

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1918

THE YOUTH'S PRIVILEGES

The youth of today are privileged as probably no generation has ever been privileged in the history of the world. They have seen the beginning and shall see the end of one of the world's greatest autocracies swept from its throne by a democracy that had borne its burden for centuries and had finally revolted; they have seen that same democracy yield to the madness of unbridled liberty and they shall see that madness resolve itself into national sanity. They are now watching the downfall of a nation cursed with militarism and pride and selfishness and greed and they shall see it also scourged into submission and national sanity. Great as these are, they have seen even greater; they have seen their peaceful country fly to arms; they have seen nine tenths of the civilized world rise almost in a body to stamp out a wrong that threatened civilization; they have seen their brothers, fathers, neighbors freely

offer their lives for a cause, and they know the cause, the cause of righteousness and of liberty, liberty not for themselves alone but for mankind and the future of mankind. And they have seen and known the cost and the sorrow, many of them in their homes but all of them in homes in whose sorrow they shared. They have seen the world of their histories and their geographical convulsions in the throes of a world shaking war and they shall see a readjustment of dynasties and of geographical boundaries. They are witnessing today the beginnings of a new volume of world history and one of the privileges of their maturer years will be to recall these and to study their evolution into the history that shall be written. These events as they are passing should be strongly impressed upon the young, for it will be their privilege to see them woven into history, woven into the history of the greater Canada that shall be.

the claims of the guilty nation to be paid interest on money supplied for the purposes of those crimes may be justly postponed to the compensation of the victims. The doctrines of international law afford abundant warrant and precedent for both these standpoints. Finally, the Attorney-General declares, the assumption that the Central Powers will be represented at a peace conference in the sense that the Allies are represented would seem to require very considerable qualification. The Central Powers, he suggests, should be present in the later stages to hear, but not to contribute to the decisions of the Allies.

NOTES

American casualties are nearing the 50,000 mark. American troops are being landed in France at the rate of a quarter of a million a month.

Hindenburg is said to have resigned, which is about the only thing he can do without Foch's permission.



Consider what you would do if you suddenly found your income reduced a certain amount. How would you save if you were compelled to save?

A GOOD PEACE WANTED

"The man in the street" in English-speaking countries is pulled two ways by his feelings about the war. On the one hand, he has an intense conviction of the horribly senseless and tragic folly of war, and a proportionate desire to see it ended. On the other hand, he has an equally intense conviction of the guilt of Germany in the origin and conduct of this war and a proportionate desire to punish the huge crime and check any recurrence. The former feeling leads him to receive with welcome at first thought any move which seems to promise early peace; the latter feeling compels him later to realize that no peace can be a good peace which after this awful four years' welter of war and foulness may merely bring back international

conditions to where they were before August 1914, and which is to be discussed with German militarism and with a German Army still in being. There must be no misconception left in Germany as to who has won the war, no power left in Germany to soon resume the war, and no agreement made with Germany dependent upon the good faith of the junker caste which forced the war upon the world. Otherwise, we would be breaking faith with our dead. Millions of our men have had their blood shed by the Huns, and the lives of many women and little children have gone too. No stop can be tolerated now which would have any doubt as to the nature of the verdict which we demand upon all that has been done.

OUR MEAT AND DAIRY EXPORTS

In the last year, Canada sold to Britain about \$90,000,000 worth of bacon and ham, frozen beef, butter, cheese, etc. This is a comparatively small part of our food exports, but it represents an increase, over peace-time exports, of hundreds per cent. The stimulation caused by this export demand has led to important increases in our live stock. Between 1915 and the end of 1917 our milk cows increased 540,000, other cattle 1,350,000 sheep 330,000 and pigs 508,000. The high prices obtained by producers for all meat and dairy products have spread over the whole field. Our exports of them do not represent perhaps more than 10 or 12 per cent of the country's production, yet the influence of the export demand brought up domestic prices. Indeed, in 1917, when we exported 225,000,000 pounds of pork, bacon, hams, etc., it was found profitable by Canadian

packers to import about 90,000,000 pounds from the United States, so much better was the price obtainable for export shipment. The dairymen and cattle, sheep and pig raisers are profiting handsomely out of the situation, and if the overseas meat shortage continues after the war, as is likely, they will have a further period of great prosperity. The consumers at home, who buy the great bulk of the meat and dairy production, are really paying most of the added war profits, but when larger food production is so much needed, there cannot be so much complaint about high prices. The producers should realize, however, that other meat-producing countries will not be slow to reach out for the British market as soon as ships are available, and they should make ready for the new era of close competition for export meat markets.

