

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1857) 53.00 per year (delivered) in advance \$4.00 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada, and \$4.50 for U. S. A.
Maj. A. A. Bartlett, President. J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher.
D. K. Currie, Associate Editor

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1920

OUR ROADS.

There is absolutely no reason, except deliberate neglect, why the roads of this province should at this time of year be in the disgraceful condition they are in. Generally speaking the roads are good; there are miles of as good roads as can be found in the rural sections of any province in Canada. But, here and there, there are pieces of road in which carriages and cars become mire; culverts and bridges thrown up by the frost of last winter and never touched since; sluices and drains cut across the roads by last spring's freshets that have not yet been filled and to none of which any attention is being paid by the government. Complaints are being constantly made, enquiries are pouring in as to who are the road masters or the inspectors or the other officials whose duty it is to attend to these matters and still nothing is being done.

We understand that in some cases officials have been appointed; that in other cases on account of the rival claims of certain office-hunters that cannot be shaken off, no appointments have been made and the roads are left to look after themselves until the rival claims are settled by procuring other jobs for the left-overs.

It is an unfortunate condition of affairs. At this season of the year when visitors from other lands are beginning to come in, when our farms and orchards are smiling, when every opportunity should be given to see the country at its best, that all should be marred and blotted by roads that are unsafe to travel over. Besides all this there is the inconvenience and danger to our own people who are paying for the up keep of the roads. Surely something can be done, surely some of the office-seekers can be induced to step aside in the general interest of the province.

If the new machinery is too complicated for use on our highways or if there are so many officials that their duties become mixed why not cut them all out temporarily, at least and use the old machinery till the roads are made passable? The old machinery, although less elaborate was at least effective.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Complaints are being heard daily of the wanton destruction of flower beds, vegetables, etc., besides many cases of petty thieving all of which is undoubtedly the work of young boys and girls. These young culprits can scarcely engage so extensively in this business without the knowledge and probably the consent of their parents. There is just one remedy, hold the parents responsible and place the punishment, be it fine or imprisonment, upon them. Older offenders must take their own punishment. There has been entirely too much of this thieving recently and entirely too much leniency shown to the culprits. We are raising a brood of criminals and the fault lies largely in our misplaced sympathy. Let the youngsters know that severe punishment awaits every act of lawlessness and they will have a fair chance to escape penitentiary later on. Otherwise we are simply training them for Dorchester.

"WHAT ARE M. P.'S WORTH?"

The Financial Times in its last issue editorially propounds the conundrum, "What are M. P.'s Worth?" That's easy, but make a real conundrum of it by adding another P. and making it M. P. P., "Member of the Provincial Parliament."

The term has become obsolete in this province for reasons which it is not necessary to dilate upon; we call them M. L. A.'s for short.

Now for the conundrum. By their own measurement they are worth \$500 in Prince Edward Island; by that of their constituents the value of the great majority of them at present is represented by the last figure of the sum mentioned above.

Elaborating its solution of its own conundrum the Financial Times says, and it hits our case with cool cruelty, "It is difficult to understand where some members keep their sense of the eternal fitness of things when they would endeavor to worry the government—as they certainly have been doing—into making a big grant to them a month or two after having told the (teachers) that the financial condition of the country would not permit of the giving of the (salary) asked for. Nor would the increase be in keeping with that careful handling of public funds which those who are paying the increased taxes would like to see." (The parenthetical insets are ours. We might also remark parenthetically that it was not the members who worried the government that worried the members till they got it.)

In conclusion, we give the conundrum up. Neither M. P.'s, M. P. P.'s nor M.L.A.'s can be placed on the market at a certain figure as their values vary. In this province, for example, one member who had tackled every question that came before the House frankly admitted that he was not worth the price his conferees had placed upon his head and refused to accept it. Moreover, from his intimate knowledge of his conferees he gave it as his unbiased opinion that they were not worth it either. There is no solution to the conundrum.

