W. F. NICKLE DEFENDS PRISON COMMISSION

Kingston Member Takes Dr. J. W. Edwards To Task

EDWARDS OVERLOOKED

THE RECOMMENDATIONS THE COMMISSIONERS HAD MADE.

The Report of the Commission, if it Did not Satisfy Dr. Edwards, is a Great Thing for the Convict Classes.

(Continued from Wednesday.)

Education and Hospital

Then, take education. What is the house to say of a punitive system the heads of which say that children of fifteen and sixteen are not entitled to education, that the penitentiary is a punitive institution, that the judges send men there to be kept, not to be educated; who say that if you educate the child you make him, perhaps, a more dangerous criminal? Perhaps you may in an odd case, but is not the thing worth trying when you have twenty or thirty boys to consider? And has society no duty to these children? I have known a boy of fifteen, in knickerbockers, brought to Kingston handcuffed to a man who had been guilty of a most heinous and revolting crime. That child was sent to the penitentiary for stealing a workman's tools. You may say that that is a matter for judges to decide. That is not the case; for these questions do not come before the judges. The question of the punishment to be meted out to these children often comes before the local magistrate. It is not always the character of the crime that determines whether the children shall go to penitentiary or not, but it is often the discretion of the magistrate as to the term: two years and over you go to the penitentiary; less than two years and you go to the reformatory. I say that if the administration of justice is to be left to magistrates who do not understand conditions, who do not appreciate the distinction between a reformatory and a penitentiary, then this country has a duty to the young children—because I say that a boy of fifteen or sixteen years of age is practically a child—to see that they are educated so that when their terms have expired they will be better fitted to resume their occupations in life and to make an honest, decent living for themselves.

Then we come to the hospital, a great, gloomy building, two stories in height, no outside cells. About ten or twelve feet back from each of the exterior walls runs a tier of cells, down the centre of which is a corridor. One side of this building looks towards the gloomy, grey wall that bounds the penitentiary on the north; the other looks toward the south and is somewhat more more sorry. Who are the caretakers of the sick? The get their attention? From other convicts. What is the general outlook? Great, grated doors, with bands of steel or iron one and a half inches across, with openings between of perhaps one and a half, one and three-quarters or two inches. What happens? At night these poor fellows are locked up in there and the evidence has shown that in their desire for a drink men have slipped from the cots and fallen on the floor, and had had to lie there during the night because they had not the strength to get back into their cots. And yet we say we are a christian, civilized country. I say that when the hon. member for Frontenac failed to draw the attention of the house to conditions such as these or failed to accentuate these elements of the report.

Mr. Edwards: I drew particular attention to them.

Mr. Nickle: When he tries to make out that the men who drafted the report are not men capable of drafting it, when he places before house statements that tend to make this report of little weight in the community, I say he is falling to grasp a tremendous opportunity, he fails to realize what an opportunity he has had to do a great work for a certain class in whom, I believe, he is sincerely interested. I am not quarreling with the hon. member for Frontenac, he may not have had the fairest consideration from this commission. I do not know, I have not the evidence; but I am frankly trying to urge on the house that it must not be imagined that this is a useless report that the house must realize that the men behind it are sincere, capable, energetic men who tried to get to the bottom of things and if, in the specific, they fail to meet the wishes and the views of the hon. member for Frontenac, in the general they have done a great work for our convict classes.

Then, sir, take the question of this socalled tubbing. I do not know who is to blame for it but one can not imagine a more brutalizing and degrading punishment for one man to inflict on another than this. Those who profess to know say that as a man rides by in his motor car he is quite willing to tell how a penitentiary should be run without knowing anything about conditions; but I can understand a man riding by the penitentiary in his motor car and coming to the conclsion, and not being very far wrong, that no punishment is fair that makes a man do a thing beacuse if he does not do it you are going to make him think you are about to rob him of his life.

