

THE WEEKLY SUN

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ELECTION RESULTS

Election results in East Elgin, Ontario, and Yale-Cariboo, British Columbia, have resulted in a victory and a defeat for the Government forces. In Yale-Cariboo, the Government candidate, J. MacKelvie, won the seat in a close contest with Col. C. Burnett, who ran as an independent with the endorsement of the Soldier, Farmer and Labor forces. Early returns indicate that the majority was small. In East Elgin, there was a three-cornered fight. The Government candidate was J. L. Stansell, S. S. McDermid carried the banner of the United Farmers, and W. G. Charlton was the Liberal nominee. The returns show that the fight was between the Government and Farmer candidates, with the Liberal a poor third.

The heaviest artillery of the opposing forces was turned loose in both constituencies, and previous to the voting there was the utmost confidence of success in the different camps.

The result of the elections, a win and a loss, can hardly be said to be a decisive pronouncement for or against the Government. The result in East Elgin, is what was generally expected. The rural vote is overwhelmingly large in that constituency, and eight thousand of the eleven on the list, went to the polls. That constituency, in the Federal elections held on December 17, 1917, returned a Government candidate with a small majority, 308. W. G. Charlton of the Opposition candidate recognized by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, polled 2,233 votes, while in the election on Monday, he was early quoted as receiving less than two thousand, though there were three thousand more votes cast. The Government candidate in the 1917 election, polled 2,591 votes, and on Monday hastily compiled returns give him 2,555. Charlton was the Liberal candidate in both elections, while it was the death of the Government standard bearer, David Marshall, that made an election necessary.

From the contest it was recognized that the decision lay between Stansell, Government candidate, and the Farmer candidate, McDermid. The United Farmers are very strong in Ontario and the prestige gained when the Lieutenant Governor asked Mr. Drury to form a Government, made their candidate a strong contender, and his election no great surprise. Indeed his defeat would have indicated that the Farmer movement has passed the crest, and there is no political event which justifies such an assertion. The fact that Stansell is a farmer was the chief hope for a division of the farmer vote.

The fight in Yale-Cariboo was between a supporter of the Meighen Government and an Independent who had the support of Liberals, Soldiers and Labor. In the 1917 election, Yale returned Hon. Martin Burrell by acclamation and Cariboo gave the Government candidate a large majority. That Mr. J. MacKelvie was successful against the efforts of the combined factions opposed to him and endorsing an Independent candidate is some solace to the Government, for the candidature of a soldier always has prestige with large numbers of people.

Though the Meighen Government has lost a supporter it has no reason to be discouraged. In fact it is encouraging to consider that one brief tour by the Prime Minister and a colleague, has done so much to offset the campaign of calumny which has raged with unequalled vigor for more than three years.

ATTEND THE CONVENTION

The first convention of the Religious Education Council of Manitoba is to be held in Brandon this week. This is the fortieth annual Sunday School convention in Manitoba. The sessions commence Wednesday afternoon and continue Wednesday afternoon and evening until the close, on Friday night. All who are interested in religious education are invited to attend the meetings, and Manitoba Sunday Schools are expected to send one or more delegates. It is estimated that the convention will bring at least two hundred persons who are directly interested in this work, to this city.

The gathering is undenominational in character, and among the speakers who will attend are men and women foremost in religious educational work in this province. It is a fine thing at this time when the steady influence of religious teaching and thought are so badly needed, that Brandon people should have the opportunity of hearing addresses of the

character that will be given at this convention. In order to derive the maximum benefit, every one who can attend the sessions should do so.

BUILD UP BRANDON

Members of the Board of Trade reflected the will of this community when they decided to get under the campaign for funds for extensions which Brandon College is making.

The following statement may be said to fairly describe the attitude of many:

"We have been anxious too long about the future of Brandon College. The time has come when we ought to do something in a big way and put it on its feet once and for all."

Others have expressed the same thoughts in different language. Brandon has decided to do it. It now remains for each one to consider his individual position. This is no time to "Let George do it." If this is the way the solution is to be sought, it will never be found. The time to make a supreme effort is now, and no doubt George will feel like helping with the rest. If this is, as some think, the greatest thing Brandon ever attempted, it calls for the greatest effort, and can never be achieved if any large element in the community refuses to do its best. Each must go the limit as an example to the other fellow.