CURRENT COMMENT

The LIBERAL MANIFESTO, lost to thought during the elections when, if it ever had any value, was the proper time to utilize it, has recently been resurrected from the oblivion where it has rested side by side with the buried promises of the Bell Government. It is trotted into light, not for what it contains, but for the blanks between the lines, which the Patriot thinks a preferable indictment upon which to face trial, than the damning actualities of their platform and press campaign. Even in this they are not pointing with pride to a single paragraph in the document or boasting of their adherence to what it contained.

Let us produce a few memory refreshers. About three fourths of this precious manifesto was devoted to critical abuse of the Arsenault Government. These criticisms, if they meant anything, implied persuasion of an opposite course when their own faction assumed power. When they charged the then government with imposing needless burdens of taxation upon the people, there was only the one inference, that they would be less severe. It volubly contained complaints of too many overpaid officials, and too lavish an expenditure of public money. How about the TOO MANY and the OVER-PAID OFFICIALS now? There was a loud grunt against government by order-in-council. The last session of the legislature passed laws providing for more order in council government than was passed in the whole eight years of Conservative rule.

In plank, or more correctly, grant, 5, headed Agriculture, "No effort to make available the other mud deposits. In Richmond Bay there is a veritable Klondyke." What is Mr. Bell and his colleagues doing now to mine this "veritable Klondyke? Where is the "spur line" to be built to Richmond Bay for this purpose? Is it a fact that even the one we did have at St. Peters is not working, or not at least on full time, or to full capacity? Then the Public Accounts were "incomplete, inaccurate and misleading." What kind of public accounts did we have at last session? So shamefully misleading and inaccurate that they dare not risk their inspection by an external auditor. So misleading that the statement showing the actual truth, prepared by their own auditor, was so powerful in condemnation that they had to suppress it, and to order "THAT IT BE NOT RECORDED ON THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE."

The above are not manifesto promises but manifesto complaints. Their direct promises are many in Federal affairs, but few in their own sphere. A "greater stimulus to agriculture." Compare this with their inactive lifeless present. Education, "to undergo radical changes, and the teachers to "receive a living wage." Where are these changes, apart from the shabby treatment of our teachers and the starvation wage to be doled out to them? And the roads and bridges were to be put in proper repair for our farmers to carry their produce to market on. Ten months of this progressive policy is supposed to have been in operation, and the only change visible is in ten months longer of wear and tear and decay, and an increasing horde of officials appointed to eat up the funds which could be well expended upon needed road improvements. Fishermen were promised an instructor to help them in the pursuit of their calling. Where is this instructor; what assistance is he giving, or is he too one of the promised myths of the faithless bell Government. In addressing the Union Club,

Daily Selections Guardian Readers Furnished by W. S. Louison.

Sinn Feiners Raising Funds

DUBLIN, June 15.—Railwaymen refuse to abandon their strike, although advised to do so by National Union Railwaymen. The strike was the outcome of the men's refusal to handle munition trains. Meantime the Sinn Fein labor organizations are planning meetings next Sunday throughout Ireland, to aid strikers' collections will be made outside. The Parish Churches will levy ten per cent. on farmers and shopkeepers understood to have been suggested to finance the movement.

Kindness

One never knows How far a word of kindness goes; One never sees How far a smile of friendship flows Down, through the years, The dead forgotten reappears. One kindly word The souls of many here has stirred Man goes his way And tells with ever: passing day, Until life's end: "Once unto me he played the friend." We cannot say What lips are praising us to-day, We cannot tell Whose prayers ask God to guard us well. But kindness lives Beyond the memory of him who gives. By E. A. Guest.

Borden Progressing

Everyone in this province ought to be pleased to learn that the town of Borden is progressing. Borden is at once the first and last town in P. E. Island. It is the first in which the visitor or immigrant sets foot; the first in which impressions of the island are given and received; and, as first impressions are strongest, it is of the first importance that they should be favorable.

