

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Sir Charles Dalton, President. J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1922.

OPEN AIR CONCERTS

We are pleased to announce that through the efforts of the Retail Merchant's Association and the City Council arrangements have been practically completed for a series of band concerts on Queen Square during the summer evenings. The first of these concerts will take place this Thursday evening. The intention is to hold two concerts each week, the evenings on which they are to be held will be announced later.

We said arrangements have been "practically" completed; that is, sufficient funds are in sight to make a good beginning but not sufficient to continue the programme during the months of July and August as had been planned for. In this matter the citizens will have their part to play. The merchants, whose only interest in the matter is to give the city a good name and to provide a pleasurable recreation for the many who are obliged to spend their days and nights in the city rather than at the seashore, have contributed generously; the City Council, on behalf of the citizens will also, we feel assured, do its part, especially in view of the fact that only a small portion of last year's appropriation for band concerts has been expended.

We have four excellent bands in the city and we understand they are all taking part in the program. All our citizens are looking forward with pleasure to these popular evening entertainments; in many cases the only entertainments available and will be grievously disappointed if the program does not continue till the end of the summer season.

MAKING COMPLAINTS

We are in receipt of a letter for publication in connection with a recent arrest in Charlottetown. The writer did not give his name, either for publication or in confidence and therefore the letter will not be published.

Our correspondent claims to know all the circumstances connected with the arrest and to be able to produce the names of witnesses to prove that an injustice was done. Why not give this information to those whose business it is to see that justice is administered?

Our correspondent, like too many others, is quite willing to have The Guardian or any other newspaper assume the responsibility of making a charge against officials or others whose conduct they may disapprove of while they themselves take shelter behind an assumed name or no name at all.

It is the duty of all good citizens to do their part in maintaining law and order. If a crime is committed it is the duty of those witnessing it to report it to the proper authorities. In this way only can we hope to maintain law and order. The newspapers are neither judges nor juries and have no jurisdiction over law breakers. They denounce law breaking and criminality but the law breaker and the criminal care little for denunciation so long as they escape the punishment they deserve. They will continue to escape as long as citizens are content to have others do what they call the "dirty work" of giving information.

RETURNED SOLDIERS

The complaint is frequently heard that the federal government has not done all that it should have done for the returned soldiers.

ernment did more for the returned soldiers than the government of any of the Allied countries which participated in the war. In Canada, as no doubt among our Allies, there may have been errors both of omission, and commission; and these are matters of human limitation. We believe that in the case of both our own country and the countries of our Allies the sincere desire of all governments was to give the returned soldiers every possible opportunity to re-establish themselves on as favorable a footing as possible. There were, no doubt, miscarriages, through the fault of officials and the fault of those whom it was intended to benefit, but on the whole there has been little fault to find with the government's treatment of the returned soldiers.

There is another side to the rights of returned soldiers. It is an easy matter to blame governments, an easy matter to say "the government should do it." What about our duty, the duty of us the private citizens, the business men, the captains of industry, the controllers of positions. Are we doing our duty? We need workmen; we need assistants, we need services. Do we give returned soldiers a preference? Many returned soldiers are working up a business for themselves; do we give them our patronage in preference to others? Many of them left all to follow the path of duty and came home, some of them wounded and disabled, to find their places filled by safety firsters who were coining money at home while others were sacrificing life and comfort and business in the front line trenches. Are we making the discrimination in these cases that we noisily contend the government should make in similar cases?

The story of the returned soldier is becoming an old one now. The story of the new recruit whom we hailed as a hero during the anxious days of the war, is also becoming an old one. We have almost forgotten the pledges we gave in 1914-15-16-17 that the dependents of those who volunteered to go would forever be our care, that we would see to it that they should never want, that we would re-instate them in business when they returned. Have we done it? The returned soldier will be with us for many years to come. Neglect him how we will, his story will never grow old. As long as history lasts Ypres, Neuve, Champagne, Langemark, Passchendaele, the Marne will never be forgotten and our returned soldiers passed through all of these and other hells like them. Over five hundred of our Island boys are buried there and their chums who returned have erected a modest wooden cross on Queen Square to their memory because we so far, have failed in this duty.

The returned soldier is with us; once we acclaimed him as a hero because he was willing to go; now that he has returned he is a thousand times more a hero because he went into it and came through it. He is ours still to make good our pledges to him. Some of them still need our assistance; they all have a right to all we can do for them. Let us not forget them in their social life, in their business, in their efforts to regain what they lost.

HAY HARVEST

The hay harvest has begun. A few fields in the vicinity of Charlottetown were cut and cotted last week and no doubt this week will see a good beginning made all over

Notes By The Way

The national debt of Canada has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished. It increased during the war, in round figures by 21 million dollars in 1914, by 113 million, in 1915, by 165 million, in 1916, by 264 millions, in 1917 and by 312 1/2 millions in 1918. The war ended in November of the last named year, but the increase of the National Debt went on apace. In 1919 there were added 382 1/2 millions, and in 1920 there were added 674 millions more.

