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SERIOUS RIOTING IN CITY OF GLASGOW

Clash Between Police and Strikers Results in Injuries to a Number of Officers and Civilians. Riot Act Read, Military Called Out.

(Special to the Guardian)
GLASGOW, Feb. 1.—Further particulars relative to the labor riot in Glasgow show a serious crisis has arisen necessitating the military taking control of the city. Rioting developed with great suddenness on Friday when the Lord Provost refused to accede to the appeal of the strike leaders to withdraw the police and to leave the city in control of the strike committee. The last straw was reached when a soldier boarded one of the tram cars and defied the strikers to touch the vehicle. The police then charged the rioters using their batons freely, the strikers retaliating with bottles and other missiles. County Court Judge, Sheriff McKenzie, Chief Constable Stevenson, Deputy Chief Constable

Rennie and several policemen were badly injured. The strike leaders, William Gallagher and David Kirkwood were arrested and as the rioting continued the Riot Act was read. The two strike leaders were permitted to advise the crowd to disperse and this was done but before 24 tram cars were wrecked and other serious damage done. The strikers have taken possession of the electrical department of the city and threaten to shut off the power for lighting and industrial purposes.

GLASGOW, Feb. 2.—Thousands of troops have arrived here and sentries with fixed bayonets are stationed at strategic points about the city. Everything is quiet today.

CANADA MAY HAVE TO PAY FARMERS \$50,000,000

They Were Guaranteed \$2.24 a Bushel for Wheat of Last Season's Crop But Australia is Selling it at \$1.18—High Cost of Living to Come Down.

(Special to the Guardian)
OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—Canada may have to foot a bill for \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 to meet the difference between what the farmers have received under the government guaranteed price of \$2.24 per bushel on last season's crop and what the wheat will actually be sold for to the British government. At the beginning of this year, according to governmental estimates, there were about 63,000,000 bushels of wheat for export in storage in Canada in terminal or interior elevators or loaded on grain vessels or still in farmers' hands. The wheat in storage was purchased from the farmers at the government guaranteed price and financed by the grain companies under arrangements with the banks on the understanding that the export company, the British government's purchasing agents in Canada, would take it all over at the war-time figure agreed upon, but owing to the piling up of surplus food stocks across the Atlantic and the cessation of war, the abnormal demand from overseas has suddenly stopped.

The export company has ceased purchasing and the demand for other foodstuffs, such as bacon, butter, meats, etc., has also stopped, pending the working off of the present surplus overseas.

Australian wheat is now selling at \$1.18 per bushel, and the world price promises to get speedily back to pre-war conditions. Under the circumstances it would look as if the exportable surplus still left in Canada could only be sold to Britain at a price considerably lower than \$2.24 per bushel. The government, however, is bound to see that present holders get the guaranteed price and will consequently have to make good the difference between what the wheat was bought for and what it is eventually sold for. This difference may amount to perhaps seventy cents per bushel, or about \$45,000,000 on the total amount still remaining in Canada. The

general taxpayer consequently may have to pay that much "bonus" to the farmers, which fact might prove one argument against yielding just at present to the farmers' demands for a big cut in the customs revenue.

In connection with a similar temporary stopping of exports on foodstuffs other than wheat and flour, the cost of living officials here who have been collecting data as to stocks on hand are of the opinion that there should be a general reduction in the near future in the cost of staple foodstuffs, especially meats.

On Jan. 1 last there was in storage in Canada 12,000,000 pounds, purchased at an average price of forty-six cents per pound. This was an increase of seven per cent. over Jan. 1, 1917. The amount of pork on hand was 3,800,000 pounds, costing from twenty-four to twenty-eight cents per pound. The amount was four per cent. more than in store a year before. Beef in store totalled 67,000,000 pounds, costing seventeen cents per pound, an increase of twenty per cent. in quantity over 1917. Eggs held in cold storage totalled 4,000,000 dozen, costing forty-six cents per dozen, a decrease of three per cent. Generally speaking food stocks on hand are above normal, while export demand has suddenly stopped. Hence the belief that prices to the consumer must drop and keep down until at least the export demand revives.

Admiral Jellicoe Starts on World Tour

(Special to the Guardian)

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Admiral Jellicoe will start on his tour in connection with an Empire naval scheme about February 20. He will go first to India thence to Australia and later to New Zealand, South Africa and Canada.

In the Churches Yesterday

At St. James' Church yesterday morning and at the Baptist Church last evening the pulpit was occupied by Rev. H. E. Stillwell who is in Charlottetown in connection with the Missionary Institute. His subject was "India—the war—and God." From an experience of fifteen years as missionary and teacher in India, the speaker drew vivid sketches illustrating the people—their characteristics—their attitude of loyalty to the Empire and their response to missionary effort.

Mr. Stillwell is a speaker who is interesting all the way through his addresses and all who had the privilege of hearing him were deeply

(Continued on page five.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS A UNIVERSAL BALM

Principles Underlying League of Nations Will Do More Than Settle Ownership of German Colonies. Good Progress Made by Conference on General Questions.