And I say, when a punishment is permitted that enables guards or keepers to submerge a convict in water until his lungs cry out for air and he has to give a signal of acquiescence or smother, that punishment is wrong. Then hosing may be all right to disperse a mob, but to put a man in a cell fifteen feet square with round corners and to play on him a hose such as we see on the lawns in front of this building every day, and blow the life out of him if he does not apologize, it is, I believe, an unfair way to punish him. I believe to way to punish the men is to make them come to reason and to admit their faults by logical, calm consideration. If I know anything of human nature, when you make a man submit because he thinks he is goiog to lose his life, he is a worse man after than before he was subjected to that torture. It is an injustice to put him in a cell and force water on him with such pressure that you can blow the life out of him unless he submits.

Mr. Currie: How would you subdue them?

Subduing of Prisoners.

Mr. Nickle: That is a very fair question, and it has been met in the Kingston penitentiary. They have a prison of isolation. The cells are about twenty feet square, and the main punishment of a convict is to put him in that cell and to say: There you stay, you spend your days there, sometimes you may have books and sometimes not, but there you stay until you signify your williness to conform to the regulations of this institution; then we will let you out to resume your normal labors. The convict may stay a week, a month, or six months. No cruelty is practised; he is simply kept in solitary confinement, with possibly a book to read. He gets his meals regularly. When reason reasserts itself he is given his ordinary work. To my mind that is a sane, proper punishment. But, to deprive a man of the synagogue is, in my judgment, a wrong punishment. Certain people of the Hebrew persuasion were, some two or three years ago, deprived of the privileges of the synagogue as a punishment for offences. Can you imagine such a thing? You deprive a man of the privileges of the church because he has done something wrong! To my mind it takes one back to the middle ages. I am perfectly satisfied that a punishment of that sort would never meet with the approval of the minister of justice or of the inspectors, if they were aware of it, but, if such things are done, they certainly merit condemnation. My honorable friend from Montreal (Mr. Bickerdike) asked if it were not true that certain convicts in St. Vincent de Paul were chained to their cells. It so appears in the report. It may be true or it may not be, but they certainly found that some prisoner in St. Vincent de Paul was punished by being chained to the floor. I do not know the circumstances, the punishment may have been justified as the men may have been dangerous, but, certainly, it warrants inquiry.

I would like to draw the attention of the house to the conclusion I have reached after carefully reading this report. Perhaps I am improperly influenced by the fact that I have faith in the judgment of the commissioners.

Mr. Lemieux: If my honorable friend would pardon me for one moment, it is now one o'clock in the morning, this is one of the most important debates that has taken place in the house since I have been a member, and it would be a thousand pities if we were to rush through the debate which is taking place this evening. It deals with a great reform which must be accomplished in the country. We have heard the statement of the honorable member for Kingston, and, in view of the revelations which he has made, in the calm and moderate speech which he has delivered, it would be a thousand pities if this debate were carried on any later this evening, because it is too late to give to this important statement the consideration it deserves.

Mr. Nickle: Three minutes will suffice me.

Mr. Lemieux: I am not minimizing the importance of my honorable friend's statement, but we have a very thin house, and I am sure many gentlemen wish to take part in this debate.

Mr. Nickle: I shall not be long. In conclusion, what has been forced upon me is this: It is more the system than anything else that is wrong. I do not believe you can run a penitentiary over a long-distance telephone. I mean by that that the administrative responsibility for our penitentiaries should be on the warden; that if he is not a big enough man to do the work he should be let go and another man appointed in his stead.

(Continued on Page 11.)

DARGAVEL WAS CHOSEN

As the Conservative Candidate for South Leeds.

Gananoque, June 11.—Some 325 delegates from the conservative association of South Leeds attended the convention at Delta yesterday to select a candidate to contest this riding in the interests of the conservative party at the elections for the legislative assembly on June 29th. The standing of the ballot at the close of the proceedings was: Dargavel, 191; Gray, 93; Bowen, 34, and Cornett, 5. Dargavel's name was then on motion made unanimous.

