

MAXIMS
OF A
MERCHANT

There are but few who are not experts at weeping when found out.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew

MAXIMS
OF A
MERCHANT

A man may own a place—he may own a hotel—and then have no home.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1927

Morning Guardian, Founded 1857
Charlottetown Guardian Two Cents

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

Consideration of C. N. R. Program for next Three Years Occupied Large Part of Afternoon Session.

(From Our Own Correspondent)
OTTAWA, Mar. 11.—This afternoon was largely devoted to the programme of the Canadian National Railways, for the next three years, principally in the middle west. Considerable discussion in committee of the whole took place in regard to details.

The minister, however, announced the broad principle that while so far as could be predicted at the present time there was nothing to prevent further construction from year to year as requirements demanded. Many demands were being made for the national system to take over existing lines in the control either of private individuals or provinces but these had to be considered on their merits and in relation to prospective tariff revenue and ability of the system to carry them.

The rest of the afternoon was taken up with the bill to amend the act to provide for an additional judge of the Supreme Court of Canada at a salary of \$12,000 a year, subject to the following conditions: That at the age of seventy-five years any judge of the Supreme Court should be entitled to an annuity equal to what is at present received and that if appointed subsequent to the act being passed after ten years he shall be entitled to an annuity equal to two thirds of his salary at the time of retiring.

The only feature of interest in connection with this was the suggestion that the principle should apply to old age pensions generally. It was had been contended in parliament that a man who should by thrift make provision for old age why should a judge who got \$12,000 a year not be placed on the same basis as the man who earns fifty or seventy-five cents an hour.

The outstanding thing in connection with the debate on Woods' resolution for revising the B. N. A. act to meet with existing requirements is the announcement that the government intends calling a conference of the provinces. The prevalent idea is that nothing will come of it. It seems to be almost certain that the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia will not consent to any parity which may open the door to radical changes which a number of extremists seem to desire.

ARGUMENTS CONCLUDED

Court of Appeal in Equity Adjourned "Sine Die" Yesterday at 5 O'clock.

At 10:30 this morning the Court of Appeal in Equity heard the continuance of the argument on the Report of the Church Commission.

The first case presented was that of Alberton, by Mr. Thane A. Campbell, who in the course of his argument said that in this community there had been a former Methodist Church and parsonage and a former Presbyterian Church and manse. The commission allocated the Methodist Church and Presbyterian Manse to the non-concurring group. The United Church congregation had offered to the Methodist Church but wished to retain the site as the present location of the former Presbyterian Church was not reasonably convenient, whereas the non-concurring group had already purchased a highly suitable lot to which they could move the Methodist Church.

The Commission ordered that if the United Church congregation wished to retain the Methodist site they should pay the cost of moving and relocating the former Methodist Church.

Mr. Campbell contended that the Commission had no jurisdiction to make an order requiring the payment of expenses or monetary compensation. He further contended that the Court or Commission had no right to order the allocation of any property in this community except such as had been voluntarily offered by the United Church congregations.

The Commission was limited in its jurisdiction to consideration of conditions arising from the operation of the United Church of Canada Act, Schedule A of the Dominion Act of Incorporation guaranteed to the congregations entering the United Church the right to continue their congregational entity and organization. Section III of the Provincial Act declared that property formerly held for the congregation of one of the negotiating churches should continue, after Union, to be held for that same congregation as a part of the United Church.

The combined result of these two statutes was that after the consummation of church union there were in the community of Alberton two separate congregations of the United Church of Canada, who were entitled to retain their separate congregational organization and to retain their separate congregational property.

If therefore two congregations had chosen to remain separate there would be no property in Alberton available to be offered or allocated to the minority group. It was only by a voluntary union between these two separate congregations that the Methodist Church was made available to be offered.

That fact alone was consummated on the following basis:—The only way in which the combined United Church Congregations could be provided with a reasonable place of worship was to retain the Methodist site, move the larger Presbyterian Church from its present unsuitable location and repair the Presbyterian Church so that it might be properly heated and rendered more comfortable. The Methodists of Alberton had agreed to give up the Church on condition that the equitable value of the Presbyterian manse, worth about \$1200, should be applied to the moving and necessary renovation of the Presbyterian Church.

