

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY March 28, 1919.

MANY VISITORS COMING.

We are assured of a big tourist season this year, so the sooner we begin to make preparations for the reception of the visitors the better. Mr. C. K. Howard of the National Railway announces that the Eastern Steamship Company intend resuming their semi-weekly service between Boston and St. John and the National Railway is making special preparations to handle the traffic from that port over their system. We may count upon many Islanders returning "after the stress of war" to the haunts of their youth, and in addition many other visitors and tourists will wend their way hither. No intimation has been made yet

but it is more than possible the Charlottetown - Halifax - Boston steamer will resume her itinerary, adding to the tourist traffic while a strong effort is being made to get a continuous summer connection between Charlottetown and Pictou. The prospects are, therefore, encouragingly bright, and in anticipation of an unusually gay season we hope everyone will do his share in brightening and improving his house property and surroundings so as to give pleasure not only to the visitors but to himself as well. The Horticultural Society has been resuscitated and will do its part in helping Mother Nature to put a new face on our yards and plots.

PREVIOUS LEAGUES OF NATIONS.

The League of Nations is not a new idea or ideal. It has been tried before and while attaining temporarily its object went in the long run to the discard.

One of the most important predecessors of the present proposed League of Nations was that instituted before the Christian Era, when twelve nations of what is now known as the Middle East bound themselves together by an oath that "they would destroy no city of the League nor cut off their streams in war or peace; and if they should do so, they would march against him and destroy his cities; and should any pillage the property of the gods or be privy to or plan anything against what was in his temple at Delphi they would take vengeance on him with hand, and foot, and voice and all their might." The League, which was called the Amphictyonic Council existed and served its purpose just as long as the signatory nations or tribes remained about equal in power, but as soon as the Thessalians felt themselves sufficiently strong to "take them all on," that nation sailed in and did as she jolly well pleased and the League became a dead letter.

In more recent history a League of Nations that failed was that known as the Holy Alliance. After twenty years fighting with Napoleon Europe and Great Britain were as sick of war as they are today. There were to be no more wars after Waterloo; and accordingly in September, 1815, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria formed the Holy Alliance which was afterwards joined by France, the Netherlands, Wurtemberg, Switzerland and Holland. Neither the Pope nor the Sultan were invited to join but Great Britain was, and while expressing sympathy with its objects declined on constitutional grounds to tie her hands.

Allowing for the difference in diplomatic language of a hundred years ago the Holy Alliance seems to be exactly the League of Nations of today. In the preamble the signatories to the Holy Alliance "solemnly declare that the present act has no other object than to publish in the face of the whole world their fixed resolution, both in the administration of their respective States and in their political relations with every other Government to take for their sole guide the precepts of that Holy Religion, namely: of the precepts of Justice. Christ-

tian Charity and Peace, which far from being applicable only to private concerns must have an immediate influence on the councils of princes and guide all their steps as being the only means of consolidating human institutions and remedying their imperfections." In consequence the signatories agreed to "remain united in the bonds of a true and indissoluble fraternity, and considering each other as brethren the contracting powers will remain united by the bonds of a true and indissoluble fraternity, and considering each other as fellow countrymen, they will on all occasions and in all places lend each other aid and assistance; and regarding themselves towards their subjects and armies as fathers of families, they will lead them in the same spirit of fraternity with which they are animated; to protect religion, peace and justice." In Article II, it was declared that "in consequence, the sole principle of force, whether between said governments or their subjects shall be that of doing each other reciprocal service and of testifying by unalterable goodwill the mutual affection by which they ought to be animated to consider themselves all as members of one and the same Christian nation." The act concluded, recommending the signatories "with the most tender solicitude, as the sole means of enjoying that peace which arises from a good conscience, and which alone is durable to strengthen themselves every day more and more in the principle and exercise of the duties which the Divine Saviour has taught to mankind."

Substituting the present nations in the Peace Conference what is the difference between the present proposed League of Nations and these two predecessors? Yet within forty years of the Holy Alliance being signed France and Russia were at war, in another ten years Prussia and Austria were at war, in another four Prussia and France were at war.

Notwithstanding these two historic failures we need not despair of good results from the present attempt. The ideal of a League of Nations will in itself create a more or less settled body of international opinion hostile to war, and that in itself is an end worth going almost any length to attain. But a League of Nations does not necessarily spell the Millennium as some good people would like us to believe.

