

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1925

GOOD TO THEIR OWN

Many people in Canada wonder why, with heavier taxation than anywhere else in the world and with no extraordinary necessary expenditure, Canada's debt should be continually increasing. There is no mystery about it. The reason is being drawn day by day from reluctant ministers in the House of Commons by inquisitive members. The other day in answer to one of these the fact was elicited that a certain Mr. H. Symington, K. C., of Winnipeg, who is evidently a friend of the King Government, was being paid \$200 a day for conducting the enquiry into the shipping contract with Sir William Petersen before a parliamentary committee. No one thinks for a moment that Mr. Symington was engaged to prevent Petersen or Preston to put something over on the House of Commons. There were lawyers on the committee itself who were just as eminent in the law as he but he is a Liberal and a man of the West which is to be conciliated before the general election. The inquiry has been going on since May 3rd so that Mr. Symington will have pocketed a good round sum which the taxpayers will be asked to pay. This is only one example of recent extravagances of the King Government while the Liberal press is shouting its economic praises. Truly the people are patient.

DEGENERATION

Degeneration is apparently a law of civilization only Nature when left to herself, is able to care for her numerous families of plants and animals. Her method, as man sees it, is harsh, cruel, unyielding. The fittest in each form of life have been selected by a long, hard struggle for existence, and brought into a condition of adjustment with their circumstances and environment. The type is perpetuated regardless of the fate of the individual. Where man intervenes to improve Nature's processes he is constantly face to face with degeneration. He has intervened successfully. Consider, for example what he has done in the matter of improving our domestic animals. The wild cow of the forest, able in her natural habitat to feed her family of one a year, he has converted into a milk producer capable of feeding a score. The hen which in the wilds produced a brood of a dozen has been trained to raise three hundred or more with the help of an incubator. The horse, the hog, the sheep have similarly been civilized and educated into usefulness, speed and activity unknown in their original condition. Yet any one of our prize winning animals if left to their own devices, would in a few years degenerate into a scrub which no self-respecting farmer would keep about his barns. Our most cherished roses, brought to a perfection of beauty which is ever improving, would, if left to themselves, degenerate in a year or two to the dog rose from which it was evolved. This is true of our grasses, our grains, our fruits. Degeneration is close upon the heels of them all and it is only by constantly cultivating, constantly guarding, constantly pruning and preventing that we can save them from the diseases and vermin and pests that are forever ready to prey upon them. Man also, originally a savage, has been civilized, trained, educated. His graces of civilization, training and education require constant replenishing, constant watching. He too is ready to revert to his original savagery if he relaxes his grip on the principles his civilization has taught him. He alone reminder of the living and the dead who played their part in the world's greatest war. Let us reason. He alone can, if he will, rise and it with pride and reverence.

above his environment, better his conditions, recognize and check the downward pull. Failing to use his will to resist, following the easy way, neglecting mind or body or both, degeneration is inevitable and he drifts back towards his original savagery. Families, communities, even nations have succumbed to the inevitable law of degeneration. Even in Christian lands there are dark spots where the light of the school and the church has been shut out from the home by parental neglect and ignorance. It is from such communities and from such homes that our criminals come for criminality is but reversion and degeneration.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Dominion Day comes next.

The weather behaved very nicely yesterday for our visitors.

It is a pleasure to watch our field crops growing into what promises to be one of our biggest harvests.

The sun of the S.S. Richelieu down the Northumberland Strait yesterday, sufficiently near the island shore to enable the passengers to see the contour of the country, the vivid green of its fields and the streak of red separating the green fields from the blue water of the Strait, was one of enchanting beauty, our visitors from Quebec assured us.

The real test of prosperity in any country is whether its people are working or not. If there is want of employment, no matter what the trade figures and the politicians may say the country is not prosperous and cannot be. Many of our trade figures are compiled in a misleading manner. And our Liberal politicians are working overtime palating a prosperity that does not exist.

