

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1911.

PAYING MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

One of the chief features of the British budget for this year is that it provides for the first time in hundreds of years for the payment of Members of Parliament. Here in Canada we have always been accustomed to having our representatives in the Legislatures and the federal Parliament "indemnified," as it was expressed, for the loss of their time and expense incurred by them in attending upon the public business. We have become accustomed to such payments to our public men and have accepted it as right and proper. But in the Old Country it is different.

The House of Lords is a purely aristocratic body, made up largely of men of hereditary titles, large landed estates, a wealthy and cultured class. The House of Commons is in less degree, but still in large measure made up of men of wealth. Socially it is spoken of as a gentlemen's club. So that of the eleven or twelve hundred members of the two Houses something like a thousand are wealthy enough to devote their time to the business of legislation without concerning themselves about being paid for their services. They regarded the service as a patriotic duty and the honor of a seat in Parliament as a sufficient recompense.

The reason for the movement to pay the members of the British Parliament is found in the fact that under the wide extension of the voting franchise members are now elected to the House of Commons who cannot afford to spend six or more months in that body without remuneration. These are chiefly members of the labor party or representatives of the Irish people. In regard to the labor representatives, the trades unions undertook to provide for their support when elected, but a judicial decision in the famous Osborne case made this

practice illegal. In any case it was felt to be better that the State should be the paymaster rather than any outside organization which might exact conditions of service.

So the Liberal party in the United Kingdom made it a plank in their platform to pay the members of Parliament. There was for a time some question of paying only those members who needed it, but it was quite rightly decided that this could not be done without creating a definite and formal division between rich members and poor members in a chamber where all ought to stand upon an equal footing. It is proposed to pay the members £400 each, which is a fraction less than \$2,000. This will be \$500 a year less than our Canadian members and Senators receive, although as a rule the sessions of the Imperial Parliament are longer than those of the Canadian Parliament.

The London Standard and some other influential journals contend that the proposed indemnity is too large and that £150 would be enough to pay. Even the Liberal journals express a sentimental regret at the passing away of the long and honorable tradition of unpaid service. The British Parliament had long held a high distinction among other representative bodies from the fact that its members served for honor rather than for pay. It was under that condition that it became recognized as the foremost deliberative assembly in the world, and even at this distance many will feel a shade of regret that the new departure is about to be made. We can hardly hope that the paid Parliament will rise superior to the best traditions of the unpaid assemblies of the past, and a tendency to the lower standards of commercialism is to be feared.

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Fifty years ago the United States passed the Mother Country in population. Then London had some three times the population of New York. Now the big Republic has more than twice as much population as the United Kingdom and New York has become a fairly close rival of London. Of course there is the question of boundaries, and of what constitutes London and what makes up New York.

One New York newspaper tells that London has actually declined in numbers during the past decade, and this is true if by London we mean the County of London or the School Board District, which is what has been generally taken. This London has a population of 4,522,961, or 13.3 per cent less than it had ten years ago. Greater London, as covered by the Metropolitan and City of Police Districts has grown in the same period from 6,581,462 to 7,252,963. The gain has been in the outer ring, where the population is now greater by 684,867 souls than it was in 1901. The demands of business have crowded out of the heart of the city some thousands of former residents.

Greater New York is now somewhat more populous than the County of London, in the proportion of 4,766,883 to 4,522,961, and seems now to be officially the largest city in the world. Even if the suburbs and the suburban cities within a like area in both cases are included, New York is a close rival of the great British metropolis. In this Greater London there is an area of 690 square miles, and it is claimed by Albert Falck, who had charge of taking the New York census last year, that in a like area lying about New York City there was then a population of 7,000,000. This is within about a quarter of a million of the population of Greater London.

Thus in fifty years New York has practically grown from one third the size of London to present equality. It is morally certain from their present rate of growth that ten years hence New York will be the most populous city on the globe. These two great English-speaking cities, with a population of fourteen millions between them, are among the wonders of the age in which we live. Never before has the world seen such vast aggregations of people thus gathered together in close living contact. And both are growing, although at an unequal rate, in such fashion as to compel speculation as to what proportions they may attain in ten, twenty or fifty years hence.

There are some points of resemblance and not a few of contrast between these two huge cities. In the fact that both are great seaports, with enormous over-sea trade, that both have prodigious wealth contrasted with much of poverty, that in both many languages are spoken while English is the dominant speech, as centres of immense monetary, commercial, industrial, intellectual and moral energy, there is a resemblance. Some of the contrasts are in point of age, London being much the older and more historic; London is the capital and governing centre of a great Empire, while New York is not even a State capital; London is the metropolis of the Old World as New York is of the new; New York the more modern, progressive and enterprising, while in London life is safer, with less of serious crime and the death-rate lower than in the American city.

