THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY APRIL 1, 1919.

CAUSES OF POVERTY.

An interesting and instructive report on the causes of poverty in a large city has just been issued by Mr. Stapleford of the Neighborhood Workers Association Toronto.

In several hundred cases handled by the Neighborhood Workers' Association in February, the chief contributing causes of need were unemployment too low wages dependent children influenza desertion, sickness of bread-winner other illness and shiftlessness. Illness was the principal cause, the funds of the family having been used up in meeting current living costs, leaving no margin for accidental expenses. This is of course, chiefly an economic problem. While it is true enough that hundreds of families in every other large city will never get far away from the dead-line of poverty—because of bad management or refusal to save—there are undoubtedly thousands of others, honest hard-working, economical people who can have no margin of savings against contingencies because bare living costs eat up all income. The cost of maintaining a family falls on the average workingman like a millstone. If he is an unskilled worker subject to casual employment, his risk is all the greater. It is true of course, that often the worst cases of destitution are among independent people who would rather die than accept public aid. Charitable and benevolent societies do not reach these cases. The great drawback to so much benevolent relief work is that families that advertise their condition loudest get first helping. Running to civic or other officials for relief has been, with some classes a sort of substitute for work and a real effort to become self-sustaining. Faithful and conscientious workingmen who are driven to the wall by extortionate prices, who see their wives and children pinched by need can hardly be expected to bless the economic system under which they fare so badly. There are many things that the State might do if it were efficiently managed to throw better safeguards around the honest workingman, without impairing old-fashioned virtues of self-reliance and self-help. The trouble with so much of present-day so-called "humanitarian" legislation is that it encourages sloth and shiftlessness, and as long as officialism is what it is in administering social reform laws that evil tendency is likely to continue.

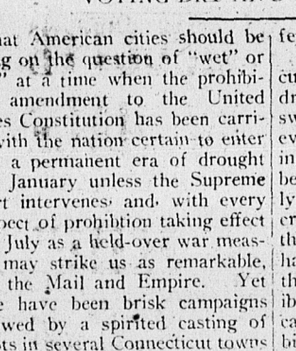
As Mr. Pope pointed out in his address on "Our Measures of Values" in the varying relation of the dollar to purchases, the economic question inexorably enters, and if by any interference with the ordinary laws of production a reduction in necessaries is brought about the purchasing power of the dollar diminishes and wage earners and salaried men are the first to suffer. A readjustment of the wage scale to meet the increased cost of necessaries reacts again on the cost of production so that actually the wage earner is always in the position of being on the "dead line" of poverty or under it. The margin on the average is such that there is nothing to go and come upon so that when illness overtakes the bread-winner or his family, or the cost of living soars up as it has during the past four years, the wage-earner must either get a commensurate increase or go under. Unfortunately, too often especially in the large cities, he goes under and nobody cares.

VOTING DRY AND DRINKING WET.

That American cities should be voting on the question of "wet" or "dry" at a time when the prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution has been carried, with the nation certain to enter upon a permanent era of drought next January unless the Supreme Court intervenes and with every prospect of prohibtion taking effect next July as a held-over war measure, may strike us as remarkable, says the Mail and Empire. Yet there have been brisk campaigns followed by a spirited casting of ballots in several Connecticut towns in the past few days and the results are surprising. Standing on the brink of a fathomless abyss of dryness several towns have looked back, and for reasons not easy to understand have voted "wet" after having been "dry" for years. Weymouth, which voted "dry" last year by a majority of 238 now votes "wet" by a majority of 253. There was an increase of 55 in the No vote and an increase of 546 in the Yes vote. Easteon has been "dry" for 20 years, and now votes "wet." Other towns, "dry" from six to 20 years have unexpectedly decided to be "wet" for the next few months.