Now that Amundsen and his party are safely back in Norway there is little disappointment over their failure to bring the North Pole home with them. It is doubtful if the Pole would have been any good anyway, doubtful too, whether they would have recognized it had they reached it. An expedition has left the United States with the hope of discovering a new continent in the Arctic. Such a continent, if discovered, would be of as much use as the North Pole.

"It doesn't matter whether I shall come back to this House or not but it does matter whether this country's money is squandered." This was the reason given by an honest member of parliament, a Progressive, for voting against a railway which the government proposed to build through his own constituency. He expected to lose the support of many of his constituents by his opposition to the railway but he killed the government's resolution and saved the country millions of dollars. His words should be printed in red letters and pinned to the coat of every candidate who offers himself for election.

"What we have we hold" is a good motto in all circumstances. It does not prevent us from adding a little more but it assures us of what we have. After seven years of waiting we have a soldiers' monument, a reminder not alone of what we endured and what we lost but of what we gained. We might have had a more expensive and a more elaborate monument, but no building of human architecture could mean more to us than that which now stands ready for unveiling in our city. It shall be for all time a good memorial to the living and the dead who played their part in the world's greatest war. Let us reason. He alone can, if he will, rise and it with pride and reverence.

The time tables of these many different aerial lines, are published, as those of railways are, specifying the times of departure and arrival and excepting during storms and at rare intervals the air-craft fly with the same regularity as the railway trains. It is also claimed that travel by the air routes is quite as safe, and even more so than over the railway lines. In the matter of regular lines of aerial transport operating daily over vast distances Europe leads America, the birth place of the aeroplane, although progress is being made in the same line in America.

Notes By The Way

Our Quebec visitors are doubly welcome to this province as courteous and gallant Canadian patriots and because we do not forget that in past days when Sir Lomer Gouin was at the head of affairs in his province, he and his Government gave their generous and invaluable assistance toward saving to Prince Edward Island its representation in the House of Commons. Then it was that our small province realized that "a friend in need is a friend indeed," and our need was very great!

That the age of steam is fast passing as the electric age succeeds it has been stated, but the flying age has also to be considered as among the most marvellous developments of the times in which we live. The first practical use of electricity on an extended scale was in connection with the modern telegraph system and its later use in the now widely extended telephone. Both the telegraph and the telephone as well as the aeroplane were contributions of the New World for the benefit of all mankind.

In the days when the electric telegraph was new, some twenty-five years ago it was the proud boast of our neighbors across the border that

'Twas Franklin's hand that caught the horse; 'Twas harnessed by Professor Morse.

The Old World is not, however, without its laurels in the field of electric communication since the marvellous invention of wireless telegraph by Marconi since followed by radio broadcasting.

In a recent contribution to the press Senator Marconi tells that the result of a combination of short electric waves with the "beam system" is likely to bring about nothing less than a revolution in the methods of commercial long-distance communication. "We may be," he writes, "on the threshold of the day when broadcasting will have its range enormously increased. Within a year or two the voice of the King of England, for example, may be easily and clearly heard by millions of his subjects in places as far apart as India, Australia, Canada and South Africa."

In the day when Franklin flew his kite who could have dreamed of the enormous development of wires over land and beneath the seas, now duplicated in the air by wireless telegraphy, carrying the spoken word of man to his fellow man throughout the habitable globe? But so it is. Electricity within a few brief years has come to light and cities, propel their street cars, supply power to their factories and give a score of services in millions of homes, and all this within the memory of multitudes who are still living.

It is in the New World rather than the Old World that the telephone has come into common use and that electric energy, derived largely from water power, has been far the more extensively developed for industrial use. This is especially true also of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec within the Dominion, and is being extended east and west to other provinces.

Although the aeroplane was of American invention, it has found by far its most extensive use both for purposes of war and peace in Europe. The locality of the Great War accounts for the contrast in the military way but does not explain the more rapid development of the flying machine in Europe as a vehicle for carrying freight and passengers. Regular lines of air transportation of freight and passenger traffic are in daily operation between all the principal European cities to and from points so widely separated as London, St. Petersburg and Constantinople, and deriving their largest receipts as the railways do from the carriage of merchandise.