A CRITIC CRITICIZED.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur C. Pratt, M. P. in Ontario, has been gaining some notoriety by his wholesale condemnation of the Canadian military executive in London. But there are two sides to every story, and the Ottawa Journal treats of the reverse in this way:

"Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Clarence Pratt, member for South Norfolk in the Ontario Legislature, has returned from overseas with a most beautiful specimen of a chronic and all-embracing grinch. The Colonel charges that there has been 'the grossest incompetency at Ottawa and Argyle House,' that 'incompetency has characterized practically every act of Argyle House' that in his 'numerous visits' to Argyle House 'he encountered none but bungling, incompetent, discourteous men'."

"Now, you know, we all like a man with a real honest-to-goodness grinch. He adds to the gaiety of nations and we find much entertainment listening to his outpourings of spleen. Grinchers are for these reasons, to be encouraged. As there is nothing they absorb so vor-

aciously as newspaper publicity, we think Colonel Pratt should be given a little more of it—just to stimulate him.

"So the Journal would invite Lieut.-Col. Arthur C. Pratt to state something about himself. He should relate to a gaping world the circumstances under which he came to leave the Imperial forces and what it was that kept him in England for twelve months prior to the signing of the armistice and after he had left the Imperials.

"In other words, before we are willing to believe that Lieut.-Col. Arthur C. Pratt is a 'superman' we want him to prove to us that he is not—something else." Major D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O., who had occasion to visit Argyle House several times on official duty is our authority for stating that the officials there, whom he came in contact with were extremely courteous and obliging, very attentive to duty, very hard-working and very efficient. He cannot understand how anyone could form a different opinion.

American Drinking Habits Changing

One gathers from a daily inspection of a raft of American newspapers that there is a more poignant discussion of the prohibition law than of the League of Nations on the part of the man in the street. As might have been expected, the arguments put forward are mostly anti-prohibitionist; the prohibitionists having won their fight not feeling that the onus of argument remains on them. In the New York Times a rather fresh point of view is suggested in the question, "Would prohibition have come without legal aid?" and the writer cites certain acts that indicate an answer in the affirmative. It is not suggested, of course, that absolute prohibition would ever have come without a law to enforce it, but the Times is able to show that for a considerable time past there has been a great change going on with regard to the attitude of the average man toward drinking. This has been pointed out by The Mail and Empire in times past. Not because of a sense of the immorality of drinking, but because of a recognition of drink as a menace to efficiency there was a tendency on the part of employers to look with disfavor upon the employee who showed signs of potations.

Drink vs. Efficiency. Many large corporations in the past fifteen or twenty years have let it be known that promotion was not to be given to the drinking man, even if he did not drink in office hours. This attitude was purely selfish; the corporations were not interested in the moral welfare of the employee, and did not care if they ever had any social relaxation. Drinking was likely to lead to excessive or habitual drinking, and this increased the risk of accident and had the effect of lowering output. Therefore, in executive offices concluded that they would do the drinking for the corporations, and they did. The increasing fierceness of the struggle for existence had also much to do with an advance in temperate habits. One man would not give his rival the possible advantage that an absolutely clear brain might have over a brain that was feeling the effects of a drink or two. Obviously the man who had a "head" in the morning was not fitted to cope with the man of equal intelligence whose mind was occupied with nothing but the business in hand.

Noonday Drinking. The Times investigator found that especially in the past few years there has been a decline in the noonday drinking habit in New York City. One waiter at a popular Broadway restaurant said that it was so long since he had served a bottle of wine to anyone at luncheon that he had forgotten how to draw a cork. Very frequently men who had an appointment to lunch together wished to discuss some business deal which so engrossed them that they had neither the time nor the inclination for drinking. Moreover, they were aware that nothing leads so certainly to the second bottle of wine as the first, and that two or three lead to an afternoon off. Many men found that two or three drinks in the middle of the day would leave them with a lousy, unpleasant feeling for an hour or two after lunch, and so they did not drink. Others discovered that while one cocktail would show no more effects

than three, it did advertise itself on the breath, and did not like to go back to their offices and create the suspicion that they had had the two or three when they had taken only one. For these and other reasons noon-hour drinking had greatly declined in New York in the past few years. For Lighter Drinks. The investigation brought to light the fact that there has been for a long time a trend toward liquors of lighter alcoholic content. The drinkers of neat spirits were becoming a minority instead of an overwhelming majority. Those who drank whiskey were showing a marked preference for highballs, that is to say, for a drink that contained one part whiskey to perhaps two or three parts soda, water, ice and lemon. The cocktail, one of America's most famous contributions toward the art and science of drinking, has also been growing milder. The original cocktail was a mixture of whiskey, sugar, bitters and ice, garnished with a lemon peel. It was practically straight whiskey, and because it was made tempting to the palate was drunk with fateful relish by many people who could not consume raw whiskey. Some of the most popular cocktails of the day have a large admixture of flavoring. The Bronx, for instance, has a considerable volume of orange juice and only a very modest and discreet "kick." Vermouth, which figures largely in cocktails, has an alcoholic content of only 14, which may appear considerable when compared with temperance beer, but is small when reckoned with gin and whiskey.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