Another important factor is the decision to do it now. An effort is being made to raise \$500,000 before Spring. In order to make this possible, Brandon people must make their subscriptions promptly. A great deal of ground is to be covered and this can only be gotten over, provided there is no delay, hesitation or procrastination. Brandon people will render assistance by giving canvassers a careful hearing, and then digging down deep in their pockets.

By doing so, a bigger and better Brandon is sure to result.

PRICES AND METHODS

Any one who has watched the wheat market knows that prices are steadily declining. Some interested speculators insist that grain prices are fixed by gamblers, through the medium of grain exchanges. These insist that the continued decline is due to the malignant influence of the exchanges. Without holding any brief for the grain exchanges, it is permissible to point out that the decline in prices is not confined solely to wheat, which must market its produce, but has been recorded, and the end is not yet.

A bushel of No. Two Northern wheat marketed in Brandon, will today pay for thirteen pounds of sugar. Sugar has taken a tremendous drop, and in the handling of sugar there is nothing that corresponds even remotely to the grain exchange with its provisions for buying and selling for future delivery.

Sugar, of course, is but one commodity. It is also one that there has been much speculation in. But the shrinkage in price that it has undergone is similar to the decrease that has been brought about without the possibility of trading in futures.

The Dominion Government can hardly be blamed for refusing to appoint another Wheat Board. World prices are falling and those who have abused the Government for naming a Board on a rising market, would yelp in chorus, and with much greater effect over the operations of a Board on falling market.

There is a change coming in the methods of marketing wheat, but it is not likely to arrive until the public is thoroughly convinced that the present system is not anywhere so efficient as some other. Experience is the great teacher.

BRANDON MUST DO ITS SHARE

Plans for the extension and enlargement of Brandon College, as outlined at the Board of Trade meeting last week, show faith, courage and vision. A rough sketch was presented and explained by Pres. Whidden. The program calls for the construction in the very near future of a Science Building, a Library, a Memorial Hall and a dormitory for the accommodation of women. These are the immediate and pressing needs, the cost of which is estimated to be about \$500,000. The plan provides, in a general way, for further development, so that when it is undertaken, the structures which it is now proposed to erect, will conform to the general layout, and the buildings will be of similar pleasing design.

The necessity for immediate adoption of the general plan and preparations for future expansion, is apparent to all who have given the situation any thought. College buildings are crowded to capacity, and temporary arrangements have been provided to care for the overflow. This condition is undesirable and unsatisfactory. Something must be

done. The College authorities are confronted with two alternatives. They must either go forward or back up. A continuance of present conditions is not to be thought of. After careful study of the whole situation, it was decided to lay plans for extension. These plans are matured to a sufficient extent to permit of public presentation, and this was done at the meeting of the Board of Trade.

The half million dollars that is the immediate objective, is only a portion of the sum that is required, and that plans have been formulated to raise. As soon as it has been achieved, providing \$300,000 for new buildings and \$200,000 for endowment, energetic steps will be taken to canvass the wider field from which support may reasonably be expected. Thus, it is planned to secure the funds necessary to provide the accommodation, secure additional members of the faculty, and win the status which such an institution may reasonably expect to attain.

After the project had been carefully explained and many questions answered, the members of the Board of Trade present at the meeting passed a resolution endorsing the plans and promising assistance. A drive is to be put on in Brandon for funds and the President of the Board of Trade was asked to name an Advisory Committee to act in conjunction with College officials. This has been done and the members of the Committee are, Messrs. A. E. McKenzie, J. S. Wilmott and A. R. McDermid.

Extension and development of Brandon College is a logical move. Since its inception the College has made rapid advancement. From a humble start at a time when the country was new, it has had steady growth. Department after department has been added. Building never kept pace with the increased attendance, until today the faculty and the student bodies are the largest in the history of the College and the present College buildings are totally inadequate. To provide accommodation, the College has been forced to rent premises at some distance from the centre and there carry on activities that it is impossible to find room for within College walls.