To say the least the result is curious. Have these towns, like drinkers the night before they swear off, concluded to make the event a memorable one? Calculating that after July they will never be able to get another drink openly in a bar have they resolved to crowd a lifetime's libations into three months? In these cases it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the liquor interests are responsible, that they have put up a huge campaign fund to discredit prohibition. The privilege of selling liquor in these cities for a few weeks could hardly be valuable enough to justify any considerable financial outlay. The general interpretation is that these towns, as one observer says have been voting "dry" and drinking "wet" for many years enjoying the moral respectability that total abstinence is supposed to create while giving up none of his illicit joys of quiet home drinking. Threatened with the total loss of all facilities for drinking they have discarded their cloak, in a moment of wrath and pain, and have told the world where they really stand.

"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"



ITS HUMAN NATURE

For a soldier boy to want to be dressed up, when he returns from "Over There" or from Camp and gets back into Civilian Clothes. We are prepared to fill the needs of our heroes, at a price that will not strain their pocket-book too much.

A full line of handsome and stylish suits and overcoats well made, well trimmed and durable,—that will give undoubted satistaction $20.00, $25.00, 30.00 and $40.00.

Made to measure YOUTHS' SUITS FOR EASTER $15.00, $18.00 and $22.00.

Boys—your Easter tie, shirt, suit and underwear are here.

GET YOUR NEW EASTER HAT OR CAP AT "PATON'S LIMITED."

PATON'S LIMITED

"April Fool Day" Why And Whence?

Today is April Fool's Day and Guardian readers may be interested in the story of why and whence this day with its peculiar customs. A Pictou Exchange, says:—

A good many years ago, when it first occurred to the then youthful mind of the present writer to ask the why of April Fool's Day he was told to go and look up the fifty-second verse of Matthew, xii,—a somewhat unkind answer, for, as you know, that particular chapter has only 50 verses; but the answer was suitable to the day and was intended to make an April fool of him; it would have been more straightforward on the part of his would-be informant to imitate the rhymester in "Poor Robin's Almanack for 1760" and say:

"The first of April, some do say,
Is set apart for All Fool's Day;
But why the people call it so.
Nor I nor they themselves do know."

Now we don't know, either, for sure; but it looks very much to us as if this "April Fool's Day" was another illustration of the practice adopted by the early Christians for proselytising purposes, to preserve as much as possible the dates of heathenish festivals and substitute for them either Christian celebrations or, as in this presumptive case, popular amusements of a harmless if not a very lofty nature.

About spring time the Roman pagans held a day called the Quirinalia, in honor of Romulus (or Quirinus), the founder of Rome; and on that day such ignorant or careless people as had failed to celebrate the previous feast of the Formacalia with their own tribes were permitted to hold their festivals apart, and on their account the Quirinalia were popularly known as the Feast of Fools.

From this Italian source the practice of "First of April Diversions" seems to have spread to France and thence to the remainder of Europe, although learned attempts have been made to connect it with obscurely known Celtic customs and far-off Hindu rites.

A noticeable feature in the case is that the chief of these "diversions," the sending of unguarded people to bootless errands, is said to have been introduced into England from France.

And this suggested the somewhat thoughtless explanation that the origin of this custom originated at the time of the change of the French calendar in the sixteenth century, when so many people made "fools" of themselves on the first of April, forgetting that the year no longer began on that date, but on Jan. 1.

The weakness of this suggestion is that the custom antedated the sixteenth century by several hundred years and was as old as the "Miracle Plays" or "Passion Play," as they are now called. And then, again, why would the French call a man who made a mistake in the calendar a "Poisson d'arvil" (an April fish)

In view of all that, this particular joke seems to us nothing short of a regrettable travesty of the sending of Christ hither and thither (at the time of his passion) from Annas to Caiaphas, from the latter to Pilate, from Pilate to Herod, and from him back again to Pilate; for this episode in the life of Christ was the subject of a highly popular "Miracle Play," which was given about Easter time in the Middle Ages.

And in that case it would be quite easy to look upon the French "poisson d'avril" as a corruption of "Passion d'avril" (April, Passion.)

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

TO LOVERS OF TREES

There is something majestic and beautiful in a tree, in all seasons, and climes. Try and plant one or two this spring, and watch them grow.

The grandest thing is a tree,
Lifting in majesty
Its head in air;
Wearing a robe of green,
Fashioned by hands unseen,
Of fabrics rare.

