THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Sir Charles Dalton, President. J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher
D. K. Currie, Associate Editor

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1923

THE RAILWAY TIE UP

There is a prospect if no more storms intervene the railway between Charlottetown and Borden and Summerside will be clear by tonight. The Sackville-Tormentine line was cleared Sunday. As previously stated and as is well known this trouble was caused by deplorably defective rolling stock. The equipment on the whole Island road is practically useless and utterly unfit to cope with wintry or even with summer conditions. This must be overcome at once. The cost of shovelling the railway since early in January would have provided equipment that would have at least minimized the ruinous loss to our merchants and shippers.

On Sunday two of the largest mainland engines were brought over and these were followed yesterday by a rotary snow plough. These should be kept here at least until the worst of the trouble is over and that will be some weeks hence. The snow plough also if it is any good and not an aged cripple like its predecessor, which has been scrapped or might as well be, should remain here for emergencies. The whole service has become a laughing stock to the continent, a black eye to the province and an incalculable loss to our merchants and shippers. Of course it has been an exceptionally severe winter, but it has been severe elsewhere also; but there have been no tie-ups elsewhere. The management now owes it to the province to make the best of it for the remainder of the season and to leave nothing undone to make the loss as light as possible.

THE BULL THAT "DONE IT."

The controversy between the Hon. W. M. Lea and his several critics is now going around in a circle, the former stoutly proclaiming his integrity with reference to certain transactions in the sale and purchase of cattle. We have no desire to dispute this as integrity and honesty are qualities which, regardless of political or party considerations, all like to see reign at the source of our administration.

As we see it, the trouble arose in 1920. In the report of Falconwood Farm from that year, a report signed by J. H. Bell, Chairman of the Trustee Board, C. W. Crosby, G. E. Hughes, W. M. Lea, David McDonald and J. D. McGuigan we find the following statement:

"With regard to the dairy herd, a start was made in improving its quality by having a number of the poorer grade culled out and replaced by a few good milk cows. The scrub bull was done away with, we are now using a thorough bred Holstein, property of the Agriculture Department, stationed on the farm, together with pure Holstein cattle, still under the control of said department."

As it was known that this bull, had been owned by the Hon. W M. Lea, it was naturally assumed that it had been purchased from him and that wittingly or unwittingly, the Hon. Mr. Lea had forfeited his seat in the House. In the circumstances the assumption that Mr. Lea had sold the bull to the Department was a most natural one and Mr. Lea in his annual report for 1920, gives colour to this assumption by stating that a "herd of pure bred Holsteins has been established at Falconwood....headed by a qualified sire." A photograph of the bull is attached to this report.

When, in 1921, the Falconwood report stated that "we have the use of the pure bred bull, the property of the Hon. Mr. Lea" and Mr Lea and the government began to protest that the bull had been "loaned" by Mr. Lea to the Department of Agriculture, it was generally felt that the Hon. Mr. Lea and the government had been caught in a game in which they were trying to "put one over." on the people and that what was intended for a no doubt profitable sale by Mr. Lea had been nipped in the bud. It is also remembered that the bull subsequently "folded his tent like the Arabs and silently stole away" to Victoria.

For Mr. Lea or any other philanthropist to loan a valuable animal during the best years of its life to a government that at the time was flush with a large harvest of newly collected taxes, without any hope of remuneration then or thereafter, looked too much like an ingrowing philanthropy which required treatment. Suspicion was aroused and it has not been allayed. This was the origin of the present controversy and in fairness it must be admitted that if Mr. Lea's loan was actuated by generosity it was misplaced and uncalled for.

INCIDENTALLY

The Island Farmer, a half sister of the Pioneer, Premier Bell's personal organ in Summerside, in its issue of Wednesday, March 7th, makes the following suggestive announcement:—

"The Provincial Legislature and, incidentally, the Newfoundland seal fishing season open today, (Wednesday).