VICTORY LOAN NEEDED

In a telegram received on Saturday Sir Thos. White, Minister of Finance who is at present in the West said: "Victory Loan will be required to full extent even if peace should come within a few weeks or months, as Allied nations will be on a war basis for a

long time and it will take Canada a year or more to demobilize, also credits will still have to be given to Imperial Government." So everyone will be prepared to invest their name in a gilt edge security at a higher rate of interest than will be possible after peace has been declared.

PUNISHING THE KAISER

Of course the first thing to do with the Kaiser and his accomplices before handing them out their punishment is, as in the matter of making hare soup, to catch them. In the meantime there is a good deal of speculation as to what shall be done to these higher ups. In view of the controversy on the subject and pending the necessary capture it is interesting to note an opinion expressed by Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General of England. In a preface to a new edition of his book on international law, after dealing with Germany's defiance of all international law, he writes, it may be answered that

says the future of civilization requires that the authority of public law must be reasserted with a punishment so memorable, because so dreadful, that the offenses will not be repeated. For the correction of specific infamies, he adds, international law does not exclude the castigation of guilty individuals, however highly placed. Material injuries may be made good by the payment of a pecuniary indemnity and, if it be objected that an impoverished nation has no money with which to make good the consequences of its hecrimes, it may be answered that

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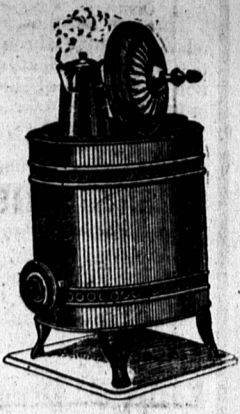
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TREATMENT FOR "FLU"

Sir, Won't you please print in your paper directions for preventing influenza and also for the patient to treat himself if he should be attacked. Tell him just what to have on hand and how to use it, as doctors are so scarce and so many of them ill a great many cannot have medical care until too late. This might do a great deal toward stopping the great fear of it.

HOW TO PREVENT IT

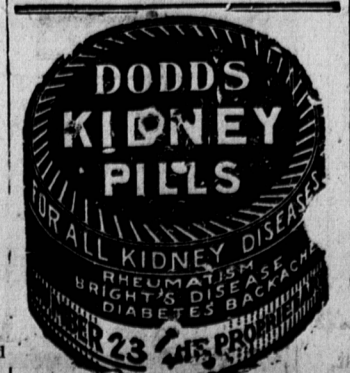
As it is such an old disease, doctors have naturally learned a great deal about its prevention and treatment. The first principle of prevention is to keep away from those infected, and the second, to build up the germ resisting parts of the body by eating nourishing foods, dressing comfortably, getting lots of sleep, and living in the open air and in bright, well-ventilated rooms as much as possible. The mouth, throat and nose should be systematically and frequently disinfected by antiseptic inhalations, sprays and washes. Such preparations as chloroxone and Isterine are well adapted for this purpose.

WHAT TO EAT

The dietetic rules which apply to any fever apply equally to influenza. Liquid foods at first, solids a little later on in a gradually ascending scale from lightly boiled fresh eggs to chicken, roast joints, etc. Water, cold or hot, may be sipped or "egg water" may be given. This excellent dish is prepared by blending with a pint of cold water, the whipped whites of from 2 to 4 eggs, flavoured with salt or cinnamon. These are animal broths may be given. There are many cases in which even the lightest foods are spurned with loathing and common sense must be used in selecting just to the particular case in hand.

HOW TO TREAT IT

When a person is struck by influenza only one course lies open. That is to take to bed with the least possible delay, and call a doctor. Rest, warmth and quiet are three sovereign remedies of the primary disease, and the best preventive of its more deadly complication of which pneumonia is the most frequent. While there is no specific for influenza, yet there are many drugs which play a useful part in relieving it, such as quinine, aspirin and heat medicines to be prescribed by the physician in charge.



in Europe an experiment was tried in which the men of one squadron of a regiment of cavalry were each given 7 1/2 grains of quinine in 1/2 ounce of whiskey daily for 22 days whilst those of the other squadrons were given none. The latter squadrons had 22 to 44 cases each of influenza, whilst the squadron treated with quinine developed only 4 cases. Inhalations of oil of eucalyptus, thymol, oil of mountain pine and the like are also valuable as preventives.

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PUBLIC NOTICE RE PROHIBITION ACT

Under and by virtue of the Powers vested in the Prohibition Commission, any Physician living more than five miles from a Vendor may on application to the Secretary of the Commission be appointed a vendor during the pleasure of the commission. Clergyman in charge of a congregation shall for the time being be permitted to issue prescriptions on vendors for the use of liquors for their parishioners, and in sections not already provided for temporary vendors will, on their recommendation be appointed. These regulations are to meet emergencies arising from the present epidemic and shall be in force during the pleasure of the commission only.

HENRY SMITH, Secretary of the Prohibition Commission. Dated at Charlottetown, this 17th day of October, 1918. 1957-10-18 m 1 wk.

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