In 1921 the net debt was still growing the increase in that year being 92 millions. Thus in the three years following the armistice \$1,149,000,000 was added to the National Debt, as compared with the \$877,000,000 that were added during the five years in which war fare was carried on. This was due chiefly to the great cost of demobilization, bonuses to men who were mustered out, pensions and increasing annual interest charges. Thus our debt increased during and since the war down to 31st March of last year.

Within the year ended 30th June, 1922 the net National Debt was increased by over 48 millions of dollars, or by an average of four million dollars per month, the actual increase during the month of June being \$6,794,136. These are figures that are not pleasant to reflect upon. It is true that Canada's resources are great; that the burden which it carries is cheerfully borne by a willing people as the price of their own and the world's freedom and that we are in no immediate danger of national bankruptcy if our financial affairs are prudently managed. And yet upon the utmost prudence our National safety depends.

The Toronto Globe takes a serious view of the facts above mentioned, as well it may, and goes on to say: "Based on a population of nine millions the debt is over \$288 per head, including the babies in the cradle and the citizens past the years of activity. If we were to reckon the debt at so much per head of our employed citizenship, which is believed to be slightly over two million persons, the startling fact would emerge that on the shoulders of every Canadian worker, in addition to all private, municipal and provincial indebtedness, there rests the weight of \$1,198 of National Debt."

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

From the W. S. Louson collector

IF IT CAN'T BE HELPED.

(By George Matthew Adams.)

In the first place, if it can't be helped—that ends it!

All the worrying and fretting and figuring won't help where there is an end to a thing. That is the time to start something new.

Take whatever blame there is to yourself as an exclusive possession and be glad that it doesn't have to be handed to any one else.

Then, if it can't be helped, don't take the time to explain or expound upon it.

One of the most valuable—if not the most valuable of all the gifts of Nature, is asleep. It comes so kindly and quietly to one. It sort of leans over and puts its wrap about us and tells us to have the kind of dreams that make us happy.

And it is sleep that gets robbed when you hover around things that can't be helped.

If it can't be helped—never mind!

Take up your life as it comes to you, and not as it leaves you.

In a way, we all eat from the same bowl. Life fixes a mixture that it knows will meet the demands of all. But it expects no man to profit to the disadvantage of another.

If the dish is broken, nothing can altar this circumstance. It can be mended? O yes, but it is better to throw it away and forget it or get another dish than to keep thinking about the crack that the fall gave it.

If it can't be helped—forget it!

the province.

The hay crop is far above the average and it is estimated that the yield will be at least double that of last year. All that is now needed is good weather to save the crop. This may confidently be looked for. There will doubtless be breaks but our farmers have learned how to work between showers and how to utilize the fair weather that invariably intervenes between rainy days.

British Prohibition

Lord Leverhulme, the great soap manufacturer, said a few days ago, that if Great Britain would adopt prohibition she would be able to pay the United States the money she borrowed in the war in three years. It is calculated that in the past year the drink bill of the United Kingdom was two billion dollars, which includes not only what was spent for drink but what was also paid in taxation so one can calculate for himself how long it would take for Britain to clean the slate with the United States if every dollar now spent on drink were diverted to that purpose. There may be in the British Isles a large number of people whom even this inviting prospect would not convert to prohibition, people who would rather spend a shilling for a drink than turn it over to Uncle Sam. But there are also people in the United States who regard Great Britain as a defaulting debtor, and who think it unfair and almost dishonest that she could continue to spend huge sums on drink before settling the war account.

A Dollar a Head per Week.

As estimated by Mr. P. W. Wilson, the well-known English newspaper writer, now an American correspondent of the Daily News, the drink expenditure in Great Britain and Ireland amounts to about a dollar a head per week for the entire population, or five dollars a week for the average family. Before the war there were hundreds of thousands of British workers who did not earn more than a pound a week, and, though wages have increased in almost all trades it is staggering to think that a pound a week is laid out on drink. The figures are the more shocking when one recalls that an employment is acute, and that about one worker out of six is without a job. That the great bulk of the drinking is done by people of moderate or slender means is indicated by the statistics which show that only one-fifteenth of the expenditure goes for wines which are more expensive than other liquors and are, as a rule, the beverage of the wealthy. Beer remains the national tipple.

Obstacles of Prohibition.

In discussing the obstacles which the British prohibitionists have to face, Mr. Wilson points out that strong drink was the first beverage

The interest on this indebtedness must be paid half yearly and it involves a deduction from the wage or salary of every Canadian worker of \$1.15 per week, or \$65 yearly. And down to date this burden has increased and is increasing. Clearly the burden ought to be diminished by beginning to pay off the debt as the Mother Country is doing. Over there with a debt much greater per head and much higher taxation than we have in Canada, already \$500,000,000 of the National Debt has been paid off. In Canada not a single step has yet been taken, or is proposed to be taken in that direction.