The Farmer was, of course, wrong so far as the opening of the legislature was concerned but that may be excused as, owing to the railway being blocked, it had not received its usual daily telegrams from Charlottetown and therefore could not be expected to know that the opening had been postponed. But the Newfoundland seal fishing! What relation did the Farmer see between seal fishing and the meeting of the legislature? The editor of the Farmer is a humorist and the coincidence of these two great bodies setting out simultaneously on a "fishing" expedition no doubt brought to his kindly countenance that familiar smile which is invariably followed by an epigramatic hit at friend or foe alike. The Bell government was to have started on its "fishing" excursion in anticipation of the coming election coincidently with the setting out of the Newfoundland seal fishing fleet. It was more than a coincidence, it was an inspiration and it is to be regretted that our genial contemporary was obliged to stay his hand and smother its humor.

Had The Island Farmer had a free hand, had the half sister, The Pioneer, been even temporarily absent, it would no doubt have expatiated on another similarity between those two bodies. Seal fishing is a kind of skin game, and in this particular bears a close family resemblance to the Bell government which could not have escaped the eye of the Prince County humorist. The Newfoundland fleet is out for skinning the seals; the Bell government is out for skinning the farmers and the other taxpayers. What a theme for the Island Farmer if only it had been free from the elder half—sister! Too bad the two excursions had not been permitted to begin operations at the same time! Yet there is a good season before them both. The seals will leave their pelts on the ice floes along the Labrador coast; the Prince Edward Island farmers however will not be so easily divested of their skins this time, but the skinners will go forth all the same and they will probably get a few. The fishing and skinning prospects in Newfoundland are probably about as usual, but the Prince Edward Island fleet of Bell Liberals have little heart in it this year as they realize that everything is against them, even including the elements.

Notes by the Way

Prisoners in the penitentiaries of Canada increased in number in one year from 2,150 to 2,640. That was between April 1st, 1921 and April 1st, 1922. The increase in number was 490, or over 20 per cent. Sir Lomer Gouin was asked by Mr. Meighen how he accounted for this alarming increase. Sir Lomer could give no reason. The alarming fact remains unaccounted for by those in authority, and must arouse serious thought in the minds of all orderly and law abiding citizens. For if criminality in the land should go on from bad to worse in the future in that ratio,—which Heaven forbid!—our penitentiary population would be doubled in the next five years.

Only for felonies, the graver offences in the criminal calendar, are convicts sent to the penitentiary by the courts. It is in these classes of crime that the increase is noted. And so far as our information goes the expansion has been more rapid than at any previous period in Canadian history. It cannot be accounted for by growth in the population of the country, which growth during and since the war has been smaller than at any time during the past forty years. It cannot fairly be charged to the war, which had been closed in 1918. These facts add to the gravity of the situation and challenge the most serious consideration.

During the discussion in Parliament on this subject certain facts were brought to light as to the treatment of convicts in the penitentiaries, which some members thought indicated that prisoners are unduly pampered and in such fashion as to take away the fear and dread of being sent to the prisons. It transpired that the prisoners in addition to being warmly housed, clothed and comfortably fed and supplied with needful medicine are also plentifully granted books and magazines to read at their leisure and are also entitled to tobacco, which is supplied to them weekly. These comforts and privileges have been much increased in recent years. Is that the way to check and reduce serious crime in Canada?

Mr. Baxter, M. P. for St. John, holds that it is not the best way, or a good way toward that end. We believe that many of our readers will endorse his views expressed in part as follows:—

Mr Baxter: I would like by way of a little bit of healthy contrast, to call the attention of the minister to the hundreds of thousands of poor, honest and decent people in Canada who have to buy their own magazines and their own tobacco, and have to get along with very little help from the people who are so immensely anxious for the welfare of those who have struck sometimes at the very roots of society and are undergoing a just punishment. I think it is just as well, once in a while, to realize that it is the poor, decent honest toiler— who sometimes has to live under a leaky roof and sit down to a table not very well furnished—who has to bare his share of keeping up these luxuries because our country, like others, is cursed with too great a sense of uplift.