—WITHOUT HIM— I could not do without Him! Jesus is more to me Than all the richest, fairest gifts Of earth could ever be But the more I find Him precious, And the more I find Him true, The more I long for you to find What He can be to you. You cannot do without Him; There is no other name By which you can be saved— No way, no hope, no claim! Without Him—everlasting loss Of love, and life and light! Without Him—everlasting woe And everlasting night! Why should you do without Him! It is not yet too late; He has not closed the day of grace. He has not shut the gate. He calls you!—hush! He calls you! He would not have you go Another step without Him Because He loves you so. Perhaps these lines will be read by some unsaved one by one "Without Him." Oh! friend let me plead with you to come to Him, who will bid you welcome. And you, dear reader, think of what you would be without Him and pray for those who know Him not. EDITOR OF OUR HOME

Why It Costs More To Live To-day

(Continued from page five.)

The whole world at present is called upon to reduce its credit obligations. This is a critical process, and therefore all proven financiers who realize the danger are asking individuals to save all they can so as to steady the supply of liquid capital with sound credit notes based upon staple commodities.

I will only touch very lightly upon the dangers of an inflated currency. Our Government and bankers have been alive to this, and have guarded against it as far as abnormal conditions would admit of. It is easy to carry a good deal of sail when favoring breezes blow, but when equals come it is a different matter. Now we must look out for some squalls, and be prepared.

When during the Civil War the United States issued a very large sum in currency notes, the price of commodities inevitably went up—as one country alone was involved, and foreign exchange had to be settled in gold—this rose to a premium of as high as 100 per cent, with the consequent disturbance to trade and production. It is necessary to realize how in the hands of an unscrupulous government—such as the Russian—or of incompetence or unscrupulous manipulators, invested wealth is liable to be increased or depressed in value at will.

Our fundamental need is production (not manipulation) and to be enabled to exchange one commodity with as little friction as possible. If we but learn to recognize speculative interference and financial manipulation, which has in view the restriction or exploitation of such free interchange, for selfish ends, and all undue increase of our credit obligations, as public dangers, this would to a large extent protect us against them.

Under an ideal system we would produce just what was required in proper quantities and exchange values (prices) would be determined by the cost of production plus legitimate charges for transport and marketing the products. This we need not hope for, but holding such ideal in view, we might quickly discern dangers when they arise, and learn how to re-

duce their power, of injury to the minimum. It is impossible to deal at length with such a subject as this, on an occasion like this. Indulge me, however, for a few moments while we consider together the dollar as a Standard of Value in connection with the burning question of wages. You must allow me to jump at once into the middle of my subject.

Suppose the laboring man was granted a minimum wage of \$5.00 for six hours work. Would this place him in comparative comfort? On the contrary, conditions might be brought about under which he would starve though his wage was fixed by statute at \$10.00 a day.

If the purchasing power of the dollar were to sink to one-tenth of what it is,—a condition existing in Russia today—he would buy less for his \$10 than he now gets for \$2. Apart from an inflated currency how does such a fall in value come about? If the laborer gets \$5.00, all products into which labor enters must go up in price. When asked to pay \$6.00 for a pair of shoes instead of \$3.00, the farmer says: "To live I must get \$3.00 a bushel for my wheat." The miner asks \$8.00 a ton for his coal, and so on. We have entered upon a vicious circle, where if you raise one, all the rest must come up to the same standard, and so the relative position of each to all shows no improvement.

There is one direction in which alone relief may be hoped for, namely, to produce a larger quantity of commodities at a lower cost, and to divide the proceeds more equitably.

If a laborer in a factory can, in six hours a day, produce by greater efficiency twice as much as he formerly produced in a ten-hour day, he can be paid the higher wages without raising the price of the commodity. Governments can fix wages by law, but they cannot override the law of universal supply and demand. If goods cannot be produced to sell in competition with the market, the manufacturer must shut down and the laborer be put out of work.

This idea is not fully grasped. Suppose a mechanic on the railway were to secure three or four hours' pay for one hour's work and this were general. Follow this out: Cost of transport would go up and every laborer would have to pay a little additional for his coat and household supplies of every sort. So relief is not to be found thus. The solution of the problem lies along securing great efficiency, the above method will result in disaster.