(Special to the Guardian)

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The more the main problems of the peace conference are scrutinized the more clearly does it appear that the adoption by the conference of a League of Nations more than outweighs its slowness in reaching its decisions in other directions. Questions approached in the light of a league are assuming an importance of their own. By calling in principles of a league the conference is doing more than producing what it is to be hoped will be a tolerable settlement of the ownership of the German colonies. If by next week a formula has been found for the league and if the colonial question can really be settled in principle together with the problem of reparation by Germany there will be good ground for the exception that the committee upon which the work will more and more devolve will be able to make speedy progress. It is to be hoped that last week's outbursts by the small countries over the way in which the league was railroaded into the programme without their being consulted, and the present controversy with some of the British Dominions and to a certain extent with Japan over the former German overseas possessions, will have had its effect and that henceforth a real effort will be made so that none of their colleagues is left undemocratically in the cold. If that is done there is no real reason why with a League of Nations as the key piece the peace puzzle should not in the next few weeks fall into place more quickly than the volume of criticism against the management of the conference to which Paris has been treated would allow us to hope.

The attitude of the British Imperial Government seems to have been one of ready acquiescence to the application of a mandatory system for the British Crown colonies and a keen examination of such a method when it applies to territories interesting to the Dominions. The Dominions naturally have a sentiment of "Amour Propre" on these questions they are right in regarding themselves as somewhat isolated outposts of the Empire having special dangers to guard against and special problems to consider. It cannot be said that the tendency of the British war Cabinet to agree to a mandatory system, if the proper formula of a mandate can be devised has the wholehearted approval of the Empire's delegates but it is nevertheless felt that there is exaggerated talk about the British Empire being in danger.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN INVITED TO SUPERVISE BRITISH DELEGATION.

PARIS, FEB. 2.—When the allied governments determined to invite all

the de facto governments in Russia to cease hostilities and to join in a conference at Prince's Island, Lloyd George requested Sir Robert Borden to undertake the duties of chief of the delegation representing the British Empire. This invitation was extended to Sir Robert Borden in view of the fact that he had taken a prominent part in endeavoring to reach a solution of the very serious problems which are presented by the existing conditions in Russia. In view of Canada's claim to be represented as an autonomous nation at the peace conference and having regard to recognition of that claim, Sir Robert Borden felt that he could not reasonably decline this duty which he accordingly accepted although with some reluctance as he realized that it might postpone his return to Canada beyond the period which he anticipated. It now seems doubtful whether the conference will take place in view of the declared attitude of several of the governments which are still carrying on war with each other in Russia.

NO DETAILS RE GERMAN COLONIES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—No official statement of the details of the compromise plan for the government of the former German Colonies by mandatories has been made but it is understood that the use of the word Colonies in official statements does not limit the scope of the plan to former German territory. It may also apply to such territories as Mesopotamia, Armenia and Palestine. Chinese and Japanese claims to Tsing-Tao will be left for adjustment at the league of nations and it is also believed that the same order will prevail as in Dalmatia and Albania are at odds.

ARMISTICE TERMS MAY BE EXTENDED TO PEACE TERMS.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Preliminary peace terms will probably be presented to Germany along the conditions for a further renewal of the armistice this month if present plans are not changed. Recognizing the need for a return of the world to a normal peace time basis the Nations' Associated Agency in Germany are considering making a start toward the actual peace treaty by inserting some of the elementary terms into the conditions which will be submitted to the German armistice commission on Feb. 17. Some of those who have been closely studying the situation believe that the armistice itself might well be developed into a peace treaty just as they think a society of nations might be developed out of the deliberations of the peace conference. President Wilson is known to have entertained this view.

MORE CANADIANS ARRIVE IN ST. JOHN

A Number of Charlottetown Men Included in List and Expected Tonight.

(Special to the Guardian)

ST. JOHN, Feb. 2.—The S. S. Grandian docked at St. John at 2.30 Sunday with 1554 passengers, mostly returning fighting men. Among the civilian passengers is Mr. James Paton, A. L. A., Charlottetown, returning on his 94th Atlantic voyage after visiting his son, Lieut. Rowland Paton, M. C., 26th Battalion. The fighting men include Flight Commander Lieut. Harry Whitlock, one of the first six Charlottetown cadets, Grover Carter, Charlottetown, and Ptes. Patrick Burke, Charlottetown; Lawrence Freeman, Charlottetown; A. J. Horton, Charlottetown; E. Henderson, Charlottetown; and P. Young, Charlottetown. These men stopped over night in St. John and leave Monday morning en route home. Mr. Jas. Paton of the P. E. Island party endeavored to secure a private car to the Cape and from there would secure a special boat so the boys could arrive home by Sunday night but the arrangement could not be carried out owing to local difficulties and the delay in debarkation.

