

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1920.

PROVINCIAL ATTRACTIONS.

The horse and automobile shows just held in the city have again demonstrated the value of this means of advertising the resources and the prosperity of the province. These, with the series of racing meets held in Charlottetown during the winter have emphasized as never before the fact that agriculture is our one great industry. The automobile, once the rich man's luxury, has become a necessity to the farmer who can at all afford it as it brings the city, the town, the village, the market almost to his door and the farmer has learned the value of time. The show of automobiles just held and the interest shown in it by farmers, indicates as nothing else could, that this valuable help is rapidly being added to the equipment of many farms, not crowding the horses off but doing work that horses cannot do and so saving them for what they can do.

Every exhibition held in the province is an advertisement to the province and the value of the advertising depends upon the people of the province. Enthusiasm, interest and a genuine desire to make such meets a success not only encourages the promoters but helps to give the province a name for progressiveness.

Every worthy reputation we win, whether for fast or handsome horses, for good dairy cattle, for butter and cheese, even for athletic and sporting championships has its value to the whole province.

Not for amusement or curiosity alone then should we endeavor to encourage all worthy shows and exhibitions; it is a duty we owe to the province and to ourselves.

BEE KEEPING.

The report of Dominion Experimental Farms for 1918 has just been issued. Among other valuable and informative reports that of the Apiarist, Mr. F. W. L. Sladen, is of particular interest in this province where bee keeping, once followed successfully by many of our people, is now practically neglected.

We have it on good authority that some thirty years ago there were hundreds of hives of the black or German variety kept here in the old style box hives. For some reason unknown, probably deterioration through inbreeding, this variety became extinct. Later new importations, chiefly the Italian bee, and some blacks of a more vigorous strain were re-introduced, generally with good success in cases where they were intelligently looked after. These were kept in the modern moveable frame or Langstroth hives which permitted of scientific handling and management.

A number of specialists found the industry a very profitable one with abundant market for honey and unlimited forage for the bees. A few are at present making a specialty of bee keeping and with success that should induce others to take up the business. One of these last year made about \$500 from the product of less than 20 hives and he has increased his stock for the coming season. At least two others have had in the vicinity of a hundred pounds of honey per hive and, naturally, they too are increasing their stock.

It has been abundantly proved in the experience of those who have specialized in beekeeping that it is one of the most profitable of industries. In this country with its orchards and its rich clover fields there is no question as to the supply of forage; our climate is suitable and there is a sure market for all the honey that can be produced. The Apiarist of the Agricultural Department at Ottawa is always ready to give any information needed and there is nothing to prevent the addition of this industry to our many sidelines on the farm and in our gardens and orchards.

THE COST OF STRIKES

According to carefully compiled statistics there were 364 strikes in the coal mines of the State of Kansas during the last three years. These strikes gained the miners, in increased wages \$778.81; they cost them, in the loss of wages alone, over two million dollars! During the last year it has cost the miners, out of their own pockets, in dues and benefits over \$157,000 to keep up the expenses imposed upon them by their leaders.

Some of the disputes which led to these strikes were justifiable, others were of the most trivial nature and in no way justified a strike. In addition to the loss occasioned the strikers themselves, very serious losses and inconveniences were caused to the innocent public, the output of coal was shortened, the price advanced and the poor caused to suffer. Such losses and inconveniences are the natural outcome of practically all strikes, in all countries.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The attention of our readers is directed to the great speech of Sir Thomas White on page 7 of this issue. It will repay careful perusal as it is unquestionably the most illuminating speech given during the present session and self-surpassed in any previous one.

CURRENT COMMENT

The day of the labor strike is passing. That they had a usefulness in bringing about better conditions both to labor and capital is beyond question. There may be a query as to whether this could not have been accomplished without the great loss of wages to working men and industrial capital to the country, which it entailed. Unfortunately an abnormal crop of agitators, born of the profiteering conditions too much in evidence during and since the war, sought to overturn the nations in a campaign of complaint and demand in excess of reason. In this a percentage of the "Red" element, the curse of Russia, took part. Society and the consuming public, already crushed in the vice between capital and labor commenced an open revolt, and exhibited their powers of self defence. Winnipeg re-elected Mayor Grey, Massachusetts re-elected Governor Coolidge, in approval of their resistance of strikers, and a revolutionary candidate for Mayor in Seattle was snuffed under a plurality of 17,000 votes. Governor Allan of Kansas after, by volunteer workers, completely overcoming the miners strike, has passed a bill through the legislature to "make strikes, lockouts, boycotts and blacklists unnecessary and impossible."

Labor Unions are also returning to the common sense view that difficulties can be better settled by diplomacy and peaceful methods and without loss of wages or retarding of industrial progress. In Great Britain, by an overwhelming vote, organized labor decided emphatically against "direct action" and force. In both Canada and the United States labor unions are adopting the principle of settlement by negotiation to a greater extent than ever before. Such conditions are in keeping with a true democracy, and an earnest of the dawn of the day when Capital, Labor and Society will join hands with each other in a united common effort for mutual justice and to work together for the betterment of mankind.