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That Body of Ours

James W. Barton, M.D. ESCAPING ILLNESS

Some one has asked the question "Can you strengthen up your body, so that you will not be overcome by an ailment or epidemic? If you can't, what's the use of bothering about food, sleep and exercise?"

Then a case will be cited of a powerful athletic man who was attacked by a passing ailment, and was months in recovering, whereas his associate in the office, of an athletic type, taken down the same time, was back to work in a few weeks.

Now two or three factors might enter into this matter to explain it. One factor is that in the case of the less rugged of the two that his father had suffered from the same ailment, had fought it successfully, and had thereby handed down to his sons, some of the immunity thus set up by the efforts of his body in fighting the ailment.

In other words his tissues had waged a successful fight, had accommodated the harmful substance, had thrown it out, had built a proof to some extent over this ailment, was the kind he handed in to his son. The son was just that much better off as far as that particular ailment was concerned.

A big factor, entirely overlooked by our enquiring friend is that of the man's strength, and the other weak who were attacked the same day, the weaker one physically remained home the next day. His associate carried on with his own work, and took over some of the other fellow's duties also. He did this for two or three days, when he likewise found it necessary to remain at home.

Further, when the ailment first struck him he went about with all his duties at the office, club, lodge, or home. He felt a little below par, but wouldn't "give in" to it in any way.

The result was that he was using up his strength, the power of his heart, and the strength of his tissues by going about his work, instead of giving heart, strength, and tissue a chance to fight the invader.

In other words it was like having some of your own men attack you from behind, when you are attempting to throw out the invader. "Don't think you are 'coddling' yourself, if you lay up immediately when you find you have a pulse, or temperature, or both. You are just using good common sense and perhaps shortening an illness by weeks or months."

So, if you get yourself in shape, you'll put up a better fight if you are strong. It is foolish to think otherwise. But don't let your strength take away your common sense.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

June 25, 1925

A STRENGTH AND REFUGES: O Lord, Thou art my God; I will exalt Thee, I will praise Thy name; for Thou hast done wonderful things. . . Thou hast been a strength to the poor, a strength to the needy in his distress, a refuge from the storm, a shadow from the heat. Isaiah 25: 1, 4.

PRAYER: Thy loving kindness, O Lord, is in the heavens; Thy faithfulness reacheth unto the skies.

THE BAD GOLFER WHO WAS GOOD

Edgar A. Guest.

"I'm a golfer, St. Peter!" the spirit proclaimed. "And of much I have done I am truly ashamed. I have flubbed and I've dubbed to a pitiful cost. But I blamed not the caddy whenever I lost."

"I've sliced and I've hooked and I've been in the rough. Twenty years I've played golf, I've had trouble enough! I've covered my eyes in sand traps, and that there's no doubt, but I covered my footprints before I went out."

"I'm a golfer, St. Peter's just one of the mutts! My sins they are many, I've taken three putts. Countless times when I shouldn't, my record is black. But always the divots I cut, I put back!"

"I'm an old hundred shooter! I thought I was great. Whenever I finished around ninety-eight; I was slow at the game, I confess it to you, but I never refused to let others go through."

"Come in," said St. Peter's, "come in and sit down! Come in and I'll give you a harp and a crown! I've a welcome for you, with the saints you may dwell. For it takes moral courage to play bad golf well."

Destructive Fire Aboard Steamer

(Canadian Press) HAVRE, France, June 24.—Fire today aboard the Brit. Str. Lowther Castle, anchored here, destroyed almost two thousand tons of cotton, lumber and grain and damaged the vessel.