Borden is also the first landing place of all—well, nearly all—our importations, and the last place in which our exports are assembled for shipment—so that it is important that the facilities for trade and business at Borden, and that the men who do business there, should be up-to-date in every respect, and that the movement there, both inward and outward, should be prompt and smooth and free. These are reasons why it is interesting to learn that Borden is progressing—if not so rapidly as some of the projectors of the town anticipated, still surely and safely. Last winter, we are informed, a number of buildings were drawn from the deserted village of Cape Traverse, and all are now occupied by active and industrious people; and this year perhaps as many more are in course, or will be in course, of erection. In view of the high cost of building materials of all kinds, the high cost of wages, and the high cost of living in general—in view, too, of the fact that the housing proposals of the Government have not yet been adopted, or that outside capital is not being used to any considerable extent, the progress made by Borden is very commendable in so far as the townsmen themselves are concerned. Some of them occupy their leisure hours in building and improving their premises. Theirs is no "eight hour day." In the early hours of the morning, and as long as light lasts in the evening, the voice of the hammer and saw may be heard in Borden. A well proportioned and pretty cottage was shown the writer who was told, on good authority, that no hand but that of the owner had taken part in its erection, and only the painter had been called in to give it the finishing touches of color and perspective. Other dwellings were pointed out on which the owners were still at building work long after the hours set by the railway in the service of which they were employed.

So far the buildings in the town are for the most part small—such as people can live in most comfortably and with the greatest ease on the part of the housewives, or in which business can be done easily and conveniently. The largest dwelling, the Gerard House, in which Mr. and Mrs. Crosby entertain paying guests, is a clean, well-kept hotel in which the comfort and satisfaction of its patrons seems to be the first consideration. Mr. Strong's store next door supplies all the requirements of the townspeople and a small branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia close by affords monetary exchange. But in Borden, as in most other towns, young and old, the Roman Catholic Church is the largest and most prominent edifice apart from the railway buildings; and it has for its parish priest Father McIntyre, whose services, during the small, post visitation of Charlottetown, years ago, can never be forgotten, and who by gentlemanly kindness of heart has personally endeared himself to the people of all denominations, classes and conditions among whom he lives and serves the common Master.

It is to be noted that the building operations in Borden are conducted according to a plan specially prepared by Mr. Adams, the Canadian specialist in town designing. Borden will, of course, always be a town in which the movement of trains and the noise and bustle of railway business will be prominent characteristics. But it is proposed that there shall be a residential district, set apart in which summer tourists and other transients shall also find rest and refreshment. To that end, parks overlooking the Strait and bordered by the shore have been designed, and streets have been laid out with an

THE PUBLIC FORUM

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

Seize the Opportunity

Sir.—"Philanthropist" in his letter which appeared in your issue of the 7th, issues strikes a higher note when dealing with the wages which teachers have of self-improvement. The opportunities which are afforded along this line are great and varied but I fear that many of our teachers do not give this aspect of the case the recognition it deserves when discussing the question of salaries.

To the teacher is given a rare chance of learning human nature and of exercising their highest talents in moulding the character of the child along proper channels. They have also the opportunity of developing within themselves those traits of character so essential to a higher citizenship. For instance they might develop the sense of humour without which a person cannot appreciate the finer qualities in life. The schoolroom affords splendid opportunities of practising self control and of keeping one's rash impulses in abeyance so necessary to-day when the tendency towards Bolshevism is so strong.

With regard to the question of salaries I believe a different scale should be adopted from the one now in use. We want experienced teachers and I believe a new scale should provide that if a teacher gets married and continues in the profession he should receive an additional salary. The revenues need not necessarily be increased as a sufficient amount might be deducted from the salary of the

eye to the proportion and beauty of the town as well as to the convenience of the townspeople. It is hoped that Borden will, in the not distant future, be not only the entrepot of P. E. Island's trade but also a watering-place attracting many summer visitors.

I am Sir, etc., DON MARX

Where are the Road Masters?

Sir.—The people in many parts of the country are wondering if there are any Roadmasters, or if there are going to be any repairs done to the roads this spring. More particularly does the autoist note the difference in the roads in Summersville and New Perth. These districts, under Conservative rule, had capable Road Masters who put their roads in excellent condition, early, with road mending and road drag.

