

# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1887). \$4.00 per year (delivered) in advance. \$3.00 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada; and \$3.50 for U. S. A.

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Editor and Publisher, Associate Editor.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1919.

## VICTORY LOAN STARTS TODAY.

To day at nine o'clock the third Victory Loan will be launched and our people will be asked to invest. Already this province is drawing interest on over five million dollars invested in the two previous loans and it is expected that as a result of the present drive the interest on at least two millions more will be added to the stream of cash flowing in from this source. This income, approximately thirty-eight thousand dollars coming into the province from an investment whose safety is as firm as the foundation of the Dominion of Canada, will be a large yearly harvest to reap and will do much to enrich the province.

This, although the selfish side of the case, cannot be either ignored or overlooked. The man and woman who has their money invested in Victory Bonds not only has a remunerative investment for themselves but is helping to build up the business of the country. From the national viewpoint the success of the loan is vital, because upon this alone depends Canada's ability to continue credits to Great Britain and the Allies so that they may buy the exportable surplus of our foodstuff. This trade is absolutely essential to the continuance of our prosperity and Europe cannot pay cash for everything she buys. Great Britain and our Allies are eager to buy heavily of Canadian wheat, foodstuffs, timber and manufactures, if Canada will only give them credit and if Canada does not other countries will.

Through the Victory Loan Canada purposes to make further advances to Great Britain and our Allies to ensure the continued purchase in Canada of Canadian products.

Besides securing the European trade there is the work of reconstruction at home to be followed up. For this cash will be required for shipbuilding, railway construction, settling the soldiers on the land, providing them with technical education and making such other provision as may be required to ensure the continued prosperity of the country.

The process of readjustment will be simplified by relieving the banks from carrying a large part of Canada's obligations and aiding them in lending funds for current business needs. Business readjustment will proceed more rapidly if there is a very wide distribution of the bonds. The banks should not be required to take the bulk of the issues as this would limit their ability to extend credits and restrict the undertaking of new business enterprises.

It is hoped therefore that the small investors especially will take advantage of this opportunity to set their money to work both for themselves and the country.

## POTATO CROP AND MARKET

While there are complaints of a short yield in some sections there are also reports of exceptionally large crops in other sections so that on the whole the potato crop this year may be presumed to be an average one.

Reports regarding rot in this year's crop are also varied and there is no reason to anticipate that there shall be any more trouble than usual from this source. We may therefore anticipate that the potato export this year will be an average one.

Regarding prices the outlook is good, and there is every prospect that present prices will at least be maintained if not exceeded. The price at present is 75 to 80 cents in Charlottetown and there is no present indication of a change.

Regarding freedom from disease the same story is told that has been told year after year. Where potatoes have been carefully sprayed during growth there is practically no disease; where this has been neglected there is considerable rot. This lesson has not yet been thoroughly learned by our farmers. An ounce of prevention has always proved more effectual than a pound of cure. In the case of potatoes, prevention is the only remedy—because there is no cure. Once rot has developed it is there not only to stay but to spread and the only hope is to prevent it. It has been demonstrated over and over again that prevention is possible. Mr. J. A. Clark, Superintendent of the Experimental Station informs us that there has been practically no rot in the potato crop on the farm due entirely to the fact that during growth they were carefully and systematically sprayed.

The question of seed potatoes is a most important one. Reference was made in previous issues to the eighty acre plot of seed potatoes grown by Mr. McIvor at Emerald. All of this immense crop is being sold for seed and no doubt at a much higher figure than can be got for potatoes for ordinary use. This lesson also has yet to be learned by many of our farmers. We have one of the best suited places in the world for the growing of seed potatoes for which there is an unfailing market in practically every other province in Canada as well as in the potato growing states to the south. These places must import their seed from more northerly climates and we are in position to supply the demand. Here again is shown the need of a Potato Growers Association, and here again we are too late for this season. Shall we know better and do better next season?

## ROUND WORLD DERBY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Arrangements for airplane landing places in the West and especially in the Rocky Mountains for the aviators who will participate in the proposed aerial round-the-world derby have been completed by the commission as appointed by the Aero Club of America.

## PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Supreme Council today refused to grant the request of the German Government that German fishing boats, trawlers and coasting vessels be exempted from the measures of surveillance taken by the Allied fleets in the Baltic.

## HINTS FOR The Motorist

BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

### LOOKING AFTER THE SPARE TIRES

A Carried Tire May Age To Uselessness Without Ever Touching The Ground.