The Patriot is again promising. As a predictor and promiser it is probably without an equal in America. And people are getting used to it. Its latest is the promise of a financial statement that will be "startling." Of course every one expects it. There isn't a bit of doubt that every contrivance of the government and its organ, every scheme for twisting of facts and manipulation of figures that low cunning can suggest will be resorted to in the effort to conjure up the sensational and startling. But such will not cause the expected flutter of surprise. They remember Liberalism's boasts and vauntings in the past, and will not be surprised at anything they attempt. The only possible source of surprise would be to find them do anything they promise.

This financial statement further is to be "too serious" to be left to newspaper discussion. If that were so what a relief to the readers of the Patriot. But watch the flare headlines and the black type which will usher the government's highly seasoned and puffed up dish of financial cookery. It will be truly serious, not from the standpoint of impropriety of their predecessors, but from depravity of its political originators in their vain efforts to bear false witness against and malign an administration whose record they will never be able to measure up to.

Another wonderful feature about this statement is that "the Province has been burdened with a debt which will tax the utmost ingenuity of the best STATESMEN to extricate them from." If this were true, but it is only the Patriot's statement, then the case is hopeless, unless the government contemplate tendering their resignation. If it calls for the "best statesmen" what hope have we in the existing combination of mediocrities? But about this big debt. Is it the debt of over a million dollars handed over to Hon. Mr. Matheson in 1917? Or in their short period of six months rule, or rather misrule, have they already so bungled our affairs that they are even now helplessly entangled?

Another prominent Liberal, the Hon. Mr. Pardo, chief Liberal whip of the Laurier Government, has come out with a declaration that the tariff must remain. He tries to ease his friends down with suggestion of some duty reductions, but it seems a cold comfort to their free trade polities.

Eye-Witness Tells How Bolshevism Works

Now and then some British or American adventurer comes back from Russia and gives an account of how Bolshevism works. The accounts vary; sometimes they are contradictory. We must not judge Bolshevism in Russia until the evidence is all in. We have enough of it to know that for a country like Canada Bolshevism would be a plague and a curse. But this is not to say that it lacks all features that would make the system agreeable to Russia. At one time the general belief was that the Bolsheviks were a mere handful of murderous visionaries who had usurped authority in Russia, and that they were conducting affairs in that country as the mahout governs the elephant. The original opposition to the Bolsheviks was based on the belief that they were governing Russia against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the Russian people. That opinion has moderated. There is little evidence to show that the masses in Russia are getting any worse government than they deserve, or that they are not in favor of the sort of rule that Lenin and Trotsky are giving them. That rule is, against certain classes, absolutely inhuman. Economically it would be speedily ruinous to any country not self-sufficing. In Russia it has been going on for nearly three years and it cannot be said that the Russian masses are against it.

A Right Equality

Major Robert Davis, formerly an American Presbyterian clergyman, has returned from Russia after a year's sojourn. He tells what he knows of Bolshevism, merely that the facts may be known, and disavowing any purpose of praising, excusing, condemning or judging it. He was in Kharkof and there observed how Bolshevism works. The city has a population of 800,000, and is one of the most modern in Russia. When it was taken by the Bolsheviks more than a year ago, it was announced that a rigid equality should prevail. The first step was to remove the boot black stands from the streets, because the sight of one free soul kneeling at the feet of another free soul was repulsive to true democracy. Porters at the railroad stations were abolished, because it was degrading for one man to carry the suitcase of another who was equally able to carry it. The next order was to the hospitals. They were forbidden to treat "Bright's disease," because it was "sugar disease," not cultivated by workmen. For the same reason gout was placed beyond the pale of medical science, since those who suffered from it were of the bourgeoisie.

The Russian Paradise

Men were forbidden to raise their hats to women, thereby acknowledging the superiority of one sex. All women were ordered to wear the peasant's kerchief, as bonnets signified class distinction. Pensions of 300 roubles and more a month were abolished, since a pension of this amount indicated that the recipient must have been an upper grade court or army servant. All titles, whether of courtesy or heredity, were abolished, and "citizen" and "citizensess" substituted. Next followed the disappearance of all newspapers and the closing of the hotels, the latter were commandeered by the Bolshevik officials. The newspapers were suppressed because they were not "red" enough. Their places were taken by three specially prepared Bolshevik journals. No books could be sold without the stamp of a Soviet censor. The sale of food was restricted. Nobody could get in or out of Kharkof without a permit. Sickness broke out. The hospitals were filled with cases of spotted fever. Water was scarce, all as a result of the incompetence of the Bolshevik official who took over the administration.

The Government

The affairs of the city and of the

Ukraine were conducted from the headquarters at Kiev. The president of this was a Bulgarian spy, captured by the Rumanians, and eventually liberated by the Bolsheviks. Kharkof was allowed some semblance of self-government. It was permitted to elect two hundred and forty members to the local Soviet. Women could not vote, but only soldiers, workers and members of the Commune. This Soviet then delegated its powers to twelve members, which in turn passed on its authority to an inner council of five. The inner council was the real "works." The president of this inner council, who had almost Czarlike powers, was a former millhand. He was at first inclined to be lenient to the bourgeoisie, but later, for fear that Trotsky would suspect him of lukewarmness and probably have him shot, he became the fanatical persecutor of the better classes. Finding ready money lacking, the Bolshevik chiefs levied off Kharkof in kind. People were forced to contribute to the cause according to the number of rooms they occupied, to the number of suits of cloths they had, and according to the luxuries or comforts like motor cars, victrolas, typewriters, musical instruments and so forth in their possession. A venerable priest who prayed for the soul of the late Czar was shot. State and church were declared to be separated. Generally the churches were not molested.