The allocation of the Presbyterian Manse to the non-concurring group would impose a heavy financial burden on the United Church congregation and would be especially inequitable to the former Methodists who had given up their church on the distinct understanding mentioned.

Mr. Hector McInnes, K. C., brought forward the Kensington case.

In opening the argument for the respondents in the Kensington case Mr. McInnes pointed out the fact that Kensington was one of the

Thirty-six Fined For Holding Religious Ceremonies

(Canadian Press)
MEXICO CITY, Mar. 10.—Charged with unlawfully meeting in private residences for the conduct of religious ceremonies and with uttering seditious expressions in connection therewith, thirty women and six men were assessed fines ranging from twenty five to five hundred pesos in police court yesterday. Arrests of priests who may have conducted masses at this meeting were not reported.

CHANGE IN KING'S TITLE EFFECTIVE

Home Secretary Introduced Royal Titles Bill in House of Commons.

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, March 10.—From today on King George ceases to be "By the Grace of God King of Great Britain and Ireland" and becomes "King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions."

This is the third time in the last fifty years that the British ruler has changed his title. Queen Victoria added "Empress of India" to the royal seal in 1876 and Edward "King of the Dominions Beyond the Seas" in 1901.

"There is no such thing as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland now, so we have decided to ask the house to alter the title of parliament to that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland," declared the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, when he introduced the royal titles bill in the House of Commons yesterday.

According to law parliament can not change the King's title but can only make it lawful for the King "by his royal proclamation under the Great Seal of the realm" to make such alterations. The Great Seal of England is the emblem of the King's authority and the document to which the seal is attached is the instrument by which the King signifies the royal will to summon parliaments, make treaties with foreign powers, give credentials to ambassadors, or raise an ordinary minister to a peer or lord. Green sealing wax is used if the document is of a permanent character and yellow if it is temporary.

The seal itself is composed of two heavy silver discs three inches across and a quarter of an inch thick and is kept by the Lord Chancellor in a secret safe, the location of which is supposed to be known only to himself, although there have been instances in British history when burglars stole it. When the Lord Chancellor goes abroad elaborate arrangements are made and a special commission is appointed to look after the treasure. This will in future be known as "the great seal of the realm" and not "the great seal of the United Kingdom."

On the bill the Daily Chronicle remarks that some Canadians have suggested that a country so great as Canada ought not to go unmentioned in the new royal title. "As things are," the newspaper says, "we should end up with a little too unwieldy to be effective or significant. A title which says too little about the country and too much about the monarch."

"WHEN THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION WAS IN DANGER"

The Great General Strike and Attempt at the Substitution of Sovietism for Monarchy Described by Mr. W. Chester S. McLure, M. L. A., at Caledonian Club Last Evening.

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NEW LIQUOR LEGISLATION IS FORECAST

New Brunswick House of Assembly Opened Yesterday Afternoon.

(Canadian Press)
FREDERICTON, N. B., Mar. 10.—With some new liquor sale legislation definitely forecast in the speech from the throne and with political circles buzzing with reports that the new legislation is likely to be a policy of government control sale similar to that introduced in the Ontario legislature yesterday, the New Brunswick House of Assembly opened this afternoon.

Next to the reference to liquor legislation the portion of the Speech from the Throne attracting most attention was the reference to the province's place in confederation and the report of the Duncan commission.

In this regard the paragraph read by Lieutenant Governor Todd was as follows:—"I have been appointed, together with your premier, to act on a national committee for the celebration of the sixtieth year of confederation. We will endeavor to represent the feeling of our province that the success of this great experiment is and always will be dependent upon the recognition of a national unity which shall not permit the upbuilding of any portion at the expense of others and upon the continued recognition of the principles underlying the original compact. I trust the dominion may become greater as the years go on, but never so great as to forget that it was formed by the consent of all the provinces and that its constitution cannot be changed except by their universal consent."