Here are a few questions that the average motorist may properly ask concerning the alleged "ready flated" spare—or spares—which he is giving a free ride on his car. Is it really inflated or does it just look so and feel that way when you pinch it? Did you try the pressure on it the last time you tested your regular tires? Remember that air leaks out of unused as it does out of used tires and that it is a disappointment to put on a "squashy" spare, especially when your pump is at home or "out of kilter." Is your spare properly held in the carrier so that it does not chafe? Tires loosely secured have been known to wear the motion of the car. Is your spare secured against theft by an effective lock? Automobile crooks have a decided penchant for nice looking tires as there is a fine demand for them at the attractive prices they can afford to sell them for. You are not carrying an unnecessarily large investment in spares, are you? Remember that tires deteriorate by age and exposure to the elements and that protracted service as a spare, cuts down its actual service mileage immensely. It is worth considering; thus a pretty poor shoe will bring one home satisfactorily and the loss of it by aging or theft is not the serious matter that it is with the first-class new one. In city driving with a tire repair shop every few blocks, it does not pay to carry a spare equipment that represents much outlay of money.

### AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT ON IN EARLIEST

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The flight of 11,500 miles, from London to Australia, begun yesterday morning by Captain G. C. Meade, constitutes the most vigorous test of physical and mechanical endurance ever attempted. The last lap of the course, from Bandong Java to Port Darwin north Australia, coming after ten thousand miles of flying, is comparable in severity with the flight across the Atlantic.

Every possible assistance has been given by the Air Ministry towards lessening the risks to the competitors. It has been arranged to supply fuel wherever possible at landing places, along with the survey of various routes, between Calcutta and Australia. Many investigations in meteorology, navigation wireless and cable communication were carried out as factors essential to the success of the undertaking.

The first part of the flight passes over France, Italy and Malta to the north coast of Africa, then to Aboukir, Egypt. The route then follows the one explored by General Salmond last year, by way of Damascus, Baghdad, Persia and Baluchistan to Karachi. Landing grounds are available and generally good and landing on the desert is practicable in an emergency. At Calcutta the aviators will be able to land in the race course, but after leaving there they will have to make their own arrangements for fuel and spare parts. There is one landing ground at Akyah, 280 miles from Calcutta, and another about 500 miles further on, at Rangoon. Then comes a long stretch of 1300 miles to Singapore and from there the fliers must jump to Bandong. Between that point and Darwin the fliers must cross 500 miles of sea.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

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\* Daily Selections for \*  
\* Guardian Readers \*  
\* furnished by W. S. Louison \*  
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### WHAT FAITH WILL DO FOR YOU

You will not be transformed into a perfect being all at once, because sudden changes are contrary to nature's law. With most of us faults are so imbedded into our characters that it will take a long, hard pull to get them out. It is not easy to reform the habit of a lifetime, but have you ever found any worth-while thing that is easy to have not. Try taking five minutes a day for character-building. Take it at the same time each day, if possible, and be sure to go where you can be alone. Where does not matter at all—up in the attic or down behind the woodpile—anywhere, if you can only be quiet. Try to leave behind, for this little time, all your cares and anxieties. Try to take with you your faith in Almighty God, and faith in yourself, the child of God. That means you, not just as much as the greatest man in the land. Infinite love sees more in humanity than the most optimistic humanist ever saw. Are these qualities not in us? Of course they are! We never see people as they are until we love them. God sees in us what our best friends fail to see; nobilities, sanctities, capacities, but which we ourselves have never dreamed. Jesus renamed Peter "a rock" while he was yet soft as putty. But he was not putty; he was clay, and in the furious fires of trial he became like rock.

To every one of us who is a great way off from the Father, God sends the Elder Brother to hasten our steps lest the nightfall finds us exiles from his heart and house.

## Lord Harcourt Again at the News

His American mother-in-law having left him \$250,000, Lord Harcourt appears again in the news of the day, and forms a subject for a resume of his career by T. P. O'Connor, the witty Irish politician and journalist. As Colonial Secretary under Mr. Asquith, the then Hon. Mr. Harcourt came into immediate touch with members of the Canadian Government on many occasions, and deeply impressed them with his unusual ability. Later on he was raised to the peerage, and resigned his post, being regarded as extremely hostile to Lloyd George, and intensely loyal, like Reginald McKenna, to his old leader. Since then he has taken no active part in politics, chiefly on account of ill-health. It is reported that the rest has done him a world of good, and that when the time comes for the Lloyd George Government to pass away, which is inevitable, and which one would gather from Mr. O'Connor is highly desirable, Lord Harcourt is likely again to resume office. Even that has been picked out for him, and he is asked for the Foreign Office. His admirers believe that but for the disability of belonging to the Upper House, he might even become the Prime Minister. There is, of course, no law that debars one of the Lords from premiership, but T. P. O'Connor believes that in the future the chiefs of Government will be recruited from the Commons. He is probably near, correct in this assumption than in the assumption that the successor of Lloyd George will be one of the Asquith Camp.