The mercaants, professional men, bankers, printers, dentists, etc., observed the weekly half holiday yesterday afternoon by closing up their places of business at the noon hour, and they and their employees enjoyed the afternoon in outdoor enjoyment.

The examinations for the lower to the middle school started yesterday morning in the high school with Public School Inspector William Johnston of Athens, as master of ceremonies. There were ten candidates in attendance, all pupils of the local school.

Quartermaster Sergeant Arthur Dyke and a squad from No. 8 battery, R. C. A., accompanied by Robert Ferris Cook, and his assistant, all in charge of Acting Captain Howard Taylor, left this morning as an advance guard to locate quarters and get things in readiness for the arrival of the brigade at the military instruction camp at Petawawa on Saturday next.

WILL COME OUT RIGHT.

Kaiser's Son to Marry a Non-Royal Princess.

Potsdam, Germany, June 11—The engagement of Prince Oscar, fifth son of the German emperor and empress, to Countess Ina Marie von Bassewitz-Levetzow, maid of honor to the empress, has been announced. The prince is twenty-six years old.

Lively comment was aroused by the announcement of the engagement, owing to the fact that the marriage will be the first morganatic union which has occurred in the Hobenzollern family since 1853. In June of that year Prince Albrecht of Prussia, brother of the old Emperor William and then king of Prussia, married Countess Rosalie von Hohenau.

It is assumed that the emperor, who consented to the engagement, will confer a higher rank in the nobility on the young countess. His majesty's consent is said to have been granted owing to the lack of an available German princess and to his aversion to a foreign marriage for his son.

The princess was born January 27 1888, and her father, Count Charles von Bassewitz-Levetzow, is premier of the grand duchy of Mecklenbury-Schwerin.

JUDGE URGES USE OF ROD.

Discharges Man Arrested for Whipping Son Disobeying Him.

Kansas City, June 11—"The children of today need more whipping than they get, and I'm not going to stand in the way of any parent who punishes his child." said Judge John M. Kennedy in Municipal Court in discharging Lee P. Anderson, arrested for whipping his 15-year-old son.

The boy disobeyed his father and went to a motion picture show. Anderson caught him leaving the theater and whipped him with a switch.

Boy Spells 1,400 Words.

East St. Louis, June 11—William Roselager, an eleven-year-old boy in the sixth grade of the public school here, won a spelling match, when he spelled 1,400 words without missing one.

The match was limited to thirty-five boys and girls of the sixth grade and lasted eleven and a half hours.

Perfect comfort for the feet. Dr. Vernon's cushion sole boots, for men or women. Dutton's.

Health and Beauty Answers

Mae

VERA B: Your skin will grow soft, clear and smooth after a few applications of a plain almazoin jelly-cream, made at home as follows:: Put four tablespoonfuls glycerine into 1-2 pint water, and in this dissolve 1 ounce almozoin (which you can buy at your druggist's). Apply a thick coat of this to the skin before retiring, then wash off in the morning and use more of the jelly cream before massaging. This gradually dispels the wrinkles and lines and banishes pimples, blackheads, and the "muddy," oily look. The almazoin jelly cream is greaseless and will not grow hair.

MRS. A. T.: You may not require glasses. Get from your druggist 1 ounce crystos and dissolve in one pint water. Then put a few drops in the offending eye several times a day untR inflamation and soreness have vanished. This crystos eye-tonic is especially good for granulated eyelids, and using it strengthens the eyes and gives to them a youthful sparkle.

ADELINE: The reason for that dryness of hair after your shampoo is because that kind of soap irritates the scalp's tissues and makes them over-sensitive. Canthrox will correct this, for it is a tonic as well as cleanser, and is so stimulating to the blood-vessels and scalp tissues that the danger is entirely eliminated. To prepare your shampoo, dissolve a teaspoonful of canthrox in a cup of hot water, then pour it slowly on the head as you rub briskly. This dissolves every trace of dust, dandruff and excess oil and after rinsing, the hair will dry quickly and evenly.