It is natural, in the present dilemma, that the College should turn first to Brandon people. Confronted with the necessity for expansion in a field that is never self-supporting—for no College worthy the name has ever secured in fees a sufficient sum to maintain it—Brandon College authorities naturally appeal to Brandon people. They know what the College is and what it is doing, and if they are not prepared to contribute towards its support, who may be expected to do so? More than that, Brandon is the community which benefits most from the College; more Brandon students attend; the community derives the benefit that radiates from such a centre as Brandon College; the corporation collects taxes; the business houses draw patronage. In fact, the outside world may well ask what is Brandon doing for the College, before responding to an appeal for aid.

The people of this city are asked to contribute the sum of \$100,000. This may reasonably be said to be a comparatively small amount, considering that one million dollars is to be expended in the next ten years, a very large portion of it in College buildings and equipment. It is estimated that the four hundred odd students now attending the College spend annually not less than \$175,000. With accommodation for 1,200 students, which it is planned to provide, a reasonable expectation is that they will distribute at least half a million dollars a year in Brandon.

On the basis of a business proposition, this College expansion program appears to be one of the best that has ever been placed before Brandon people.

CLEAR OUT, NOT CLEAN UP

Winnipeg authorities are planning to rid that city of many undesirable characters. The killing of two Provincial Police officers and an epidemic of lawlessness have stirred the people out of their complacency and what is described as a "clean-up" is promised. The "clean-up" is to be more in the nature of a "clear-out" than a "clean-up." Additional police officers will be employed and men and women, of whose criminal habits the police are aware, but on whom they fail to "get the goods," will be advised, and they will clear out, at least for a time.

Some of these undesirables will not go far. They will simply move out of the Manitoba capital city, and await for the energy of the "clean-up" to spend itself, then they will return to their former haunts. Undoubtedly some of them will come to Brandon, and as for the most part their resources are small, they will provide a suitable opportunity presents itself, engage in their habitual methods of gaining a livelihood. Therefore the "clean-up" that the

Winnipeg officials are engaged on, simply spreads them over a wider area. It will not to any appreciable extent, lessen their numbers nor their activities.

The Brandon police force is not sufficiently strong, though well organized and highly efficient, to cope with the situation that is likely to be created if the Winnipeg authorities proceed with their plan. If Winnipeg is made too hot for a lot of tough people, then it will be necessary to increase police protection in other cities, and Brandon will be one of them.

A BIASED COMMISSION

An "American Commission on Ireland" is hearing witnesses in Washington. This is the same organization as the Committee of One Hundred, which was publicly rebuked for inviting British speakers to appear and give testimony. The Times charges that the majority of the hundred members are anti-English with just sufficient pro-English among them to give a coloring of fairness. In the subcommittee which is conducting the hearing this pro-English minority has no place.

It is a forgone conclusion that this "biased committee" will bring in a report which will favor the extreme claims made by the Fenian Irish, and will go as far as possible to discredit English rule and the methods adopted. The Times may well ask what would be the feeling in the United States if the London Saturday Review were to promote a probe into the Philippine question or the treatment of the Haytiens, by a committee composed of individuals well known for their hostility to the United States. The purpose of the committee may well be said to be to promote hatred instead of peace. The worst feature of the affair is that the finding by the committee may be accepted in some quarters, as being the report of an independent committee on the Irish situation. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

WHAT'S THE MATTER

"What's the matter with the world?" Not a thing! The world is whatever the people living in it make of it. It is good, bad or indifferent as they will it to be, and according to the vigor of their will. Where contentment and charity and kindness dwell, even though it be within only the narrow precincts of a single home, the world is a heaven. The more enlightened people there are in the world who are acting unselfishly and in the interests of the common good, the better off the world will be, and the more happiness there will be in it.

The more unenlightened, narrow, selfish people there are in it, sowing seeds of hate and pain and misery by elbowing each other out of the way, the worse off the world will be, and the more pain there will be in it.

If you are enlightened, and are acting unselfishly for the common good, so far as you are concerned the world is right and sweet and sound. And in the last analysis, we can be responsible only for our own individual part in the world's affairs, and certainly we must be sure that that part is right before we undertake to be responsible for anybody else's part in them.