### Son of Famous Statesman

Lord Harcourt has had an interesting career, even if there remain a few more important chapters to write in it. The relationship between himself and his famous father, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, was peculiarly intimate, and for many years he was his father's chief assistant and companion. He shared with Sir William the latter's black disappointment when, after Gladstone's retirement, he did not secure the Premiership, but was set to one side. As a result, as Mr. O'Connor says, of a conspiracy in favor of Lord Rosebery. Though he became Chancellor of the Exchequer he never forgave his father, and it is an open secret that when on a snap division the Rosebery Government was defeated, Sir William was pleased much of his time to prosecuting his feud against Rosebery and eventually had the satisfaction of seeing him disappear from public life. His enjoyment of the episode was shared by his son, "Lulu," and it is said that he fiercely had taken his father's part in the quarrel. Lord Rosebery once remarked that "wherever he went he found the trail of that serpent, young Harcourt."

### Fortune's Wheel Turned

In Lord Harcourt's earlier days he and his father, though belonging to one of the oldest families in England, being, in fact, descendants of the Plantagenets, were by no means in easy circumstances. Sir William was a younger son had to be self-supporting, and until the care of office absorbed him he had been able to earn a huge income as a barrister. Out of this he built a costly home which was by no means easy to keep up when he became immersed in politics. However, he married a daughter of the American historian, Motley, who brought him a considerable fortune, and some time afterwards was made the heir of his nephew, Aubrey Harcourt, who had inherited the family estates, and who died tragically at Monte Carlo. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he had framed the Act by which the Government took a huge slice in death duties, and at the time that he would ever be personally affected by it. Yet he had to pay heavily when he inherited from his nephew, and his son, "Lulu," had also to "come through" in handsome style when he inherited from his father. By this time, however, he was largely independent, since he had married a niece of the late J. P. Morgan.

### Helped Beautify London

Had he chosen to enter the House of Commons when a mere by he could have done so, but he thought that he could further his father's career better from outside the House. Thus, when the time came for him to contest a riding and eventually he elected a member, he was only nominally new to parliamentary life, knowing already most of the Commoners and Lords and having a thorough knowledge of the workings of the political machine. He entered the House at the age of forty and had the unique experience of making his maiden speech not as a private member but as a minister. It is true that his office was a subordinate one, he being a commissioner of works, but he showed when administering it that

it had been considered unimportant largely because the incumbents had been unimportant. The result showed in the great improvement in the public buildings under his control. Old buildings were harmoniously restored, new buildings were models of grace and utility. As Mr. O'Connor says, London, is today more beautiful because "Lulu" Harcourt was once commissioner of works.

### Hates Lloyd George

His next step was to the Colonial Office. When the war broke out his health was delicate, but he labored for sixteen hours a day, and the smooth working of the measures taken in co-operation by the overseas dominions and colonies with the Mother Country was no small tribute to the efficiency of his work. His health, broke down in consequence of his great labors, and Mr. O'Connor remarks that his wife had to fight his election for him. When Mr. Asquith was ousted and Lloyd George became Premier, Harcourt refused longer to hold office, and indeed it is not known whether he had the option. He accepted a peerage and retired ventfully. He and the Premier are considered enemies, and one can well understand that apart from Lord Harcourt's loyalty to Asquith, he and the dynamic and somewhat upstart little Welshman would be naturally inimical. It is not unlikely that but for his feud he might have been appointed British Ambassador to Washington, although his staunch admirers would hardly claim that he would have been a better choice than Viscount Grey.

## The Patriotic Appeal

The economic argument for the purchase of Victory Bonds is without a law. The possession of Government securities is a financial defence to every household. The soundness of the "paper," guaranteed, as it is, by all the resources of Canada cannot be denied. The yield of interest, obtainable without trouble or even inconvenience at any Branch Bank is attractive.

But if the economic reasons for subscribing were the only ones advanced the Loan could not be a success. The compelling force which will carry the issue to the shining triumph will be the spirit of patriotism. Let the public be assured that the money is necessary to implement the national contract with the soldiers and the response will be instant and eager.

Canada is proud of the soldiers. They achieved great things in Flanders and brought honor and reputation to the Dominion. Moreover the people are impressed with the great contrast between the hardships sustained by the fighting men and the comforts obtainable at home during the whole course of the war.

There is a universal conviction that the nation should strain its resources to make good its obligations to the soldiers not only that it should pay the common debt of subsistence and allowances, but also the special debt of re-education and help needed to establish them in civil life.

Since the proceeds of the Victory Loan are to be applied to such a commendable purpose, the people can be approached confidently. They will respond with ardor and enthusiasm, for the war-period has proved that the patriotic motive is a marvellously potent force in this Dominion.



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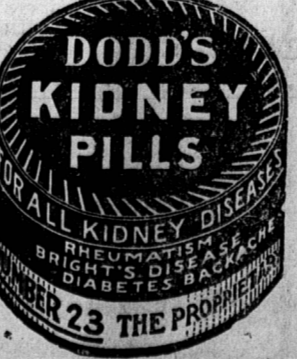
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