The kindest thing is a tree;
Broad in its charity,
Gentle its aid;
Stooping to soothe and bless
All who is weariness
Seek its cool shade.

The truest thing is a tree,
Truer than man can be,
While seasons roll;
Faithful from year to year,
Whether skies be bright or drear,
Has it a soul?

The gayest thing is a tree,
Fluttering merrily,
Filled with delight;
Dancing the hours away,
While summer breezes play
Mazurkas bright.

The saddest thing is a tree
When winds from the sea
Blow hard and chill;
With naked limbs it stands,
Sighing for warmer strands,
By waters still

HINTS FOR THE MOTORIST

by ALBERT L. CLOUGH

Editor Motor Service Bureau Review of Rev

OVALIZATION OF CYLINDERS

E. B. writes: The cylinders of my engine are somewhat out of round in the lower half of the bore and the compression is poor. How much out of round ought they to be allow to become, before they are rebored. Ought they to need reboring after 15,000 miles service?

Answer: They ought to give much more than 15,000 miles of service before requiring to be rebored. When they have worn sufficiently out of round to render impossible the maintenance of compression or to make them unbearably noisy in operation, they are usually rebored, but it is difficult to give any exact figures as to when to have this operation performed. Unless "piston slap" is known to be present to an annoying extent or incurable leakage past the pistons takes place, reboring may well be longer deferred.

CHOOSING SPARK-PLUGS

A. St. J. writes: The manufacturers of my car strongly advise their customers to use ——— spark-plugs, but I have heard it hinted that this is because the car manufacturer and the plug makers are connected in a business way. Is there any risk in using plugs of other makes?

Answer: We doubt whether any car manufacturer would advise the use of a spark-plug or any other accessory—other than that capable of giving the best possible results — no matter what business relations might subsist between him and the accessory maker. There is no risk in using other makes of plugs except that of obtaining less satisfactory ignition results. Very likely you will obtain practically as good results, with plugs of other brands than that recommended. We should, however, advise you to stick to plugs of about the same length and type as those furnished with your engine.

CHANGING OPERATOR'S POSITION

D. V. asks: Is it possible to change the steering of an old car from right hand into the modern left hand arrangement?

Answer, ... We suppose that it would not prove impossible to make such a change as this, but it would be utterly impracticable to undertake it. You would have to build the car almost completely over and the expense would be enormous and out of all proportion to the results obtained.

Questions of general interest to motorists will be answered in this column, space permitting. Address Albert L. Clough, care of this office.

HOG PRICES

Sir,—Re Mr. Mutch's letter in your issue of March 26th in which he quotes live hogs at $16.00 to $16.50, it may be interesting to your readers to know that Mr. J. M. Roop has been paying for five weeks at Borden from 16 to 23 cents per pound, live weight. On March 19th and March 26th the regular evening train had 13 cars of live hogs for which the above prices were paid.

Mr. Daniels, of Montreal is a competitor of Mr. Roop a fact which assisted in swelling the farmers' pocket-books in the vicinity of Borden where the key to the markets is kept.

The Carferry is responsible for the live hog industry and many other good things as well. Thanking you for your space.

I am Sir, etc.

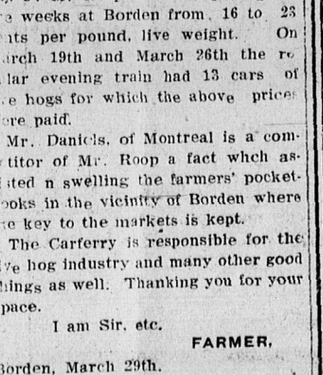
FARMER.

Borden, March 29th.

SALARY OF GERMAN PRESIDENT TO BE 100,000 MARKS

BERLIN, March 30—(By the Associated Press)—The salary of President Ebert, which has been the subject of discussion iin the press recently, is officially announced today to be one hundred thousand marks monthly, with no perquisites or expense allowances. The salary must pay the cost of running the presidential office and the salaries of the personnel.

President Ebert must render a strict account of his expenditures and return any unused balance.