TRAIN SERVICE

(Continued from page 1)

seriously wounded.

Head Constable Wounded
Newry, Ireland, Nov. 23.—Head Constable Kearney was shot and probably mortally wounded here by unknown persons. Subsequently the house of former Sergeant Curran, of the constabulary, was set on fire.

Sedch For Murderers
Dublin, Nov. 23.—Strong police forces systematically raided Sinn Fein gathering places in search for leaders of the murder outbreak here Sunday.

Fires which broke out along the Dublin docks were extinguished with little damage. These were reported to have been accidental.

All roads were blocked by heavy patrols of soldiers and police, backed by armored lorries. All conveyances were searched for arms, and all persons were forced to deliver any papers in their possession.

Increased activity against the Sinn Fein movement recently has resulted in the compilation of a great mass of documents and the raids were believed to have been conducted to regain some of that evidence as well as to discourage further activity.

Press Calls For Action
London, Nov. 23.—The London press called for determined action by the government to suppress further outbreaks. Punishment for leaders of the raids was urged. At the same time there was criticism of the government for its policy of

"condoning" police reprisals and "thus permitting outrages of this nature to occur."

RAILWAY BOARD

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23 per cent. it had fallen to slightly over 13 per cent. in October. He estimated that the showing for the remaining months of the year would be worse. The company's grain traffic earnings for October, 1919, were 24 per cent. of gross freight earnings, while in 1920 they had decreased to slightly over 23 per cent. Coming to a comparison of the passengers carried per mile, Mr. Moule stated that July showed an increase of 4 per cent., August a decrease of over 2 per cent., September an increase of 9 per cent., and October an increase of 13 per cent.

That the elimination of the present rates increases would have produced a deficit of \$18,400,116 was the conclusion arrived at on another statement submitted by Mr. Moule.

A further statement was submitted to show that even with the present rates continued in force until the end of the year, the C.P.R. will have a deficit of \$1,935,795. Another statement submitted by Mr. Moule anticipated a deficit for next year of \$415,000.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Symington, counsel for the Manitoba Government, Mr. Moule said that owing to the fact that the British Government is not purchasing Canadian wheat, the movement Eastward to Port McNicol is not as large as it was last year. The movement to Port William had been heavy, however, and the grain was in the elevators to come Eastward when the market is restored. It would not be possible to move more over Eastern lines than last year. Mr. Moule agreed that business was bad in the East, but observed that if Western wheat is not sold, the purchasing power of the West will be affected and the East will suffer. The Western lines of the C.P.R. had maintained their percentage of earnings.

WILD UPROAR

(Continued from page 1)

authorities have reason to believe that Sinn Fein gunmen came to Dublin Sunday under the guise of attending the match in order to carry out the murders. Consequently a mixed force surrounded the grounds. This force was fired on, and in firing back killed ten and wounded others.

Revellers Found in Crowd
Sir Haime also gave details of the finding of revellers and the crushing to death of a man and a woman, which latter he regretted. The statement made by the Secretary for Ireland earlier in the session, in reply to a question regarding Sunday's events, was that he hoped "that this series of cold-blooded, carefully planned atrocities would bring vividly before the house and the public the cruel reality of the Irish situation."

As to present conditions in Dublin, he stated he had received at one o'clock a telegram saying everything was apparently normal in that city, no fresh disturbances having developed.

Calls Nationalist "Liar"
After Mr. Devlin had made his concluding statement, there was a passage-at-arms between Jeremiah Macveagh, Nationalist member for South Down, and Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, during which Sir Edward called the Nationalist member a "liar" for saying Sir Edward "had begun the use of rifles" in Ireland. Mr. Bonar Law, the Government leader, brought about peace among the members at this point by announcing that Wednesday will be given over for a discussion of the Irish question in the House of Commons.

FARMER RUNS AS INDEPENDENT IN WINNIPEG

Edward Parnell and S. J. Farmer
Majority Candidates in Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Nov. 23.—Edward Parnell and S. J. Farmer this afternoon were nominated officially as candidates for the majority in Winnipeg. Farmer is running as an Independent Labor candidate.