50,000 Canadians Already Repatriated

(Special to the Guardian)

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—In the two months which have elapsed since the movement of Canadian troops and their dependents from overseas to Canada began a total of approximately 50,000 soldiers and civilians have been brought to this country.

Airplanes to Carry Food to Belgium Great War Veterans Meeting

(Special to the Guardian)

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Government has allotted a squadron of military airplanes to convey foods to Belgium for the relief of the population. The service which is to be daily will begin immediately between Folkestone and Ghent.

U.S. Secretary of Navy Wants Big Navy

(Special to the Guardian)

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the navy, is busily urging upon congress a great expansion of the navy. At his suggestion the annual appropriation bill carrying \$750,000,000 was today approved by the house naval committee at Washington. In addition to ten battleships to cost not more than \$21,000,000 each the program as adopted provides for ten scout cruisers to cost up to \$4,000,000 each.

Bolshevist Leader Hanged in Roumania

(Special to the Guardian)

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—Doctor Bernann, head of the Bolshevists mission, deported from Budapest, is reported to have been hanged upon reaching the Roumanian frontier. Dr. Bernann was a prominent Bolshevist and leader of the Bolshevist agitation in Hungary.

best three in five to finish at the fifth heat.

The Driving Club will expect the co-operation of all merchants and all who wish to boom the city. It is expected that the merchants will put on special sales for the mornings of these days and that one of the biggest gatherings of spectators in the history of ice races will be on hand. On Thursday morning it is proposed to hold a meeting of the Secretaries of the various tracks to arrange a circuit for the coming summer.

POSSIBILITIES OF P.E.I. AERIAL TRANSPORT CO.

Incorporation of Company With Head Office in Charlottetown Elicits Much Interest in Ottawa. Purposes of Company Detailed.

(Special to the Guardian)

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—In connection with the incorporation of the Prince Edward Island Aerial Transport Co., Ltd., with a capital stock of \$250,000 divided into 25,000 shares of \$10 each with the chief place of business in Charlottetown, it is chiefly interesting to note the wide range possibilities in the use of aircraft and the development of industry as foreseen by those applying for letters patent.

The Company is started "to carry on the business of dealers in manufacturers, letters, printers, repairers, stores and warehouses of airplanes, balloons, airships and flying machines of all kinds whether for commercial, military, naval, scientific or

other purposes etc." It has been granted also the power to establish airbases, depots, sheds or stations for the storage or reception of airplanes, balloons, airships and flying machines and to use and conduct experiments in connection with and to promote race meetings, speed and trial tests for aeronautical and other exhibitions of airplanes, balloons, airships, flying machines and motors." The powers are given to establish and maintain lines or regular services of aircraft of all kinds and carry on the business of carriers of passengers and goods by air and to operate in association with existing land and water agencies to carry mails and interchange passengers and goods.

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY OF CITY OF LILLE

A Year Ago German Taskmasters Supervised Cleaning of Streets by Frenchmen. Today Germans are Sweeping and Frenchmen Doing the Ordering.

(Special to the Guardian)

LILLE, Feb. 1.—A year ago today the German Governor Von Gravenitz published a true Prussia edict requiring the town to clear its streets of snow, "at the double" and promising fines and other punishment for everybody if it was not done to his satisfaction.

This year it was the Germans who were sweeping the streets of Lille, German soldiers who are prisoners of war wielding the broom and scraper under the eyes of French police with bayonets fixed. Unfortunately Von Gravenitz is not here to see and share.

Miss Hazel Sterns Resigns Position

It will be learned with general regret that Miss Hazel Sterns, Supervisor of Women's Institutes, has tendered her resignation and leaves shortly for Montreal where she has accepted a position as Household Science teacher in the Chalmers Settlement. Miss Sterns had previously occupied this position for some two years but owing to ill health was obliged to give it up and return home. Four years ago she accepted the position as Assistant Supervisor of Women's Institutes in this province and was later promoted to chief. During her incumbency she was instrumental in organizing many institutes throughout the province and in doing very much to assist the women of the province in their various organizations. She also planned and equipped the Household Science Kitchen in Charlottetown for the public schools of this city, and in short has been a prime mover in everything tending to the advancement of education generally and especially of Household Science. Her appointment to her former position in the Chalmers House Settlement, Montreal, at a much higher salary than that received here and with greater responsibilities is a well merited compliment although a regrettable loss to Prince Edward Island.

Her associates in the agricultural Department on Friday waited upon Miss Sterns and presented her with a valuable sterling silver suitcase as a memento in token of their esteem and their regret at her departure.

The Guardian unites with Miss Sterns' many friends in wishing her the best of luck in her new position. Miss Della Saunders, Assistant Supervisor of Institutes, has been appointed to the position made vacant by Miss Sterns' resignation.

THE WEATHER TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—Colder. The tide will be high this afternoon at 12.54 and tomorrow at 1.28. It will be high tomorrow morning at 12.49 and Wednesday at 1.35. New moon Friday January 31st. First quarter moon Friday Feb. 7th.

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