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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1928

Charlottetown Guardian Two Cents
Morning Edition, Founded 1837

AMAZED AT BRUTALITY OF POLICE

In Troubled Zone to Get First-hand Information Congressman La Guardia, of New York, Describes Suffering, Misery and Humiliation of Miners and Families.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 4.—Following an all day tour of the bituminous coal mine districts today, Congressman La Guardia, New York, characterized the working of the coal and iron police as the most "brutal" he had ever witnessed. The Congressman said he was here to learn first hand, the problems of the striking miners that he might sponsor a resolution for congressional investigation if the present Senate programme fails.

La Guardia visited four mining towns, Bruceton, Horning, Broughton and Lickrun, interviewed union miners, non-union miners and others and saw just what the coal and iron police were doing, he stated. "Why this morning," the Congressman said, "thirty-six miners were arrested by coal and iron police, kidnaped and taken to a city forty miles away, held incommunicado from their friends and arranged before a justice of the peace who would do the company's bidding. I maintain that is a breach of constitutional right."

"This strike could be settled in one hour," the Congressman said, "if the operators would condescend to a little decency. Surely the cost of maintaining the coal and iron police must be far in excess of the difference in wages they want to pay the miners and the Jacksonville wage of 1924."

Following his tour which was made in company with P. T. Fagan, President of Local No. 5 of the United Mine Workers of America, Congressman La Guardia dispatched the following telegram to Senator Johnson:

"I have just made my first tour of the mining district and have never witnessed such distressing conditions, misery, suffering and humiliation of strikers and their families. It is beyond description. The brutality of private police of mine owners and utter disregard of law is shocking and amazing. The poor unhappy and miserable strike-breakers are not only exploited but are being debauched and deprived by their employers."

"A crew of these strike-breakers, crazed with hatred, were armed with shot guns yesterday (Thursday) and told to shoot into the barracks where the families of the miners are living. They even deliberately shot into the school while it was in session."

"I have personally seen a signed confession of one of these gunmen admitting being instructed and paid by private police to commit these outrageous acts. Mine owners not only maintain private jails where miners are unlawfully detained and viciously assaulted."

N. H. L. SATURDAY

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"On the moral side what has struck me most has been the deeper and more serious outlook which the searching experiences of the great war and the difficult years which followed have left behind them. But even stronger national consciousness, a deeper pride and faith in Canada, a higher sense of responsibility and inseparable from these, as indeed throughout all her history, with a note from another party secretary will be on duty throughout the night and on Sundays, prepared to receive radios and telegrams, and instantly start in motion the League's peace machinery when the threat of war develops, or any country urgently appeals for intervention because of fear of outbreak of hostilities."

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SAINT JOHN, N.B., Feb. 3.—Previous to sailing for England today, Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, British Secretary of State for the Dominions, gave the Canadian Press the following summary of the impressions he had gained throughout his tour of the Empire and particularly his sojourn in Canada:

"Having now come to the end of my tour of over six months of the British Dominions, I can say unhesitatingly that I am more than satisfied with its result. I set out in the first instance to learn, and thanks to the kindness of all the governments and indeed communities visited, I have learned a great deal, both about the economic development and the general outlook in every Dominion which will be invaluable to me in dealing with the whole problem of our mutual co-operation in the future. I set out also in the hope of contributing something towards the satisfying of that need of personal contact between the governments of the Empire which we all realized at the Imperial Conference as the essential element in maintaining a unity which is based not on centralized control but on mutual understanding and sympathy. Whereas at the Imperial Conferences we British ministers only meet two or three ministers from each Dominion, and occasionally meet others who visit us in the interim between Conferences, I have been able to get to know every government, federal or provincial, in all the Dominions, as well as leading men in all parties and in every walk of life. While many bonds of old friendship and sympathy have been renewed and strengthened and innumerable new ones added. It was also my hope that in the course of such personal contact I might expedite the business of the British Government and various other governments of the Empire and I think we have settled many matters between us in our conversations which might have taken far longer to deal with by correspondence. Lastly, I have been everywhere to make a certain number of speeches. I hope I have been able, without interfering either in the domestic politics of my hosts or obtruding any of our own political differences in Great Britain, to convey something of the outlook of Great Britain on imperial problems at the beginning of what I believe to be an era of freer and more fruitful co-operation than we have known before."

"As regards Canada what has impressed me has been the complete recovery from post-war depression and the quiet confidence with which Canadians are looking forward to a period of prosperity and rapid development. While there is no over-optimism as a greater consciousness than ever before of the immense natural resources of Canada and of the capacity to develop them. Where there is still some uncertainty of mind is perhaps as to the limit of development should take. There are some whose ambition does not go apparently beyond the conception of a Canada developed within the orbit of the American economic system. Others seem more disposed to think that Canada can attain a fuller development by a mainly self-contained policy of initiating and duplicating the development of the United States in the northern half of the continent. But a view which I also found widely held, and which if I may express an opinion as an outsider seems to me to show the truest appreciation of the resources of Canada, is that she can attain a unique position and her partnership in the Empire give her the opportunity to develop a higher sense of responsibility and inseparable from these, as indeed throughout all her history, with a note from another party secretary will be on duty throughout the night and on Sundays, prepared to receive radios and telegrams, and instantly start in motion the League's peace machinery when the threat of war develops, or any country urgently appeals for intervention because of fear of outbreak of hostilities."

AMAZED AT BRUTALITY OF POLICE

(Canadian Press)
HUNTSVILLE, Ont., Feb. 4.—George J. Hassell, a laborer, yesterday freely admitted the murders of thirteen persons including that of a 21 year old stepson for which he is under sentence to be electrocuted a week from last night.

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