LUCY G.: Loss of weight is a serious matter and calls for prompt action. Get from your druggist 1 ounce kardene and put it together with 1-2 cupful sugar, into 1-2 pint alcohol, then add hot water to make a full quart. Take a tablespoonful before each meal. This simple, home remedy increases your appetite and gently cleanses the system of impurities, restores a healthy condition to the vital organs. When this is done your weight will be normal and the glow of health will be upon your cheeks.

MRS. A. R. J.: I make a good lotion that is very helpful to my skin by dissolving 4 ounces spurmax in 1-2 pint witch hazel or hot water, to which is added 2 teaspoonfuls glycerine, which will soon correct that oily, sallow, "wornout" appearance of your complexion. This simple lotion is soothing, healing and imparts a velvety smoothness and natural loveliness to the complexion not possible with powder and rouge. You will like the spurmax lotion because it is easily applied and cannot be detected when on.

LUCILLE: I always use a plain quinzoin hair tonic made at home by pouring 1 ounce quinzoin into 1-2 pint alcohol, then adding 1-2 pint water. Rub a little well into the scalp twice a week and you will soon rid the scalp of dandruff and restore the hair roots to health. The regular use of the quinzoin tonic will restore the former gloss and even color to the hair and make it soft, long and fluffy.

MRS. M. N. T.: Your excess weight can be easily and quickly reduced by taking this parnotis treatment, made at home, as follows: Put 4 ounces parnotis (which you can get at your drug store) in 1 1-2 pints hot water and strain when cool. Take a tablespoonful before meals until weight is where you want it. No harm results from the use of the parnotis treatment, and the flesh is left solid and the skin soft and smooth.

Some Government Record

Agriculture.

Entire lack of initiative and leadership on the part of the minister, —result, a second-rate department.

"You have permitted, you are now permitting thousands of young Ontario farmers, the cream of our agricultural people, to leave their own province for the west, while, by your inertia you show you are not cognizant of the advantages of continued residence in this province, if full advantage is taken of the opportunities which open in response to intelligent effort."

(Extract from a letter from J. W. Flavelle, one of the leading conservatives in the province, to Hon. James Duff, minister of agriculture.)

Appointed to succeed C. C. James, a deputy minister who had no agricultural training, or experience in practical agriculture.

Placed a political appointee in charge of Jordon Harbor horticultural experiment station where expenditure of over $110,000 was made. Many charges of inefficiency laid against the management of this experimental station, both by the liberals in the house, and by fruit growers outside. Superintendent finally removed, and another man put in his place.

Refused the appointment of a commission to enquire into the conditions of agricultural and rural life in the province, to investigate the rural depopulation, scarcity of farm labor, decrease in the production of food stuffs, the decline in the strength and vitality of the rural school and the rural church, and other features.

Failure to make adequate provision for agricultural education in rural schools.

Failure to secure an adequate supply of farm labor.

Liquor Traffic.

Voted down in three successive years the abolish the bar resolution.

Refused to close the bars on all public holidays, at 9 o'clock in the evening and at 1 o'clock on Saturday.

Proposed anti-treating legislation and then failed to introduce it.

Neglected and made light of the petition of 9,000 young conservatives asking for advanced temperance legislation.

Refused enquiry into the actions of Provincial license inspector Snider in representing himself as having been sent by his department against the Scott act in the counties of Welland, Peel and Huron and into the charges against the provincial secretary of having made arrangements with the organized liquor interests in connection with Snider's visits.

Failure to enforce the liquor license law, as pointed out year by year in the reports of the Dominion Alliance.

Voted down the proposal to abolish the three-fifths requirement, and allow local option to be carried on a majority vote.

Voted down the proposal to make local option country-wide.

Education.

Lack of constructive leadership on the part of the minister.

Over-loading the curriculum in public and high schools.