On the contrary we are told that Mr. Fielding proposes to borrow in Canada this year \$35,000,000 besides the \$100,000,000 already borrowed in New York. Although this will be devoted mainly to the repayment of maturing obligations, the net result must be a very considerable addition to our National Debt during the current year. All the Provincial Governments, Liberal and Progressive alike, have very largely increased their provincial debts during their term of office. Every one of them has proceeded along the line of ever-increasing borrowing and spending. Here in Prince Edward Island, with diminished revenues and decreasing population, the Bell government has undertaken vast projects of road improvement which are as untimely as they are costly, and are adding heavy provincial burdens to the enormous load of federal debt and taxation.

Do the people realize whether we are drifting? We greatly fear that they do not. Every government federal and provincial now in power in Canada came into power with loud profession of economy and retrenchment. Every one of them has entered upon and continued a mad riot of borrowing and expenditure. The facts are notorious, undisputed and indisputable. Never in all Canadian history was there a parallel of the lavish, and in many cases useless expenditure of recent years, apart from that involved in the war. It began with the enormous schemes of railway building during the Laurier regime. It is being continued by every provincial government in Canada. What will the end be?

ages, apart from water and wine, in the Old Country. It was established before tea, coffee, coconuts, lemonade or other light drinks were introduced. The British reformer is not faced with any such problem as was met by Kansas and many other American states that voted dry. The American states often had to consider whether they would permit a public house, to be built where no public house, or, indeed, any other kind of house existed before. The British reformer has to consider whether he will tear down or close up a public house that has existed for centuries, one perhaps, that is famed in literature.

No Corrupter of Politics.

There is another vital difference. It may have been forgotten of late years, but it is, nevertheless, the fact that the anti-saloon movement in the United States was really an anti-corrupt politics movement. If the American saloon had not mixed in politics, if it had not permitted itself to become headquarters for corrupt politicians, and almost a synonym for all that was thuggish in American government, the saloon might exist to-day. To clear up their politics, to get decent local government; Americans discovered in a thousand cases that they had first to abolish the local saloon. In Great Britain there is no analogy to this condition. In many communities the publican is the most substantial citizen. He is usually a church-goer. He is often a church warden, and, perhaps, a kind of benevolent moral censor. He is the best known, perhaps the most kindly, man in the neighborhood.

The Brewers' Policy.

Moreover, the brewing interest took no particular interest in politics until the nineties, when they began to suspect that temperance sentiment, as well as financial necessities, prompted some of the taxes upon them. Then they made a wise move. Most of them turned their businesses into joint stock companies. Instead of being a hundred or a thousand brewers, there became a million, or more than a million, holders of stock in breweries. Any move calculated to reduce their profits or impair their capital became a move that a million voters would actively combat. Mr. Wilson believes, however, that they have made the same mistake that the American liquor interests made—they declined to tread loyally in any kind of middle path. They opposed every restriction, and as their taxes increased they decreased the quality of the beer, thus making enemies among their consumers. He says that Mr. Lloyd George at heart is a prohibitionist, and would, if he had the power, do his best to curtail or abolish the drinking of liquor in England.

RUMORS ABROAD IN BERLIN

BERLIN, July 12.—Startling rumors were circulated in Berlin at noon today. A report spread fast that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg had been murdered, followed by a story that Prince Eitel Friedrich, the ex-Kaiser's second son had been slain at Potsdam. Up to a late hour, both these personalities were reported very much alive, and the rumors were evidently launched for stock exchange purposes by speculative interests committed to "bearing" the already weak and sinking paper market, which late in the afternoon was reported around 430 to the dollar.

For the first time in four days Berlin newspapers appeared, but only the Social Democratic Vorwarts, the Independent Socialist Freiheit and the Communist Rote Fahne. The city is still enduring a general strike of printers, except on the three radical papers where the printers decided tentatively to work for political reasons. The printers' strike for the first time has involved the printers of German paper money. The high speed presses of the Reichsbank have been and still are standing still with tragic consequences.

The supply of paper money is no longer equal to the current demand. Thousand mark notes, worth something more than \$2 tonight, have practically vanished from circulation and the banks are unable to supply them in cashing dollar cheques. The scarcity holds good to a slightly less extent for the next lower units, the 100-mark and 50-mark bills. If one cashes a \$100 cheque he needs a suitcase to carry away the equivalent in current 20-mark bills. Motor trucks have been backed up to leading Berlin banks and have there taken aboard full loads of paper money for one week's payroll of factories engaged in big business.

A bathing beach mosquito could starve to death in town. Ex-Senator Cole is 100 years old. He can remember when the bonus bill was first introduced.