Such comparisons, however, lead us nowhere in particular. The two great cities are not in the ordinary sense rivals. But it is marvellous to think that on the Thames and at the mouth of the Hudson are two great centres of population, either of them almost equal in numbers to that of the Dominion of Canada and either of them containing as many people as the United States one hundred years ago and the two together containing an equal population to that of England and Wales only ninety years ago.

NOTES.

The tendency of all controversy is to generate heat and lead to stronger statements and expressions of opinion than are consistent with proper good feeling. The Guardian has not always been exempt from this failure. Unguarded expressions may also have read into them a fuller and more offensive meaning than was intended by the writer. This applies to the concluding clause of an editorial article in Saturday's Guardian written in reply to a published letter of Rev. T. F. Fullerton. It was not intended as a personal reference, but as of general application. The words were however susceptible of an unpleasant meaning. We have long had a warm and growing admiration and respect for the talents and worth of the pastor of St James Church, notwithstanding occasional differences of opinion in regard to various matters of which perhaps enough has been said already. We are therefore the more regretful that any words of ours should seem to detract in any

DYSPEPSIA Can Be Cured.

This disease is the all prevailing malady of civilized life, and one which oftentimes baffles all ordinary treatment. It gives rise to a great variety of distressing symptoms, such as distress after eating, rising and souring of food, wind in the stomach, heartburn, etc.

Nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach acts as an irritant; hence the great difficulty of effecting a cure.

The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

B.B.B. regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, stimulates secretion of the saliva and gastric juice to facilitate digestion, purifies the blood, and tones up the entire system.

Mrs. Herman Dickens, Benton, N.B., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters and find that few medicines can give such relief in dyspepsia and stomach troubles. I was troubled for a number of years with dyspepsia, and could get no relief until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. I took three bottles and became cured, and I can now eat anything without it hurting me. I will highly recommend it to all who are troubled with stomach trouble."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

BRANT A. SMITH

Charlottetown, P. E. I., writes a letter which may be of great interest to skin sufferers of this City.

For seven years I was troubled with eczema on face and hands and could not get anything to do me any good. I tried all the doctors and numerous patent medicines but to no effect. I was recommended to use D. D. D. and after a good deal of persuasion was induced to try a bottle. I was satisfied, it was healing me after one or two applications and today I am perfectly well. I used three bottles in all but the second bottle was sufficient. I can safely recommend this remedy as it certainly cured me when I had almost given up all hope.

BRANT A. SMITH, 263 Euston St., Charlottetown, P. E. I. So many convincing statements similar to the above have been made to us privately by sufferers from aggravated skin diseases to whom we have sold the D. D. D. Prescription that we feel bound to give it our unqualified endorsement. By special arrangement with the D. D. D. Company we can furnish anyone who has not tried the remedy with a special size bottle for 25c.

B. A. Foster, Central Drug Store.

BALDHEADED MEN

Getting Scarcer Every Year

Ninety-nine times in one hundred baldness is caused by dandruff germs which dig down deep into the roots of the hair, destroy its vitality and cause it to fall out.

If you have dandruff, the little invisible, persistent devils called dandruff germs are at work. Destroy them at once, or sooner or later they will cause your hair to fall out and you will be compelled to take your place in the bald-headed class.

Parisian Sage is guaranteed by Geo. E. Hughes to stop falling hair and itching scalp and to drive out dandruff germs and kill the germs, or money back. It is the most delightful hair dressing in the world not sticky or greasy. Large bottle 50 cents.

MOTHER DYING; GIRL ENDS HER OWN LIFE

NEW YORK, June 8.—When told yesterday that her mother, who is afflicted with cancer, could not recover, Elsie Panitsky, nineteen years old, committed suicide in her home, at No. 92 First Avenue. After careful planning, she wrote a note to other members of the family, which read:—

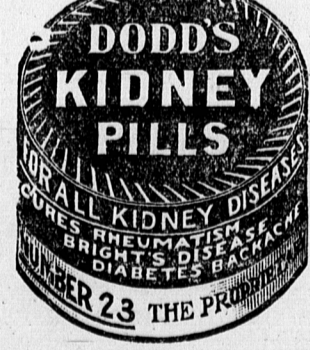
"My dear Father, Sisters and Brothers:—If my mother cannot live, I cannot live. I love her so, and you must forgive me for doing this."