Rigid regulations discouraging initiative and individuality in teachers and scholars.

Failure of the government to meet the demand for properly qualified teachers by not enlarging local facilities for teacher training.

Cut down in 1913 the rural public school grant by 28 per cent. while continuing for example, to spenu large sums on the new government house, which, when completed, probably will cost over $1,000,000.

Failure of government to submit to the house proposals for dealing with the financial crisis at the provincial university which was disclosed even to the public in the year 1913.

The government's vacillating policy on the bilingual school question is such that it has lost the confidence of both parties.

Abolition of model schools.

Failure to deal adequately with question of technicial education.

Crown Lands.

Alienated to McKenzie and Mann, or the Canadian Northern Ontario railway, two million acres of our finest land in the clay belt, without a dollar in cash return, as a land grant to the Transcontinental railway.

The bonds of this road have been guaranteed by the Dominion government, and last year it received from the dominion government a cash subsidy of $12,000 a mile.

Voted down opposition resolution that the Canadian Northern Ontario railway before securing an extension of time should be required to provide for settlement along the line of its road in New Ontario.

Sold two of the finest timber townships in northern Ontario to the Jackson Lumber syndicate of Buffalo, for a dollar an acre, and certain very limited conditions of settlement, without knowing the quantity or value of the timber on the townships.

Refused investigation in the public accounts committee during the sesion of 1914, into important phases of this deal. Mr. Jackson himself, although summoned, did not appear, and claimed he could not come.

Sold at the nominal rate of an average of 33 1-3 cents per acre, over 1,000,000 acres of land, to the Lake Huron and Northern Ontario railway, under the guise of a land grant, —land which the railway company now claims to be worth from $8.00 to $10.00 an acre.

Agreed to pay $185,000, to the Pembroke Lumber company, of which Mr. Dunlop, M.P.P., one of the supporters, was president, for 185,000 acres of land which had already been lumbered over for between sixty and seventy years.

Sold in October, 1913, five timber berths in Northern Ontario to the George Gordon company and others, by private tender, on the basis of a cash bonus, in addition to ground rental, the cash bonus is a policy which the government had denounced for years. It is claimed that the price received in this case was much below the estimated value of the timber.

Refused to disclose in the public accounts committee, the government's own reports on the quantity and value of this timber.

Defeated a resolution moved by the opposition in the house, to instruct the deputy minister to produce this information for the public accounts committee.

Repeatedly changed and reduced by order-in-council, without submitting them to the legislature for its approval, the mining royalties payable by Cobalt mining companies.

Women's Votes.

Granted votes to corporations but refused them to married women.

Refused to grant the municipal franchise to married women, otherwise qualified to vote.

Refused to grant the legislative franchise to women qualified to vote in municipal elections.

Refused the appointment of a select committee to investigate the whole question of women's franchise.

Finance and Public Works.

Total expenditure, including statutory expenditures:

1904, (Last year of Liberal Administration)	$ 5,267,453,02
1905, (First year of Conservative Administration)	5,396,016,74
1913	16,091,942,90
1914, (Estimated)	22,000,000,00

One or two examples of increased expenditure:

Cost of Civil Government, 1904	$344,006.28
Cost of Civil Government, 1905	374,975,69
Cost of Civil Government, 1913	720,225.93
Cost of Administration of Justice, 1904	482.460,67
Cost of Administration of Justice, 1905	501,524,78
Cost of Administration of Justice, 1913	715,934,43

The government will expend over $1,000,000 on new government house on a site which is generally agreed to be most unsuitable. First estimates of the cost of the building, $400,000.

Applied for other purposes over $3,500,000 of the $5,000,000 borrowed expressly for Northern Ontario development.

Revised the statutes at the cost of $273,000, compared with $76,936,-01 in the year 1897 and $79,942,25, in the year 1887.

Net revenue of the T. & N. O. railway declined by over $200,000,00 last year.

Blockades.