Chapters In Our Island Story

(W. L. COTTON)

The Second Chapter Continued—Difficulties Connected With the Proprietary System

After a trial of a year or two, many immigrants who could manage to do so, left the Island and went on to Canada or to the United States. But the great majority could not afford to leave, so they remained to labor and to wait in a condition of discontent with what they considered as proprietary bondage. But by degrees and despite the handicap of the leasehold system they gained contentment and wealth. "Labor omnia vincit." There were many large families and the youth of both sexes, as the years passed, came to the aid of their parents, working on the farm and in the home. By degrees the area of settlement was extended, until throughout the whole country, the forest was conquered and the land cultivated.

In the meantime, mills were erected and shipyards established over the streams and on the borders of the rivers and harbors. A relatively large ship-building industry developed. Ships were built and loaded with lumber or grain, sent to market in Great Britain, and their sold at prices profitable to their enterprising owners. Ownership in many of the ships was retained and freight accepted for transport to countries far and near, new and old. A considerable amount of wealth was, in this way, accumulated on the Island. Employment was given to numbers of ingenious and capable men brought from the Mother Country or born and trained on the Island. Grist mills and carding mills were erected on sites convenient to the farmers and many small local industries flourished in the towns and villages. The farmers, who were established and maintained the chief industry of the Island—were thus supplied with the necessities of life, the materials of which food and clothing are made; and both were made in every home.

Towards the improvements that were thus gradually introduced, the proprietors of the lands contributed little—many of them nothing at all. It was stated that only the proprietors of townships 18, 21, 28, 31, 34, 36, 52, 57 and 59 interested themselves in obtaining immigrants or took any part in the settlement of the country's resources. They waited until the labor of their tenants and the increase of population there was an increase of values, and then made terms with the immigrants and others who were compelled to cut down the forest, clear the land and further improve the conditions by which their estates were surrounded. Their was the "unearned increment."

But the tenants were not all held by thrifty and honest and just sort of proprietary interest which required no present payment but otherwise unfortunate. Some were unable, many neglected, to pay the rent. Upon the grounds of justice, it was hard for the pioneer tenants to see why they should pay money, when they had not the means to do so. The result was that many of the proprietors of the lands, in circumstances of poverty and difficulty to absentee proprietors who had given nothing and done nothing for their properties. So arrears of rent accumulated.

On the other hand the proprietors' agents were not all reasonable and humane. Distraint for rent was levied in many cases by process of law. The consequence was continuous agitation on the part of the tenants and those who sympathized with them. It is stated that early in the Settlement of Bay Fortune an agent named Able was killed by an infuriated tenant. Through a series of years, the Legislature and Government were petitioned, Acts of the Legislature were passed, deputations of the leading public men represented the grievances of the tenantry to the authorities in London—all in vain. Some influence was then that of reason or equity intervened. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to others interested, pointing out that "no one unacquainted with the circumstances of a new colony could form a correct estimate of the difficulties and privations a settler had to encounter." Sir Charles stated further that for many years the tenantry could make only a bare subsistence; that he would be "dismayed at the thought of being

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Character Reading

The Three-Storeyed Head

It is interesting to note that the whole body is a multiple of the size and proportions of the head and face, so that if the cranium is well formed and balanced, then the entire body represents perfection, broadly speaking.

Some men of high intellect are said to have a three-storeyed head, the rank and file of ordinary people have two, and the negro or the imbecile may have only one or one and a half. If you were to draw an imaginary line across the face, just below the nose, a second right through the eyes, and a third on the top of the head, the third would indicate the intellectuality of the person under discussion. One has of course to be careful in making an estimate of this kind, and not accept the smooth forehead of a baldheaded man, for instance, as a sign of brain power. A good, intellectual development may be found in a comparatively small forehead, so the better way is to estimate the breadth of the forehead of ten per cent and a dead



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deprived of the fruits of the labor of his manhood, whether from heavy arrears of rent which he was unable to pay or from the proprietors' refusal to grant a sufficiently long tenure to ensure to his family the profits of his labor when probably in the decline of life." Long leases should, the Lieutenant Governor advised, be granted at the rate customary in the colony, the rent to be paid in produce at the market price; and when long leases were objected to purchase in fee simple at twenty years purchase, improvement or payments for improvement at a fair valuation should be ensured at the end of the terms.