We Will Celebrate Our 1st. Anniversary On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday

- We wish to express our gratitude to our many customers for their patronage and consideration during our first year in business and hope that the new year will bring abundant prosperity to all. For our part, we will strive as ever, to make THIS STORE continue to signify the very highest in men's and boy's wear. 20 Young Men's Suits in a very nice mixture of green tweed. Regular \$18.50. Anniversary Sale \$14.80. 10 dozen Men's White and Cream Neglige Shirts in all sizes. Special for Anniversary Sale \$1.00. 5 dozen Men's Fancy Shirts in light and dark patterns, All sizes. Special for our Anniversary Sale \$1.00. Men's Heather Socks 5 pairs for \$1.00. Men's Cotton Socks in Black and Brown. Special 5 pairs for \$1.00. Boys' Cotton Jerseys in different colors. Special 40c. Men's White Duck Overalls in all sizes. Special 99c. Hatch Way Underwear, no buttons. Special per suit \$1.35.

J. W. ROBBLEE BOYS' WEAR MEN'S WEAR 135 Great George Street

BELIEVE DIAMONDS EXIST IN ANTARCTIC. LONDON, July 12.—A despatch to the Times from Cape Town says that members of the Quest expedition believe that diamonds may exist in the Antarctic and adjacent regions. This belief is based on a discovery made on a small island near South Georgia. A large excavation was found, which the mineralogist of the Quest examined. He panned the soil and declared it was most certainly the type of alluvial which carries diamonds. Yellow quartz was also discovered. The hole found by the Quest was made by a Cape Town expedition which prospected the island for five months as the result of the report of a private prospector who produced diamonds said to have been found on the island. It is probable that a second attempt will be made to locate diamondiferous ground by a Cape Town fishery company.

During the Quest's cruise gigantic marine forests were discovered and new fishing ground located. The Antarctic waters were found to be alive with edible fish. Fish in the Antarctic were so plentiful that it was unnecessary to bait the hooks. The deepest soundings were taken about 600 miles east of the South Sandwich group, where a depth of 2,700 fathoms was registered. Approaching Tierra del Fuego the Quest ran into help (seaweed) at an unusually long distance from the shore. Soundings showed a depth of 100 fathoms, so these marine trees, whose tops were just visible above the water, exceeded the height of the tallest land trees by 150 feet. Major Carr, the expedition's flying expert, says the opportunities for aerial work in the Antarctic Zone are wonderful. Unfortunately, owing to a change of plans the baby seaplane and balloon sent to Cape Town for the Quest were never embarked. If the explorers had been able to climb to a good height and fly one hundred miles farther south they would have sighted new land. The weather conditions were very wonderful, the air being clear as crystal and the mirage remarkable. Major Carr believes there were great possibilities for aviation work in Polar regions, and he regards seaplanes as indispensable for successful exploration.

SIAMESE TWIN TREES NOT WHAT HE MEANT. TORONTO July 12.—What may be called the Siamese twins of the tree world is found on an island formed by two branches of the Mississippi river, at Rock Island, Ill. The island, occupied by an arsenal of the United States government, embraces some 200 acres of luxuriant forest, comprising many varieties of trees, and almost in the centre of it is the twin tree, and oak and an elm, which, having in a hurry, grown close together many years ago, appear to be merged into a single bole to a height of five or six feet. At this height the trunks are entirely separate, each bearing its own peculiar bark for maturation and foliage. The twin has been estimated to be a hundred years old, but is still of vigorous growth.

JOHNSTON AND WARD Members: Montreal Stock Exchange—Toronto Stock Exchange 171 St. James St., Montreal 110 St. John St., Toronto Direct Wire Connections St. John's, Nfld.

New White Shoes at GOFF'S For Ladies' Canvass Flapper Pumps \$3.00 and \$3.25. Canvass Sally Sandals in button and buckle straps, enamel or covered heels, \$3.00 to \$3.40. Canvass Oxfords, \$1.00, \$1.50. Excellent values at \$1.80, \$2.70 and \$2.95. Canvass Oxfords, patent trimmed \$3.85. Canvass Boots, \$1.00 and \$1.98. Infants White Kid Boots 80c and \$1.00. Infants White Slippers 25c. Misses White Canvass Slippers with elk soles \$1.00. Children's White Elk Sandals \$1.00. Men's White Canvass Oxfords at lowest prices. POLISHES White polishes for canvass and all kinds of leathers. Stazon, Bagoff, White-O, Fu-Ji, stay White Etc. Etc. U. N. O. Tint Tablets for all kinds of colored suede. U. N. O. La Belle for White Kid. Heel Enamels, Liquid Dressings, Viscol, Dubbins, Etc. HEADQUARTERS FOR HOLEPROOF HOSE GOFF BROS., LTD