, such as Skunk, Opossum, Muskrat, Mink, Raccoon, Bear, Wolf, etc., reaching New York by the morning of March 14, 1924, should arrive in London in time for inclusion in the Sale.

Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., expect that January Sale prices will be maintained at the Spring Sale, and they recommend the shipment of Skunk, Opossum, Mink, Muskrat, Raccoon, Wolf and Fox of all kinds.

Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., report that deliveries from the January Sale have been excellent, which is an indication of healthy business conditions in the European market.

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