Mrs. Panitsky recently was taken to a cancer hospital at Cherry and Jefferson streets. The daughter Elsie would not leave her mother's bedside for a minute after she was placed in the institution. Hour after hour she held her mother's hand in hers and her nerves were shattered by the suspense.

Mrs. Panitsky underwent an operation yesterday morning. It was the crisis, and, while she lived through it, the surgeons could not hold any encouragement to the grief-stricken daughter. Choking with sobs, the girl took a farewell of her mother and when she left the building she became hysterical.

At home she met her father, David Panitsky, and apprised him of her mother's serious condition. The father went to the hospital, leaving the daughter alone. Returning an hour later, he found the girl lying on the floor in the kitchen with a rubber hose, attached to a gas jet in her mouth. Life was not extinct and he picked her up and ran to a drug store with her, but she died within a few minutes.

The girl had dressed herself in her best clothes and prepared a ballet on the kitchen floor where she intended to die. A picture of her mother was tightly clasped in one hand, and the note she left to the family was pinned on a shawl belonging to her mother, which the girl had draped around herself.



way from the high regard in which Mr. Fullerton is held by his congregation and the community at large.

—People say that we have the best and cleanest assortment of fishing rods in the city. We can also fit you out with any article for trouting such as lines, reels, flies, etc. Our stock is all new. Our prices are reasonable. Please call. The Mackinnon Drug Co., corner Great George and Kent Sts.

"Ensign Cameras simplify 'snap-shooting.' They are handy, light, compact and strong, and take delightfully clear pictures. On the farm, fishing, or wherever you spend your holiday, you'll find the Ensign an enjoyable and necessary companion. Price \$1.50 to \$15.00. The Two Maes.

GAY'S PLANTS

The owner of a plot of land up to the rich farmer with his broad acres, should read Gay's Plant advertisement in this paper. Something of interest and profit to all.



Chairs Chairs Chairs Chairs Chairs Chairs

Kitchen chair, plain white, double rungs, all hardwood at 40c each. Dining-room chairs, high back at 57, 65 and 75c. Dining-room chairs, high back, double rungs, brace arms, golden finish at 85, 95, 1.00, 1.20 up to 1.75 each. Dining-room chairs sets of six, one arm chair and five others, surface oak with leather seats, latest design for \$14.00 set. Dining-room chairs set of six, one arm chair and five others, qt. oak, leather seats, one panel back in each chair, price \$18.00 set. Other prices, sets of six \$20.00, 25.00, 30.00, 35.00 and 40.00, best designs. Lawn chairs of every description, red, green brown and golden with slat, canvas, duck and cane seats at prices from 35c to 3.00 each. Lawn swings, very strong, all hardwood, double seats, just the thing for a lawn, can easily be folded and stored for winter, price \$9.50. Sitings room chairs in oak, cobbler seats, polished, latest designs from 2.75 to 4.50 each. At oak rockers, very stylish and modern designs, pannel and whole backs, polished. Prices from 4 50 to 10.50 each. Parlor chairs in birch, mahogany, polished, covering of silk and plush. Prices from 5 50 to 14.50 each.

PATONS

Advertisement for FIRE INSURANCE POLICY by Hyndman & Co., Limited. Includes text about fire insurance and contact information for S. M. Hicks, Agent at Summerside.

Advertisement for 'Lay By Some Money For the Future, Young Man' by W. K. Rogers, Manager, and C. H. BLACK, Special Agent.

Advertisement for 'SOO' MURDERESS HAS FEW FRIENDS' and 'TWO WORKMEN BADLY BEATEN IN VANCOUVER'.

Advertisement for PLANT LINE featuring Steamer Halifax leaves every Tuesday at noon for Hawkesbury, Halifax and Boston. Includes fare information and contact details for T. NICOLL.

Advertisement for Catch Speckled Beauties, Modern Trout Tackle, and J.G. Jamieson Leading Tackle Store.

Advertisement for Masonic Oddfellows Knights of Pythias and other Society Emblems in Rings, Lockets and Pins, by G. H. Taylor Jeweler.

Advertisement for Live Coal At Pickard's, There's life and heat in Pickard's Coal, Try a ton and be convinced, A. Pickard & Co. Phone 240.

Advertisement for Worth's Livery Stables, J.G. WORTH, Proprietor, offering fine turn outs for weddings and private parties.

Advertisement for Slater Boots, A good many men do not appreciate the remarkable 'Stand-up' quality of our walking boots till they have been wearing them a few months and notice how they hold their shape. Slater Boots is made equally well with careful lasting, up-to-date workmanship, and honest materials in the hidden parts.

Advertisement for Goff Bros, featuring Slater Boots and other footwear.