

CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1877) \$6.00 per year (delivered) in advance 5.00 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada, and \$6.00 to U. S. A.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921

PROVINCIAL BY-ELECTIONS.

The Conservatives of the Murray Harbor District, have lost no time in preparing for the by-election to fill the place made vacant by the lamented death of the former representative, Mr. Sutherland.

The selection of Mr. William Leith McLean as the candidate to contest the riding is a popular one. Mr. McLean taught school for some years and, later, took up the more lucrative business of farming of which he has made a success. Mr. McLean is of the intelligent, common sense, practical farmer type, is popular and respected and will no doubt make an ideal representative for this large and prosperous agricultural constituency.

His opponent has not yet been selected and, although the battle is yet to be fought, there is little doubt that this old time Conservative district will at the coming by-election, return to its original fold by electing Mr. McLean.

The seat made vacant by the resignation of Hon. A. E. Arsenault to accept a seat on the Supreme Court Bench is also to be filled and no doubt the necessary provision to select a worthy successor to Mr. Arsenault will shortly be made.

It is now pretty generally conceded that elections are not won by prayers. They are won in either one of two ways, by taking the public into the confidence of the leaders or by systematically deceiving the people. Unfortunately for the province the latter method has succeeded in this province at least once, without diving any deeper into our political history. It is improbable that this method will succeed a second time in succession, but too much faith should not be placed upon improbabilities. Organization is necessary and we trust that not only in the two vacant districts but in the whole province the need of organization will be recognized and promptly acted upon.

The Conservative party in this province is today in an excellent position to lay foundations for a new general election. It has a new leader in whom all recognize a worthy successor to the galaxy of eminent men who have given the province its best legislation. No man is more conscious than Mr. J. D. Stewart, K. C., of the responsibility of taking up the work carried on successfully by Sir W. W. Sullivan. Chief Justice Mathieson and Mr. Justice Arsenault and his career at the Bar and in his public and private life fully justifies the general hope expressed that he

will fill the role with honour to himself and credit to the province. In the meantime organization is the word and the election of two men is assured to the ranks of what is for the present the opposition but which will undoubtedly be the government after the people have been given an opportunity to express their wishes at a general election.

RAINMAKER WANTED.

It will be remembered that a section of the province of Saskatchewan secured the services of an official rainmaker last spring at a figure which would leave him a very considerable margin over and above all incidental expenses. He promptly began his job and the rain came. Whether the rain had arranged to come anyway there is no means of knowing and the rainmaker claimed, and received the credit and the cash for it. Indeed we learn that the rain came in such quantities that his employers were obliged to call him off for a while to prevent an actual deluge. In several instances also there was a mixture of hail with the rain and the suspicion became prevalent that he had started forces which he was unable to control.

And why not a rain maker? Who shall dare to smile incredulously at the claim that science can control the rainfall or, for that matter, the snowfall? We have harnessed and tamed the lightning and brought it into our homes and our workshops. We know the water content of the atmosphere; we know the causes which produce such a condensation and accumulation of water vapour as will cause it to fall in rain drops, even in torrents. We know the processes by which water is drawn from the ocean up into the clouds. Science has set in motion processes which, apparently at least are more difficult to control than these.

We cannot afford to laugh at the professional rainmaker. Greater miracles than these have been performed by science and we who in our brief day have seen the lightning harnessed, who have conversed with friends a thousand miles away even without the aid of wires or other material equipment, who have seen the aeroplane and the submarine and a thousand other marvels undreamed of by our fathers, shall yet see more wonderful things than rainmaking and rainmaking may well be included.

Current Comment

Probably the galliest piece of impudence in political demagoguery is that of Dr. Michael Clarke, M. P., Coadjutor to Hon. T. A. Crerar, who is now preaching the western Grain Growers doctrines in an attempt to stimulate the dying embers of agrarianism in the Drury Government afflicted province of Ontario. Speaking at Newmarket last week, he had the effrontery to declare that "The new movement had passed far beyond the stage of a class movement. If the Farmers' were its leaders it was because THEY HAD BORNE THE BURDEN OF MISGOVERNMENT FROM THE TIME OF CONFEDERATION ONWARD." Such consummate insolence and unadulterated gall. When we would like to know, did those grain growers carry any of the burdens either of government or mis-government? What did they ever contribute, outside of that useless gas which the Doctor and his ilk so frequently emit, to the revenues for the maintenance of government, or what part did they ever take in shouldering the responsibilities of the Dominion's development in any rational sense of the word? From the inception of Confederation up to the present moment the whole weight of government finan-

cially and otherwise has rested upon the shoulders and been carried by the east. In the earlier days of the Union the west was almost a trackless desert or the hunting ground for the redskins, and feed grounds of the buffalo.