Mr. Baxter enlarged upon this feature of the case further as appeared in yesterday's Guardian, and attention is called here to his words in order that any one interested, but who may have failed to read the discussion, may still do so. We quote further:—

We are getting just a little too finicky in these matters. There is too much of a tendency at the present day on the part of some people to say "Oh, poor fellow, you got into gaol. It is true you only slashed your wife's throat: you tried to kill her, but did not succeed. Let us send some women to read to you and give you magazines. There will be some nice literature for you and plenty of tobacco, and we will try and get your sentence shortened. We hope now that you will be a good fellow.' That is all very nice, it is a first rate thing, but just let us stop once in a while, as men who have some common sense, and think of the poor, decent, honest toilers who are keeping this thing up."

Taxes both federal and provincial are high these times, and up on tobacco, as a luxury they are at the highest. But convicts are not troubled with taxes, or with other causes of the high cost of living. They pay no coal bills. Is there in this any good or sensible reason why a generous government should serve them with tobacco rations free? True, we aim to reform these convicts, but is tobacco a reforming agency? Many will doubt it. But no doubt its use may tend to make a term of years in the penitentiary pass more pleasantly. The question arises, is that desirable. We do not think so. Even our common jails have become places of winter resort from the cold, and men habitually break the law of the land to gain such shelter and support at public cost.

Mr. Forke, the Progressive leader, jocularly suggested that the increase in crime may be the result of a change of government. However such change may have operated as a contributary cause we do not know. At least it certainly has not diminished the increasing flood of criminality. But the fact remains that under successive governments the practice of pampering convicts has gone on until it has now reached its maximum under the present regime and with the painful results above set down. Wherefore we think that in this, as in many other public matters, the time is rife far a change toward saner methods.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

From the W. S. Louson collection.

LIFE

Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul,
Not hastening to, nor turning from the goal;
Nor mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.
So let the way wind up the hill or down,
Through rough or smooth, the journey will be joy;
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure and a crown,
I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest,
Because the road's last turn will be the best.

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.

Are Missions Worth While

Sir,—From the columns of your paper recently, the public received the impression that Major Genge, lecturing on "Christianity and Mohammedanism" made the statement that Christian missions in the East were fruitful in making, not converts, but hypocrites, attracting only those who were on the look out for government jobs. Now the writer did not have the pleasure of hearing Major Genge and cannot say whether the lecturer actually made such statements or not, but such was the report and such, consequently, was the impression made on the public mind.

Now this morning you come along with the report of a sermon preached by my friend, Mr. Mulligan, of St. James Church, in which you credit him with saying that the lecturer, (Major Genge) "had good authority for his statements."

Now, Sir, the lecturer may have had good authority for some of his statements,—dilettante students often quote good authorities to the great chagrin of the authorities themselves,—but if he made such statements as above,—as were attributed to him, I, for one, want to most emphatically protest that he did not have any authority whatsoever for making them. Any missionary to the East could give case after case of men and women in all classes of society, who have become converts to the Christian faith at very great cost to themselves,— suffering disinheritance, persecution, physical violence and getting no reward whatever of a wordly kind to soothe their troubled hearts or their sore bodies. Such statements are too absurd to require notice, and would not secure it, were it not that this morning's paper seems to represent one of our Christian ministers as giving his assent to them.

I am, Sir, etc.,
GEO. A. CHRISTIE.
Alberton.

Modern Dances

Sir,—I read with the greatest of interest the letter concerning Modern Dances, Prayer Meetings, etc. Now I am not a lover of dances but as far as I can see there is no more harm in spending a sociable evening at one's house dancing, singing, waltzing and the like of that, than there is in going from place to place gossiping, idle talking and calling down your neighbors. However, as far as going to prayer meetings is concerned there is none in this settlement, nor hasn't been since Christmas and the reason for it is more than I can tell, except in fact, nothing else, but a little dancing, and I think I'll have a clear conscience if that is all the sin I'll have to answer for. If dancing is going to keep us out of Heaven there will be very few get there.

The person who wrote the letter on Modern Dances says that they remember hearing it said that some years ago in a certain village on our fair Island where a prayer meeting was held every week and the building would be crowded and you would not find a man or woman there that wasn't a Christian, but that is not the case today. Now why is it not the case today? He also says sometimes he wondered if there is a God ruling us at all. That is a funny question to ask. We would like to know where would the world go if there was no God ruling it.