"I await with confidence the action to be taken by the parliament of the Dominion of Canada upon the Duncan report which has completely vindicated the claims put forth by my government in conjunction with those of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The view which is being promoted that the Maritime provinces are getting something out of proportion to the other provinces is radically unsound and does not tend to promote harmony within confederation. The report of the committee is only and justly professed to recommend action which will partly compensate these provinces for

JEWSH RABBI CLAIMS PART OF LABRADOR

Says Ancestor Was Ceded Huge Grant on Atlantic Coast by William of Orange in 1697.

(Canadian Press)
MONTREAL, March 10.—Having won Labrador by the recent judgment of the Privy Council, the colony of Newfoundland will shortly have to fight to retain about one quarter of the prize.

Rabbi Isaac De La Penha, of the Spanish and Portuguese congregation here, is preparing to uphold before Newfoundland courts his claim to a huge grant on the Atlantic coast which, he says, was ceded to an ancestor in 1697 by William of Orange.

All that is necessary for the suit to be entered at St. John's, Newfoundland, is possession of certified copies of a number of ancient documents, Sol. Eliasoph, counsel for the Rabbi explained, emphasizing: "The judgment of the Privy Council awarding Labrador to Newfoundland merely means that we shall transfer our claims from the Province of Quebec to Newfoundland. Our claim and our rights are in no way affected by the judgment."

In four countries, searches for the essential documents are in progress Mr. Eliasoph added. Already he had his hands on the original grant of November 1, 1697 by which William of Orange then at the Palace of Loos, granted to Joseph De La Penha that section of what is now known as Labrador, lying between the sixtieth degree of longitude and the 56th degree of latitude. That area is east of a line running north and south from Hope Point on the southeast, includes Hamilton Inlet, Lake Melville and its southern boundary cuts the Atlantic shore a little above Cape St. Lewis.

Telephone Service Between Cuba and Great Britain

(Canadian Press)
HAVANA, Mar. 10.—Telephone service between Cuba and Great Britain will be inaugurated Friday morning by the Cuban Telephone Company associated with the International telephone and telegraph corporation.

Dr. Martinez Ortiz, Cuban secretary of State, will talk with an under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in London. Rates will be \$87 for the first three minutes and \$29 each additional minute between Havana and London.

27 BURNED TO DEATH IN THEATRE FIRE

(Canadian Press)
VOLOGDA, Russia, March 10.—Twenty seven persons were burned to death in a motion picture theatre fire in the village of North Avinsk. Forty others were missing today.

Women's international emancipation day was being celebrated when a kerosene lamp upset. The flames spread so fast that only a few in the audience had a chance to escape. Most of the victims were women and children.

Men Detained Are Not The Oregon Train Bandits

(Canadian Press)
ARTHABASKA, Que., Mar. 10.—The two men detained on suspicion of being Roy and Ray D'Autremont, Oregon train bandits, are not the men wanted according to the conclusion of Detective Uebelaid Lafond of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Detective Lafond found that the finger prints of the men held here did not correspond with those of the D'Autremonts. He also examined James Pinard, the companion of suspects who had made out an affidavit that they had told him they were the D'Autremonts.

The two men will probably be held awhile pending instructions from Ottawa.

Steamer Albatross Burned At Sea

(Canadian Press)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 10.—The mystery surrounding a request that United States destroyers be sent to search for the steamer Albatross was cleared up yesterday with an official report from Panama that three Equadorian Indians had drifted in an open boat had been picked up by the destroyer Hood. These were said to be survivors of the Albatross which had burned at sea. Orders had been issued for an extensive search for other survivors.

a failure on the part of the dominion to observe in both letter and spirit the compact of confederation."

DEATH TOLL NOW ESTIMATED AT 2,300

Complete List of Casualties Cannot be Made Owing to Interrupted Communication with Earthquake Region.

(Canadian Press)
TOKYO, March 10.—Each succeeding report from the earthquake area in central Japan furnishes a fresh chapter in a tale of horror. Bitter cold, snow, rain, overflowing streams and lack of food and shelter all have added to the trials of the terror-stricken Japanese whose homes either toppled about them when the earth rocked Monday evening or were burned in the fire that followed.

The army, navy and police are making every effort to reach the sufferers by broken railway tracks, river roads and flooded country areas are hindering them while violent winds and rough seas have prevented destroyers from reaching the scene with supplies.