The east, confronting engineering obstacles which the great leaders of Dr. Clarke's parent party declared the "whole resources of the British Empire" could not overcome, under good Conservative administration, assumed the responsibility of completing the Canadian Pacific Railway, and at the lowest cost of construction the best and most successful railway was made to span the continent, that this hemisphere could ever boast of. It was this great accomplishment that opened up these prairie land for settlement, provided a home and a place of fortune for Doctor Clarke, and gave the country in which they glory, and wherein they manufacture missiles with which to attack their benefactors. But this was not all. In order that these pioneer Grain Growers might make their fortunes in safety, the east, at their own expense established an extensive protectorate of mounted police, ranging over the whole of

THE PUBLIC FORUM

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

RAILWAY ECONOMIES

Sir.—In your issue of the 4th inst. appears another letter entitled "Railway Economies" in which the Brant is prominently mentioned. Now, Sir, what has "Railway Economies" got to do with the C. G. S. Brant?

When we go on the railway we always pay our fare. It is time for the railway to have economies. We are not kidding.

Would it not be well for Mr. McLeod, now that he has blossomed forth in his epistles to show the Department of Railways how to make expenditures and revenues meet?

This should be easy to the logical mind of Mr. McLeod, as we are informed he is as proficient with the pen as with the martin spike. Mr. McLeod speaks sarcastically of the Chief Officer of the Brant and calls him mate of the "Brant." Could Mr. McLeod perform the duties of mate of the "Brant." Better let sleeping (sea) dogs lie. But perhaps some sea dogs do.

I am, Sir, etc. JOHN LOWERY

First Officer C. G. S. Brant

the newly settled territory, and after this the east purchased the Hudson Bay Co.'s territories, assuming the whole responsibility for the cost, throwing it open for settlement, and now to be told in the end, by Mr. Crerar, that "The east have no equity in these lands." In all these purchases and appropriations, aggregating practically the whole debt of Canada, will Dr. Micheal Clarke be good enough to point out wherein his Grain Growing compact ever contributed a single dollar?

Added to this they have had the advantages of as up to date a postal system as any part of Canada, which, because of the wide extent of country to be served, was not self sustaining, and the generous and abused east has had to foot the bill. In the matter of tariffs theirs has been the lowest of any part of the Dominion, so low in fact that for many years the whole duties collected was scarcely sufficient to cover the actual cost of maintaining the high costs of the Custom collection and preventive service on so long and extensive a frontier. While the industrial east was staggering under duties upon their particular lines of machinery and manufactured goods to the tune of from twenty five to forty per cent, the farmers of the west had their special concession upon the machinery of their profession of only twelve and a half per cent. Then again when the eastern merchant was caught in the tide of hard times, and found it impossible to meet his bills he was perforce compelled to find his refuge in the court of bankruptcy, whereas when the west was caught with crop failures, shortage of seed or other calamity, he was always on hand to welcome the relief cars, from the despised east, loaded with the necessary supply of seeds to re-crop his lands. And while this has been going on ever since confederation, with the east being bled white for the development of the west, this Dr. Clarke has the hardihood to tell the province of Ontario, that contributed the largest portion to the cost opening up the west, that these beneficiaries "HAD BORNE THE BURDEN OF MISGOVERNMENT FROM THE TIME OF CONFEDERATION ONWARD." Such gall! Such rot!

She determined that she would see the byways of Bethal Green, and made arrangements with Col. Lewis to that effect. Nobody in the town, except the Mayor, the Town Clerk and the Sanitary Inspector knew she was coming, and she arrived in a closed car, attended only by Lady Amphill, one of her ladies-in-waiting, and Harry Lloyd Verney, her private secretary. For an hour and a half the little party, guided by the Mayor, walked through the worst slums in London and Royalty saw for the first time the conditions that prevailed. After examining the outside of the houses, the Queen entered house after house, selecting them herself, and spoke to the inmates. She even stopped and talked to people on the street, making inquiries about wages, work, families. In the course of her tour, she said: "I have come in the spirit of a mother to her family." Before the inspection had been completed, all Bethal Green knew that the Queen was paying a visit, and toward the end she had

Daily Selections Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. B. Louson

MY ENDEAVOR

To be true—first to myself—and just and merciful. To be kind and faithful in the little things. To be brave with the bad; openly grateful for good; always moderate. To seek the best, content with what I find—placing principles above persons and right above riches. Of fear, none; of pain, enough to make my joys stand out; of pity, some; of work, a plenty; of faith in God and man, much; of love, all.