This representation seems to have made a strong impression upon the minds of the officials in England, Lord Glenelg, the Secretary of State, together with other documents bearing upon the Land Question of this colony, to Lord Durham who was then Governor General of British North America. Among those documents was a report of a joint committee of the Island Legislature in which it was shown that the Island Government had, in the preceding twelve years, expended £36,506 in the construction of roads and bridges, £13,556 in public buildings and wharves, and £56,562 for other local purposes—to the great advantage of the landed proprietors, the value of whose estates had thereby been greatly increased.

Commenting on these documents Lord Durham in a despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated at Quebec on the 8th of October 1838, remarked that "the great bulk of the Island is still held by absentees who hold it as a sort of reversionary interest which requires no present payment but may become valuable some day or other through the growing want of the inhabitants. But in the meantime, the inhabitants of the Island are subject to the greatest inconvenience—pay, to the most serious injury—from the absence of property in land. The absent proprietors neither improve the land themselves nor will let others improve it. They retain the land and keep it in a state of wilderness. Your Lordship can scarcely conceive the degree of injury inflicted on a new settlement, homed in by wilderness, which has been placed out of control of the Government and is entirely neglected by its absent proprietors."

This true presentation of the case evidently influenced to some extent the opinion of the Colonial Department in London. An Act of the Legislature authorizing the levy of an assessment of the proprietors lands remaining in a state of wilderness was confirmed by an Order of the Privy Council passed on the 12th December 1838. Some attention was also given to the proposal that the proprietors lands should be sold to the Government, the unpaid portion of the purchase price to be advanced by the Government. The establishment of a Court of Escheat for which the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr. Cooper, contended was, however, rejected. Nor was the suggestion that the British Government should guarantee a loan to the Government of the Island for the purchase of the proprietors' estates received with favor. Nevertheless, the Act providing for the purchase of estates of the proprietors of which were willing to sell their lands at a reasonable price and on favorable conditions was passed and assented to in the year 1853. In accordance with the Act the Worrell Estate and the Selkirk Estate, comprising together about 140,000 acres were purchased by the Government of the Island and resold to the tenants. The proprietors of other estates were unwilling to sell their lands upon terms that were considered to be reasonable. For the greater part of the tenantry the handicap of rent payments to absentee proprietors remained and the Land Question continued to be a fruitful cause of political discontent and agitation.

In the year 1860, a Land Commission was authorized to investigate and report upon the situation then existing. The Commissioners were the Honorable Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, representing the tenants; Mr. Ritchie of Nova Scotia, representing the proprietors; and Mr. John Hamilton Gray of New Brunswick, representing the Crown. After a prolonged and thorough examination, assisted by Counsel on both sides, the Commissioners issued a long report, dated January 18th, 1861. They recommended the settlement of the Land Question by means of a compulsory law similar to which the Land Purchase Act had been passed. Tenants who tendered to their landlords, the sum of twenty years rent, in cash, should, accordingly, be entitled to a deed of the discount of ten per cent and a deed



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If the tenant preferred to from the thrall of landlords was held by instalments for the land he begun. The feeling of the tenants was exhibited by an advertisement published in the newspapers of the day. It was announced that "the tenants have more than ten undersigned nominated and deputized delegates on behalf of the County of St. John's, and suffering tenantry on Townships Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, to be worth twenty years purchase and 36, and of the Island generally, most respectfully request that all tenant organizations who have unfurled the banner of freedom and emphatically repudiate the proposition of resident and absentee proprietors and consequently intend withholding the payment of rent and arrears of rent until a compromise being effected upon compatible, honorable, equitable and satisfactory principles to appoint and depute three discreet delegates for the representation of each township throughout the County of St. John's, and suffering tenantry on Townships Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 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