Communication with the region is still spasmodic and complete lists of the casualties cannot be made. Figures compiled by the Home Office in accordance with its latest advices indicate that nearly 2,300 persons were killed and about 6,500 injured.

Newspaper reports estimate the number dead at between 3,000 and 5,000. Estimates of the homeless range from 50,000, to 75,000.

Observers believe the material damage may amount to \$75,000,000.

TOKYO, March 10.—Relief measures for the thousands made homeless in central Japan by Monday's earthquake were in full swing today. Official reports stated that 2,248 persons had been killed, 227 injured and 88 missing. Nearly a hundred homes were destroyed, either by collapsing or by fire which broke out immediately after the quake and more than 2000 were damaged badly.

Although the suffering of thousands of families made homeless by the disaster was still acute the rate at which supplies were being rushed into the regions was such that it was hoped that the worst conditions would be ameliorated soon.

Announcements, Coming Events, Meetings, Etc

*P. W. C. "Times"—March number—now on sale at all newsstands. Price 15c.

*Mt. Stewart St. Patrick's night Big Show. 4297-3-11-4

*Come to the concert in Clinton Hall Monday, March 14. 4292-3-11-21

*Laugh till your sides ache at the Y. M. C. A. concert Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Sale of candy.

*Inquire at 112 Prince St., Dr. Clift, Chronic Diseases. 4235-3-3, 3 mos.

*Reserve March 17th for Three Act Comedy "Professor Reddon's Dilemma" by St. George's Dramatic Club, St. Georges Parish Hall. 4297-3-11-24

*Brackley Concert! Wednesday Mar. 16th. If not fine, the following evening. Admission 15c. etc.

*Come to the concert and basket Social in Hearts Memorial Hall, Charlottetown, Friday, March 11 at 8 o'clock. Ladies with baskets free. 4211-3-7-11-21

*Warning: The Morell Dramatic Club will present their four act Drama "And Billy Disappeared" in Morell Hall on Thursday Mar. 17th. 4265-3-11-41

*Reserve March 23rd, for lectures by Rev. A. Sinnott, on "Famous and Gallant Irishmen" with a pleasing programme of Irish melodies. 426

*The Emerald Dramatic Club are staging a three act play in Emerald Hall on March 17th. Good music and lots of fun for everybody. 4285-3-11-21

*Remember big basket social and entertainment in Canoe Cove Hall Tuesday evening March 15th. Proceeds in aid of Long Creek Hall Company. 4284-3-11-21

Instructed to Accept United States Proposal

(Canadian Press)
WASHINGTON, March 10.—The British government has instructed Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador here, to accept the United States proposal for a three-power naval disarmament conference.

Although a reply from the Japanese government is still awaited, there has been no question here that Japan will respond favorably to the plan to further limit naval armaments.

The actual dispatch of formal invitation to the conference probably will fix a date in June or July for the meeting which will be held at Geneva.

Crisis Approaches in Cantonese Party

(Special to the Guardian)
HANKOW, March 10.—Disputes between communists and moderates among the Cantonese approached a crisis today. Kuomintang leaders suspected a plot by Chiang Kai Shek, moderate leader, to execute a coup d'etat to expel communists from the party. The Russian leader, Borodin, was understood to be preparing to carry the fight to a head in attempt to rally the extremists against the moderates.

Condensed Specials

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Fresh sausages, Saunders, Newsom & Co., East End Market Bldg.

*JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, cheaply and expertly executed, Guardian Central Job Printery, Phone 132.

Wife of Private Secretary Ill

(Special to the Guardian)
OTTAWA, Mar. 10.—Mrs. L. C. Moyer, wife of the private secretary to the premier, is seriously ill in a Montreal hospital. An operation was performed on Monday.

Youth Charged With Delinquency

(Canadian Press)
DALLAS, Texas, March 10.—Charges of delinquency were filed here yesterday against Howard Barr, 15, who confessed throwing a bomb in the bed of his father H. Jack Barr and his step-mother, Tuesday. A desire to visit his mother, whom he has not seen for nine years was the reason given by the youth for the attempt to kill his father and step-mother.