Now bridges are left thrown up by the frost, culverts left with holes washed in them by freshets, and brush left on the road to blow around with the wind, and to the travellers the road in those districts present a neglected appearance. Are we waiting for the Inspector or somebody? I am Sir, etc., OLIVER MCNEILL, New Perth.

Found Guilty Of Train Robbery

QUEBEC, June 15.—After deliberating ten minutes this afternoon the jury of criminal assizes here brought in a verdict of guilty against J. Bernardin Proteau, central for highway robbery in connection with looting the Quebec Limited mail car, at Harlow, on September 17, 1919.

Rev. Dr. Speer To Verify Statements

OTTAWA, June 15.—The first step to be taken as a result of Tuesday's discussion on reports statements in Toronto, of Rev. Dr. Speer absent lobbying by race track interests, who sought to bring about passage of amendments of Criminal Code has been taken in telegraphic demand by Speaker Rhodes, that Rev. Dr. Speer state by telegram whether or not he was correctly reported in the news paper item. Should Rev. Dr. Speer admit that the report published is correct it is expected the next step will likely be a summons for him to appear before the Bar of the House and there explain what information he had on which he based his statement which caused an outbreak of indignation denied in the Commons today. In a telegram sent him today Rev. Dr. Speer asked if he deales the statement attributed to him to state to the speaker exactly what he said in Toronto.

Rev. D. Steel To Go To London

SACKVILLE, June 15.—At yesterday morning's session of the N. B., and P. E. I. Conference it was reported that Rev. Geo. Steele had been elected delegate on the third ballot to attend the Ecumenical Conference in London.

Found Guilty Of Train Robbery

QUEBEC, June 15.—After deliberating ten minutes this afternoon the jury of criminal assizes here brought in a verdict of guilty against J. Bernardin Proteau, central for highway robbery in connection with looting the Quebec Limited mail car, at Harlow, on September 17, 1919.

WE Can Break High Prices and Force Immediate Buying. Big Sale of Raincoats At PATONS LTD.



You can smile while the showers fall to enrich the earth, when wearing Paton's Raincoat. Men and women have learned that the value of a garment is as much in the mental satisfaction and happiness it gives as in the wear; that in the long run the best costs less, because it lasts longer. THAT IS WHY PATONS RAINCOATS AND UMBRELLAS BRING UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION. The following price list will help you solve the H. C. of L. Black Rain coats children's \$4.50 to \$4.25. Tweed Rain coats ladie's and misses \$7.50, \$11.50 \$14.50 to \$17. Tweed Mixtures in Brown \$17.25 to \$18.50. Greys and other shades \$19, \$20, \$21.50, \$22, \$27.50. Auto coats, the finishing touch to the summer outing \$37.50. Leatherette, the newest in auto coats at a big saving and now is the time to equip your family for that motor trip. GOOD SHADY UMBRELLA \$1.75. An umbrella does not afford much scope for enthusiasm but in our showing of UMBRELLAS you will appreciate the new designs in handles and high quality of our coverings. Prices from \$1.75 up.

Cut to the Bone. Big Reductions in Reasonable Goods at GOFF BROS., LTD. A job lot of Ladie's and Boy's white boots lace or button, leather or fibre soles and heels round or pointed toes worth from \$3.00 to \$4.50 for \$1.98. All other ladies white boots in stock priced from \$3.50 up for \$2.98. Ladies white Oxfords and pum ps at surprisingly low prices. Ladies black house shoes (ox.) 75 cents. Ladies black house boots best material and well made, leather soles and heels worth \$3.50 for \$1.75 in 5 and 6 1/2 only. HIGH CLASS In ladies pumps and oxfords, patent and kid, we carry some of the highest grades and most expensive lines made in Canada and many of these we have reduced so as to avoid the tax, thus solving the buyers severe problems

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. RHEUMATISM, BRIT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRACIA. 23 THE PROPRIETOR