He says again that it is high time that some of the parents would wake up and see if they can train their boys and girls to a higher sphere in life. Well the way I look at it is this: You old people don't seem to remember the life you led when you were in your prime, nor how you enjoyed your selves at that time. If your parents had showed you some happy sphere in life you would not be writing silly letters and trying to spoil the enjoyment of life for the younger class today.

I am, Sir, etc.,
BANGOR MORELL

A Sea Serpent

Sir,—In the summer of 1887 in the month of June I sailed from Boston in the schooner Andrew Burnam for the fishing grounds, there were twenty-five men of us all told. We fitted for a seining voyage and sailed south from Boston one hundred and fifty miles and saw no mackerel. Then we spoke to a Gloucester man who told us there were lots of fish south of Georges, so we sailed on and soon came across heavy shoals and hoved in our sein and filled the schooner in four days and four nights. On the fifth day we were on our way back to Boston. One calm afternoon the water being smooth we were going at the rate of four knots an hour steering N. N. W., when we noticed something ahead black, floating on the water. The crew became curious and we sailed along about two hundred feet east of it. The captain got his glasses and discovered it to be a dead whale floating on the water with a sea serpent coiled three times around its body while its tail was under the water. When the serpent raised its head it was about six feet above the whale's head. Our crew became frightened and several of them wished for more wind as they thought they could not get away soon enough from such a monster. The length of the whale was fifty feet and the sea serpent would be about seventy feet long. I myself was young at the time and was as scared as the rest of the crew and looking back over that long period of time I can still say that I do not wish again to sail as close to a monster of that description. We had small fire arms and all kinds of knives for dressing fish but no weapon to defend ourselves again such a terrible foe. The sea serpent's body was about the size of a half fish barrel. With the glasses we could see his eyes and from these we realized that he was not a very pleasant foe to meet unarmed.

I am, Sir, etc.,
FISHERMAN.
Murray River.

Church Union

Sir,—Some years ago the congregation of the Presbyterian church voted on union with the Methodists and the Congregationalists of Canada. The vote resulted as follows:

	For	Against
Adherents	31,175	14,174
Communicants	106,755	48,278
Total	137,930	62,452

From this vote the General Assembly thought that the vote was not unanimous enough to go on with the Union. If it were proceeded with, it would lead to too great a disruption within the Presbyterian Church which would more than counterbalance any benefit that might occur from the Union.

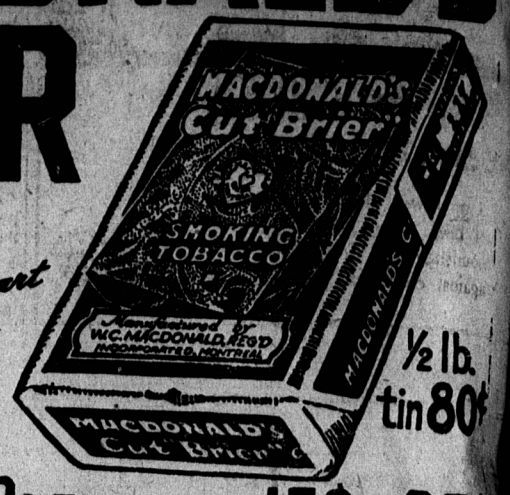
Since then a second vote was taken as to whether the congregations would approve of Union on a certain basis. The result of this vote was as follows.

	For	Against
Communicants	106,534	69,913
Adherents	36,942	20,004
Total	143,476	89,917

These are the only two votes taken, and it may be noted that the latter is more adverse than the former, it may also be noted that not nearly all the vote was polled. If by the former vote the General Assembly did not see their way clear to proceed with union, the second vote is a much stronger guide. If the union is proceeded with and the Presbyterian Church be disrupted wherein can be the gain.