Blocked inquiry into serious Proudfoot charges against the provincial secretary.

Blocked inquiry into the serious Bowman charges against the provincial secretary.

Passed in violation of the rules of the house a special indemnity bill protecting G. Howard Ferguson, conservative member for Grenville and other unnamed members of the house who had forfeited their seats by accepting commissions from the Dominion government and let down the bars against such commissions in the future.

Prevented inquiry into the sales of timber limits and timber lands by the government.

Gerrymander.

Unfairly redistributed the county of Bruce with a view of depriving the liberals of two seats there; eliminated entirely the liberal riding of Monck, changed the Victorias to the disadvantage of the liberals and also the Greys together with other changes, including the county of Essex; retained in spite of the protests, even from the conservative newspapers the A. and B. arrangement of seats in four Toronto ridings with two single constituencies in addition.

PAROLED TO CUT CROP.

Prisoner Gets Sixty Days to Harvest Wheat.

Topeka, Kan., June 11.—Governor George Hodges has paroled for sixty days W. Richards, prisoner at the state penitentiary, so he might go to his home and harvest his wheat crop. Richards entered the prison last January for from one to five years, charged with selling mortgaged property.

Richards planted his crop last fall and it promised to yield abundantly. The Governor decided his family needed him.

A Charter From the Public

IF publishers of daily newspapers were to cease issuing their papers during the summer months, saying—"It's too hot in July and August to publish papers, and, anyway, people don't read papers in summer,"—what a cry of protest would go up all over the land! The public would say to the publishers:—

"We must have the news and you "must give it to us. You are our ser-"vants in this matter—our news gath-"erers and scatterers. We are ready to "pay you for this service. You have no "right or liberty to take it upon your-"selves to cease publishing your pa-"pers at your pleasure or convenience." Think of it! The Daily Newspaper exists by the mandate of the people. It alone among all publications may not continue or cease at its pleasure, for it holds its charter from the people whose servant it is.

Then think of this:—

Have those other servants of the people—the merchants who supply them with their daily necessities—any right to be silent with respect to the news they have for those who depend on them? Has not the public a right to demand that the news of the stores shall be published along with other news of value and interest? We put it up to the people of this community and to the merchants of this city that the store news of this community is necessary news and should appear regularly in the public press at all seasons of the year. Think of this, you merchants of this city.

You can obtain helpful advice on advertising free of cost and without obligation by consulting the Business Department of The British Whig.

How Thin People Can Put On Flesh

A New Discovery.

Thin men and women—that big, hearty, filling dinner you ate last night. What became of all the fat-producing nourishment it contained? You haven't gained in weight one ounce. That food passed from your body like unburned coal through an open grate. The material was there, but your food doesn't work and stick, and the plain truth is you hardly get enough nourishment from your meals to pay for the cost of cooking. This is true of thin folks the world over. Your nutritive organs, your functions of assimilation, are sadly out of gear and need reconstruction.

Cut out foolish foods and funny sawdust diets. Omit the flesh cream rubons. Cut out everything but the meals you are eating now and eat with every one of those a single Sargol tablet. In two weeks note the difference. Five to eight good solid pounds of healthy, "stay there" fat should be the net result. Sargol charges your weak, stagnant blood with millions of fresh new red blood corpuscles—gives the blood the carrying power to deliver every ounce of fat-making material in your food to every part of your body. Sargol, too, mixes with your food and prepares it for the blood in easily assimilated form. Thin people gain all the way from 10 to 25 pounds a month while taking Sargol, and the new flesh stays put. Sargol tablets are a scientific combination of six of the best flesh-producing elements known to chemistry. They come 40 tablets to a package, are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive, and all druggists sell them subject to an absolute guarantee of weight increase or money back.

FLOUR

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The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

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PARADE AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. PRECEDING THE FIRST PERFORMANCE
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ONE 50c TICKET ADMITS TO ALL CHILDREN UNDER 12 HALF PRICE

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