OVER NIGHT, A ROSE

That over night a rose could come I, one time did believe, For when the fairies live with one, They willfully deceive, But now, I know this perfect thing Under the frozen sod

Slums of London Horrify Queen Mary

For many years the slums of London have been among the worst in the world, and a disgrace to the nation. The long campaign against them, which was interrupted by the war, appears now to be coming to a close with a victory, due largely to the strong personal interest Queen Mary has taken in the matter. The London County Council had decided that the district, or the worst parts of it, should be rebuilt, but it was curiously stultified in making a beginning. The result was that Col. W. J. Lewis, Mayor of Bethnal Green, began to call public attention to the slums, and made one effective speech at the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, overlooking Trafalgar Square. Among those who read a report of the address was Queen Mary. She read it not only with interest, but it is supposed with something like horror, and determined that she would exert her own influence to assist the energetic Mayor. So a few hours after she had come to this decision she summoned Col. Lewis to Buckingham Palace.

Queen Was Horrified.

He went with maps and plans of his district and more fully expounded the question, emphasizing the horrible conditions under which so many Londoners lived and the vital necessity of making an immediate start to improve them. Col. Lewis, as was his wont, did not mince words, and he succeeded in thoroughly shocking the Queen. According to a story in the Louisville Courier Journal, "Describing one set of house properties he said they were what are known as back-to-back houses. This he illustrated by two boxes and explained that only one side was open to the outer air and that was the front of each cottage. As the whole of the sanitary arrangements were located close to the front door, the Queen, Col. Lewis said, could imagine what the conditions of life must be. "Horrible," was the Queen's comment."

Had Been Misled.

The Mayor said that many properties in the district were never reached by the sun at any time of the day throughout the year. Families of seven or eight, many of them soldiers' families were forced to live in two rooms. Moreover, the rentals were enormous, considering the size and convenience of the properties. Profit-seeking landlords who rented their premises out by single rooms for tiny suites, obtained three or four times the return they could have received by renting the house as a unit. Now the Queen had thought she had a fair acquaintance with the poorer districts of London. Frequently she had visited them, but, judging from a remark she made to Col. Lewis, visits were carefully arranged so that she might not glimpse the real horrors of life in these conditions. She said, "It is pretty clear to me that when I have visited the poorer districts I have been taken mainly to the highways and not to the byways."

Seeing For Herself.

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in cold and storm grew patiently obedient to God.

My wonder grows, since knowledge came Old fancies to dismiss; And courage comes. Was not the rose

A winter doing this? Nor did it know the weary while, With this completed loveliness Lay in that earthly tomb. So may be I, who cannot see What God wills not to show. May, some day, bear a rose for Him

It took my life to grow,

New York Sizzles In Terrific Heat

Million Persons Driven to Beaches—Humidity Was Very Oppressive

NEW YORK, July 6.—Terrific heat, coupled with oppressive humidity today, caused several heat prostrations and drove the greater part of the city's population to the beaches. The weather bureau reported a temperature of 91 degrees which continued from after two until six o'clock, while the humidity hovered between 50 and 55. Police estimates placed the attendance at three Long Island beaches at nearly one million. At Coney Island, after every available water front bath house was filled, the crowd stormed the pools until the police were called out to restore order. It was estimated that 100,000 of the 400,000 visitors went into the ocean. The police reported 106 lost children during the afternoon. At Long Island where approx-

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imately 250,000 city dwellers arrived during the day, great numbers spent the night in automobiles and on the sand after the hotels became filled. More than 200,000 vacationists appeared at Rockaway Beach. It was hot in other parts of the country also. Chicago sweltering under 96 degrees, while St. Louis and Minneapolis were 94. Norfolk, Va., had a temperature of 92. Atlantic City was 80 degrees and Boston 82. The coolest place recorded was Eastport, where the thermometer was down to 68. If there were higher tides than usual yesterday it was probably due to the displacement of those who found exterior wetness the only relief from suffering, and who stayed in the water practically all day. They did not quit even at night and thousands slept on the sand watched over by special details of policemen. When two women are not on speaking terms with each other they make up for it by saying things about each other to their friends.

Clash Imminent On Siberian Soil

Hostilities Not Improbable Between Semenov and Merkuloff

PEKING, July 6.—Hostilities between the followers of General Semenov, anti-Bolshevik leader in Eastern Siberia, and Gen. Merkuloff head of the provisional Government in Vladivostok, are imminent, it is indicated in despatches received here. Semenov is at Grodekova, near the Manchurian frontier to which city he retired after having been refused admittance to Vladivostok. He was accompanied to Grodekova by a Japanese convoy, and it is said that many of his followers who attempted to leave Vladivostok and follow him were arrested by the provisional Government there. A detachment of Semenov's troops is said to be advancing from Iman toward Vladivostok, and Merkuloff is reported to be concentrating troops in the outskirts of the city.

Advertisement for Beer & Weeks department store. Includes text: "We Frame Pictures", "Show Your Appreciation of the G. W. V. A. Boys by Buying Your Present and Future Necessities On Friday, July 8th.", "Damaged Mattresses will be Sold at Clearance Prices on Friday--About 30 in the Lot", and a list of items like "100 pictures, your choice \$1.95", "Kitchen Cabinets \$27.50", etc. Also features an image of a dining table and chairs.