MAJOR D. A. ROOSEVELT DIED ON ATLANTIC

NEW YORK, March 29.—Major James A. Roosevelt, commander of the 302nd Ammunition Train, and a second cousin of the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who was to have arrived here on the transport Great Northern, to arrange for the reception in this city of the 77th Division, died on the voyage, according to a wireless message received by Lieut.-Col Theodore Roosevelt.

Major Roosevelt, who was 33 years of age, was the son of the late James A. Roosevelt, from whom he inherited a fortune. His mother was a sister of President Lowell, of Harvard University.

If you would be classed as a good fellow all you have to do is applaud your fool friends.

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKI EVACUATE KIEV

LONDON, March 31. — Russian Bolsheviki forces have evacuated Kiev, and are turning their attention to the Roumanians, according to reports from Stanislau, Galicia, transmitted to London from Vienna under date of March 28th by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

A Great Assortment of New Silks

Some Good Values in the Silk Department

BLACK PAILETTE SILK, good heavy weight, fine in texture at $1.75 per yard. Other lines of Black Pailette at $1.50 and $2.00.

ALL SILK PONGEE in Navy, Rose, Grey, Victory Blue, Black and White, 36 inches wide, at $2.25 per yard.

COLORED HABUTAI SILK, washable, in Navy, Rose, Maiz, Pink, Purple, White and Black at $1.95 per yard.

WHITE WASH SATIN, $2.50, $3.50 and $3.85 per yard.

COLORED CREPE DE CHENE, very fine quality, 40 inches wide in Rose, Sand, Green, Grey, Navy, Victory Blue, Pink and White, at $2.25 per yard.

FINE HEAVY CREPE DE CHENE, in Navy, Victory Blue, Biege and White at $3.00.

GEORGETTE CREPE. In all shades, at $2.75 per yard.

TAFFETA SILK. In all shades, at $2.40, $2.75 and $3.25.

VELOUR CLOTH IN NEW BLUE at $6.75 per yard.

TWEED COATINGS for Spring Coats, at $3.75, $3.95 and $4.75.

27in. COLORED VELVETEEN, Chiffon finish, in green and nigger brown, at $1.95 per yard.

GREY SERGE SUITING, worth today $6.00, in two dark shades. **Heavy enough for Men's Summer Suits. Ideal weave and weight for Ladies' Suits.**

PATON'S LIMITED

"THE HABERDASHERY"

BACK TO CIVIES

Where shall I buy my civies? What store can give me the best Suits -the best Hats—the best Caps—the best Shirts, or fit me out with the nicest Spring Overcoat.

Why "The Haberdashery." It is noted for the quality of its goods—for the style of its men's wear. It is endorsed by the good dresser as "The Shop" We will advise you and we know what is correct.

While in town see our "Botany wool indigo dye blue serge suits," guaranteed at $40.00. Snappy tweeds or worsteds in the regular three button, the Norfolk, the belters, or the waist line models from $20.00 to 37.50.

MEN'S SUITS AT	SPRING OVERCOATS	TWEED RAINCOATS
$20.00	$15.00	$12.00
22.50	16.50	13.50
25.00	18.00	15.00
27.50	18.50	16.50
30.00	20.00	18.00
32.50	22.50	20.00
35.00	25.00	22.00
37.50	27.50	25.00
40.00	30.00	30.00

Also have a look over the new Spring Overcoats and classy tweed raincoats which have been arriving daily by express.

SEE THE NEW HATS

This is the Hat Store. All the newest shapes and most fashionable colors are shown for your approval. See the celebrated Borsalino Hats in greys, greens, browns and other shades. Also the Hawes and Phit-eesi Hats. Price $4 to $6. Our stock is complete and you will be sure to find the hat you want among them.

NEW CAPS

If you want the best in caps come here. Be sure to see the nobby showing of "Wolfe Caps" also the Eastern and Maritime. Hundreds of caps to choose from in all the newer shapes and patterns. Give us a visit when you need a cap, we can suit you.

Henderson & Cudmore

101 GRAFTON ST.