Yet in spite of these two seperate votes and a pronouncement of the former Assembly the General Assembly are now prepared to proceed with union, basing its action on the fact that the Presbyterians are much stronger in favor of union than are the Congregations and as it is composed of members of the Presbyteries, of course it also is more in favor of union than the Congregations. It appeals to the Presbyterians to be loyal to the action of its highest court, even when it distroys the foundations of Presbyterianism and makes it illegal to use the very name of Presbyterian within the Dominion of Canada. This appeal is made on the grounds of spiritous unity. What can spiritual unity have to do with the matter. It is a question of church organization purely and simply. It does not follow that if the actions of a church

MACDONALD'S BRIER



The Tobacco with a heart

For those Smokers who like their tobacco Cut Fine or who roll their own MACDONALD'S Fine Cut

½ lb. tin 80¢

PACKAGES 15¢ & 25¢

Entered Cage Of Lions for His Sister's Sake

LONDON, Mar 12—The happiest proudest boy in London today is fifteen year old Alfred Garcia. Alfred was offered £50 if he would enter a cage of circus lions with the trainer. For two days the boy considered the offer, constantly thinking of his thirteen-year-old crippled sister who would be benefited by the operation the money would make possible.

He engaged a first rate surgeon, and then he fulfilled his part of the bargain.

The surgeon, learned of the circumstances and insisted upon giving his services free. Alfred turned over the £50 to his sister.

Progressives Select Their Candidates

(Special to The Guardian.)

MOOSEJAW, Mar 12— Mr. E. N. Hopkins, Moosejaw, was selected as Progressive candidate in the by-election which will be held April 10th to fill the House of Commons seat vacated by R. M. Johnson.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, unseated member in an address to the convention, declined to allow his name to go before the convention as the question definitely settled, Hon. Mr. Maharg, leader of the Opposition in the Saskatchewan legislature, withdrew his name but pledged his support to the Progressive cause. Nomination of Mrs R. M. Johnson by C. Little was one of the outstanding features. Mr Johnson however, in her behalf, refused to allow Mrs. Johnson's name to stand and it was eventually withdrawn by her nominator and seconder.

WOMEN MAY YET GROW MUSTACHES

PARIS, Mar 12—Savant Georges Marin states the number of women having slight growths of hair on their lips and chins has increased 10 per cent. Professors agree that indications for the imminent future are that women will become bearded and moustached. Scientists are investigating why hair on women develops on their upper lips and chins. The opinion of the majority is that the increasing masculination of modern women is making them like men.

Cocktails and cigarets are inducing the growth of hair and also certain chemicals used as ingredients in cosmetics.

IF MISS MUST SMOKE IN LIGHT OF DAY, THE PROF. SUGGESTS A PIPE OF CLAY.

TORONTO, March 12.—"If is their own business, and their own funeral if they smoke in public," said Principal Maurice Hutton when asked his opinion of the 'medettes who consumed the odd cigaret at the Med elections recently.

Principal Hutton suggested that it would be much better for the girls to smoke pipes. People might stare a bit, but the girls' health would not suffer. "They couldn't smoke cigars," he added, "for the same reason I don't smoke them myself—because they are too expensive."

He disputed the statement that he faculty took for granted that women in the colleges did not smoke. "The only thing we take or granted is that they do not smoke in the buildings where smoking is prohibited. There is a quotation about 'years of discretion;' when women reach colege we take for granted that they have arrived at years of discretion. The medical students who smoked in public were not guilty of any sin, they were merely indiscreet."

Principal Hutton confessed that he had never actually seen a woman student smoking, and was not surprised that the incident at

it, you are making for spiritual disunity. If this were the case the action of Protestantism in breaking away from Roman Catholics can never be justified. This union is only an outward and visible organization, and has nothing to do with spiritual unity. I am sure that theologians must be convinced of the artificiality, the hallowness and the rottenness of conforming this union with spiritual unity.

At the next General Assembly they are going ahead with union, what do they propose to do? They are to enact and have the local and federal Parliaments to sanction it that it will be illegal to use the name Presbyterian in Canada. They claim that the spirit of Presbyterianism will march on in the big union they are forming. This from the highest court of this great church! It shows that it is no longer a Presbyterian court or that it has become rid of its senses. To what depths have we fallen! Illegal to use the name of this great church, the founder of religious freedom, the inspirer of all modern democracies.