Ald. A. H. Pultford was re-elected to the council by acclamation for Ward One. In all other wards there are contests, with Labor represented in every contest. Elections will be held December 3rd.

MAINED VETERANS TO GET FIRST CHANCE IN ONTARIO

Toronto, Nov. 19.—Premier Drury, Wednesday, promised a deputation of local members of the legislature who were officers in the war that all possible preference for civil service positions would be given to maimed veterans.

NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY FORCED TO ASK FOR HELP

Narrow Gauge Line 960 Miles Ran During War Without Government Aid

St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 23.—Newfoundland, isolated from railroad communication with the outer world, has nevertheless caught the railroad troubles of operation and finance common to most countries. Its narrow-gauge line of 960 miles, after running through the period of war without government aid while railways of other countries were receiving some measure of assistance, has been forced to call on the Colony for help in post-war adjustment.

The immediate result has been the placing of the railway administration in the hands of a joint commission of seven, of which the government has a majority of the members. The commission, equipped with \$1,000,000 of Colonial funds, has been set the task of working out the salvation of a railway system which before the war lost an average of \$100,000 a year, and in the last five years has had to meet without any advances in rates an increase in expenses which in the case of coal was from \$164,693 in 1915 to \$590,498 in 1920, and in wages from \$507,444 to \$1,417,512 for the same years. As one of its first problems, the commission is faced with a demand for further increases in wages ranging from 20 to 30 per cent.

Because of the geographical and industrial features of the island colony, which have drawn most of the quarter-million inhabitants to countless harbors and hamlets on the coast where they ply their fishery pursuits, steamship service is an essential and considerable supplement to the railroad lines. The commission for this reason has taken over with the railway the whole system of inter-bay and coastwise water connections which previously have been operated jointly by the Reid-Newfoundland Company, owners of the railroad and the Government. Thus, in a country of few trunk highways and of no trolley cars outside of St. Johns, the commission is administering virtually a monopoly of transportation mediums both of passengers and freight.

What the eventual result of the commission's administration and recommendations will be is uncertain. It is expected to report to the next session of the legislature when the question of continuing the commission under further temporary appointment, or of adopting a permanent plan of government, or private, or joint operation, will come up. Working out of such plans will involve several problems that go back to the early history of the road.

A Narrow-gauge Line
The railway, one of the few narrow-gauge lines remaining in North America, originally was built for the colony by Sir Robert Reid, of Montreal. Until the commission took it

over, the road was operated by the Reid-Newfoundland Company, in which sons of the builder are now active spirits, under a 50-year lease. As payment, the company chose mail subsidies and land grants in preference to cash, the land being regarded as of high potential value because of its timber and mineral deposits.

Of the 960 miles of narrow-gauge line, travel on which is adventurous at times, 546 miles run across the island from St. Johns, on the East coast, to a terminal at Port aux Basques on the West. Much of the road lies across barren wastes, swept by every storm, blocked by snows for weeks at a time and subject to washouts and derailments. At places the thin trains have to be anchored to the rails by special devices as protection against being overturned by storm. Trains have been two or three weeks making the 546-mile run, which in this country would be covered in 16 to 18 hours.

The commission, taking action toward economy of operation, has taken the thrills out of cross-country travel in winter and has decided to abandon during the winter months the exposed mid-interior section of the road, where the line ascends the backbone of the country, a range of hills known as the Topsails. Passengers will be saved the previous dangers and delays by diversion to a steamship route from Sidney, C.B., to the Southern Newfoundland port of Argentina in Placentia Bay, which is being specially equipped for the new traffic. For local transportation purposes, auxiliary railway services will be established on each coast.

The commission also is undertaking development of certain coal areas on the West coast as a means of affording a fuel supply for the road.

SHIPS AWAIT BETTER WEATHER

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 23.—Sixteen lake vessels were tied up in the St. Clair river below Port Huron last night awaiting clearing weather. It was one of the largest storm-bound fleets reported this year. Four vessels entered Lake Huron Monday afternoon in the face of the rough weather.

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