N. H. L. GAMES

(Canadian Press)
At Montreal—Canadiens 4, Toronto 2.
At Ottawa—Montreal 1, Ottawa 0.
At Windsor—Detroit 7, Pittsburgh 1.

Defence Measures

This was the situation with which the government was faced by the Trades Union ultimatum, and it had to take immediate action to save the country from revolution. The measures it took were comprehensive and effective. First of all it guaranteed that everyone who refused to strike would be protected and guaranteed against reprisals. It called upon volunteers to assist the police in maintaining the peace and upholding existing law and order. It placed the military forces at strategic points throughout the country. It commandeered shipping to bring coal and supplies from the continent and from Canada and the United States. Everything was done that was humanly possible to force, to prevent rioting, mob rule and looting, and to keep the wheels of industry going somehow, with such efficiency and success that what was intended by the Reds or Communist element as a great upheaval for the installation of a

Salient Points Explained by Premier Ferguson.

(Special to the Guardian)
TORONTO, March 10.—Salient points in the liquor control bill introduced yesterday in the legislature are explained by Premier Ferguson as follows: Individual permit to resident expiring thirty first of each October.

Individual permit to temporary resident, good one month.

Special permit to physicians, dentists, etc.

Special permission for ministers of the gospel for sacramental purposes. Druggists not permitted to dispense liquor.

Breweries and distilleries can sell in the province to the board only on permission from the board.

No liquor can be consumed in public. Liquor consumed must be consumed in residence or temporary home of purchaser.

Establishment of stores left to board, provided local option or Canada Temperance Act are not affected.

Prosecutions to be conducted by the Attorney General. Any person found selling liquor to be imprisoned on the first offence. No public advertising of liquor.

Diary of Events

(Well) We arrived at Liverpool on May 15th, and left for general strike had been called off that week, and the newspapers, such as there was of them, left no other impression than that the British Monarchical system had escaped substitution by Sovietism merely by the good sense of the middle class British people and the thorough preparedness of the British Government to handle the situation. Here is a diary of the general strike which covers the gravest twelve days in the history of Great Britain since the present dynasty was enthroned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30th.—The General Council of the Trades Unions Congress gave instructions that at midnight on the following Monday all railway and transport workers, together with the printing trades, including the Press, the iron and steel industries, the metal and heavy chemical industries, the greater part of the building industry, and electricity and gas industries so far as power was concerned, should cease work in support of the miners. These orders were telegraphed to the unions at five o'clock.

SATURDAY, MAY 1st.—Immediately the news became known to the Government a Royal Proclamation declaring a state of emergency was issued, which put the absolute central affairs into the hands of the King-in-Council—the Cabinet.

SUNDAY, MAY 2nd.—Negotiations were continued between the Prime Minister, with other members of the Government, and the Trades Council. A formula was agreed upon, providing that discussions should continue on the basis of the acceptance of the Coal Commission's Report, "with the knowledge that it may involve some reduction of wages."

On learning that there had been interference with the freedom of the Press, the Prime Minister announced that discussions could not continue unless the instructions for a general strike were immediately and unconditionally cancelled.

MONDAY, MAY 3rd.—Recruiting stations for volunteers and special constables were opened at centres throughout the country. Civil Commissioners put in operation the Government scheme for maintaining food supply and transport. In the House of Commons the Prime Minister defended the Government's attitude.

ONT. LIQUOR CONTROL BILL

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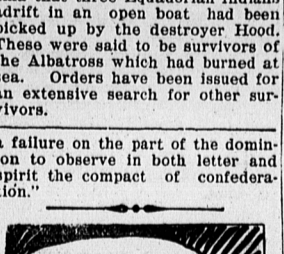
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Maximum and minimum temperatures:
Toronto, clear 36-24
Montreal, clear 32-18
Quebec, clear 28-14
Ch'town, clear 38-26
Halifax, clear 40-24
St. John, clear 38-24
Boston, clear 48-30
New York, clear 48-30
High tide this afternoon at 4:21, and tomorrow morning at 6:44.
Sun sets this evening at 6:18, and rises tomorrow morning at 6:18. Full moon Friday, March 13th, 6 a.m.
Summerside tide eighteen minutes later than Charlottetown.