They will also compel all Presbyterians to come into the union, and give those who are dissatisfied the privilege of voting themselves out within six months. This means that the church properties of Presbyterians will become vested in the union and it can give those who leave whatever it likes.

It is very difficult to get figures on the financial aspect of the question but I am informed that two years ago, the total debt on Presbyterian organizations was $2,000,000, while that on the Methodist and Congregational Churches was $18,000,000. If this be true as I believe it to be, we have no information as to how it will be adjusted.

I do not think that Presbyterian congregations will ever submit to these things and moreover, I think the opposition to union is stronger now than it ever was and that the people were never properly informed on the question before the

leopard. As I drew near he leaped over them, passing within a couple of feet of me. Hesitating a moment in the clear space, he sprang up the stairs to the main deck. Beside

do not think it represents the people in this respect. Anyway when its allotment goes to the Assembly a large majority will vote for union.

I think on so fundamental a question as wiping the Presbyterian Church off the map of Canada there should be now a third vote of the people. Union is of no use unless there is the largest measures of unanimity among the contracting parties, otherwise, if union is proceeded with there is no union but disruption, and I see no way of avoiding that now, but for the Assembly to stay its hand and take another vote of the congregations.

I am, Sir, etc.
PRESBYTERIAN.

29 Jap Stowaways Landed at Vancouver

OTTAWA, Mar 12—In the House of Commons today, W. G. McQuarrie (Conservative, New Westminster) asked the government if there would be an investigation into the landing at Vancouver a few days ago of a Japanese vessel with 29 stowaways on board and the escape of six of those stowaways from the sheds at Vancouver.

"This is an illuminating incident," began Mr. McQuarrie, when he was interrupted by Speaker Lemieux. "There can be no comments on the orders of the day the speaker said. He asked Mr. McQuarrie to put his question on the order paper.

New Newspaper Launched at Ottawa

(Special to The Guardian.)

OTTAWA, Mar 12—A new evening newspaper project is being launched in this city. The paper is to be known as "The Capito" and it to be issued by the Capito Publishing Company, Andrew Hay

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THAT LAZY LIVER

You hear the expression, "Oh I have a lazy liver, that's why I'm constipated and have such a splitting headache."

Now that's true. You have a lazy liver all right, by why is it lazy?

What makes it lazy

You, just you, and no one else.

The liver is a big organ and a busy one, with a number of jobs on its hands. And one of these jobs is the manufacturing of bile. You were taught in school that the bile was a digestive juice that broke up the fats of the food so that the system could digest them. Now that's true all right, but its only half the story.

The bile has two other things to do in that body of yours. One is to take care of any poisons that might get into the intestine and the other is to stimulate the bowels to act and push waste matter out of the lower bowel.

Now how does this affect you?

Well, you never move that middle third of your body. Why all you have to do to make an extra lot of bile flow down the intestine is to give your liver a squeeze.

You ask "How in the world is that done."

In the simplest way you ever saw. You just keep your feet together and firmly on the ground, knees straight keep your body straight in line with the legs, and bend over, first to left side then over to you can, then straighten up and be over to left side, then over to right side, and so forth. Do this about ten times to each side. Remember bile is Nature'e own purgative.

If you do this night and morning it should not only correct constipation, but correct that yellow view you have of life.

OTTAWA'S LABOR DAY GRANT IS BARRED BY INJUNCTION

OTTAWA, Mar. 12—The Ottawa Trades and Labor Association is not going to get the $400 granted it by the city last August to help it celebrate Labor Day. Judge Mulligan has decided to make permanent the injunction granted at the request of former City Auditor W. H. Cluff. The interim injunction was granted in August, and at the trial in January Judge Mulligan reserved judgment.

approving of the publicity which the affair had received, and which was deprecated by the Star correspondent on Suatrday, he felt that the girls were merely getting what they deserved. If they smoked in public, they could not object to having people know about it.

THE RED FLAG WILL NOT SPELL DISASTER IF YOU INSURE

Fire Insurance is the thing to be attended to now. The elements do not issue any moratorium to protect you from the disaster that visits many homes and business men. Our Companies are conservative, safe, and financially strong.

"The Hub of Insurance Service"

Hyndman & Co. Ltd.