The New Education

The Bolsheviks busied themselves in rearranging the school system. They prohibited the teaching of grammar as superfluous. Geometry and physics were both abolished because they were theoretical. All old history teaching was abolished except as it threw light upon the "liberation of peoples." The law school was similarly abolished because he new laws would be made by the Soviet ancient holidays and feast days were abolished, but substituted for him were various days that had special significance for the Reds. The regular profession at the college, unless they could prove their devotion to the Commune, were dismissed. The head of the university was a sophomore veterinary student, of twenty-two. Since then he has been appointed Governor of the Crimea, and another student has taken his place. A doctor whose license had been taken from him previously was made the chief of the health board of the city. A plumber and a hospital orderly were made the directors of the city's largest hospital. Similar insanity was manifested in all other departments. That is Bolshevism as observed by Major Davis. The fact remains that we lack evidence to show that it is not satisfactory to the bulk of the Russian people.

Others' View Points

THE RICHEST YOUNG MAN

(Minneapolis Tribune) Captain Marshall Field, grandson of the great Chicago merchant and without doubt America's richest young man, after a two months' apprenticeship with Lee, Higginson & Co., Chicago brokers, where he had embarked on a commercial career as a bond salesman, has finally taken hold of the vast holdings of the Field estate, and is now virtuously in control of Chicago's largest property-holdings owned by an individual estate. It is estimated that his fortune when he comes into the millions of his grandfather, will be close to \$1,000,000,000.

WHY MILLIONAIRE BOUGHT SPATS

(Forbes Magazine) The millionaire head of one of America's very prominent business organizations is a virile, masculine unfilled member of the human species, who made his mark in the rough-and-tumble of college athletics and who detests every form of frill and dandyism. For years his wife had tried in vain to get him to wear spats. Recently he returned from a long trip to Europe. A few days later he blossomed out with a pair of spats. "Ha, ha," triumphed his wife, "so you learned in Europe that spats are the thing." "For a moment her teasing made me feel foolish," he exclaimed to a writer in Forbes Magazine, "until I explained matters. I was so deeply impressed with the poverty and want that I saw in Europe that I came home determined to do anything and everything I needed were so outrageous that I refused to buy a single pair. I made up my mind there and then that I would buy a pair of spats, and make my low shoes do for the winter. I paid a dollar and a half for the spats and I figured they will save me having to buy \$30 or \$40 worth of shoes this winter."

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THE PUBLIC FORUM This Column is Open For the Discussion by Correspondents of Questions of Interest. The Charlottetown Guardian Does Not Necessarily Endorse the Opinion Expressed by its Correspondents. member of the Council of the Charlottetown Board of Trade must plead guilty to the charge; they all supported the move, notwithstanding the fact that many of them are potato dealers, and if I mistake not have handled in one season more than the St. Peters Starch Co. and the Denatured Alcohol Company in their whole existence, and would therefore likely suffer to a corresponding extent from competition. But their interests were for the good of the community, and realizing that an industry of this kind must benefit the producers they were not only willing but anxious that it might come.

Well Sunk at Sanatorium Sir,--The Trask Artesian Well Co., Ltd., of Halifax, have today completed a well, for the Soldiers Re-Establishment, at Dalton Sanatorium, North Wilshire. The drill hole was carried ten inches in diameter to a depth of 175 ft. and was then reduced to eight inches in diameter and carried down to a depth of 300 ft. A pump was then installed and operated continuously for seven days. At the expiration of the test the pump was throwing 32,400 gallons of water per day, and had only succeeded in lowering the water in the well, 10 ft. There still remains in the well, 210 ft. of water. Previous to the drilling of this well, various other attempts had been made to secure a satisfactory supply in smaller bore holes. All such attempts met with failure. The Sanatorium is now assured of a dependable supply of Nature's best. I am Sir, etc. Your truly, ELKANAH TRASK, Halifax, March 13, 1920.

The Potato Flour Proposition SIR:--I notice in this morning's Guardian another letter from the St. Peters Starch Co., Ltd., referring to the letter published on the 17th inst. from the Falk American Potato Flour Corporation. The St. Peters Starch Co. emphasize the fact that they have failed to find with the Charlottetown Board of Trade because they interested themselves in an endeavor to have this American Company establish a plant in this Province. Every

GOFF BROS LIMITED The Old Reliable Boot Store Established A. D. 1881 Boot stores have come and gone since then but we only grow stronger and more efficient as the years go by. No better values are ever found anywhere. Ask to be shown our woman's mahogany Kid High Cut boot which we still sell for \$6.00. It is a beauty with the style and finish of the twelve dollar article. It is a special for this week only.

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