The laborer, indeed, all who work for a wage, are entitled to more leisure than has been given them in the past, for social enjoyment and self-improvement, and they are entitled to a much fairer share of the wealth that they help to produce, but to secure this, capitalist and laborer must get together, eliminate friction and waste. Selfishness on either side must be replaced by a spirit of co-operation and fair play all round be the rule, the consumer not being forgotten.

We must make our whole commercial machinery more efficient, otherwise we cannot maintain ourselves in the face of a world competition which must sooner or later dominate all artificial restrictions.

No right-thinking man would willingly see the laboring man go back to his old status. He never will, inordinate profits on the part principally of those who are manipulating the machinery of exchange, middlemen, etc., must go, and a new order of things be ushered in. We must cease to gather into rival camps, but get together. Most men are pretty decent at heart, what is required is light and leading. We must use our standards of value carefully and learn to pay more attention to other standards than the almighty dollar. In short we must make our lives as a whole conform to higher ethical standards, higher ideals and particularly those which enable us to realize the essential brotherhood of man.

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Getting the last wear from old casings. Lengthening the tire's road to the scrap heap.

Considering the high fire prices prevailing it is natural that one should seek to prolong the usefulness of every casing and run it to the bitter end—the moment of final, irreparable blowing out. When there is reason to believe that through age or long service, the fabric of a certain casing has become dangerously weak, it is a very common practice to reinforce the deteriorated materials by placing a reliner inside it. Sometimes, the weak spots are localized and then inside blow out patches which can be made from discarded casings, as a matter of economy, are inserted to reinforce them, instead of complete reliners. In the case of a shoe, the tread of which has come off or been worn out in spots, the fabric at these portions will soon wear through in service and a blow out will occur. Sometimes it may be worth while to apply a laced on outside protector or blow out patch over a threadless portion of the casing. If this is not too

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Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment. What is CASTORIA? Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend. GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years The Kind You Have Always Bought THE CENTRE COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HINTS FOR THE MOTORIST by ALBERT L. CLOUGH Editor Motor Service Bureau Review of Rm. GETTING THE LAST WEAR FROM OLD CASINGS. Lengthening the Tire's Road To The Scrap Heap. Considering the high fire prices prevailing it is natural that one should seek to prolong the usefulness of every casing and run it to the bitter end—the moment of final, irreparable blowing out. When there is reason to believe that through age or long service, the fabric of a certain casing has become dangerously weak, it is a very common practice to reinforce the deteriorated materials by placing a reliner inside it. Sometimes, the weak spots are localized and then inside blow out patches which can be made from discarded casings, as a matter of economy, are inserted to reinforce them, instead of complete reliners. In the case of a shoe, the tread of which has come off or been worn out in spots, the fabric at these portions will soon wear through in service and a blow out will occur. Sometimes it may be worth while to apply a laced on outside protector or blow out patch over a threadless portion of the casing. If this is not too large but if the tread is pretty generally gone, there is not much to be done except to let the fabric stand road wear as long as it will and scrap the casing when it blows out. Retreading of old tires is unprofitable and in fact it is seldom, if ever, advisable except in the case of an almost new shoe the tread of which has been injured by wheel misalignment or excessive slipping due to abnormal brake applications. When an old casing is being run to destruction, to get from it what little remaining service it has to give, the inner tube used in it should be an old one of like value, as the blowing out of the casing will involve the tube in disaster. Fresh, new tubes seem to tear worse under such circumstances than old, inferior tubes which give out with less extensive injuries. When one is wearing old tires, is the time when the spare tire equipment and the emergency repair equipment are of the most vital importance. With all new tires on the wheels, spare rims and casings are seldom called for, but when getting the last wear out of old shoes, the single spare rim and tire, customarily carried, may well be reinforced by an extra, spare casing. Questions of general interest to motorists will be answered in this column, space permitting. Address Albert L. Clough, care of this office.

Prizes Worth Striving For. The Charlottetown Guardian's Circulation Campaign prize list is a record for the Maritime Provinces, viz: 1st Grand Prize—Overland Auto, \$1410; supplied by Bruce Stewart & Co. 2nd Grand Prize—Ford Auto, \$820; supplied by Kennedy & Webster. 3rd Grand Prize—Karn-Morris Duchess Player Piano, \$800; supplied by Miller Bros. District Prizes: 1.—3 Willis Pianos, each \$475; supplied by A. E. Toombs. 2.—3 Grafanolas, each \$150; supplied by A. E. Toombs. 3.—2 Diamond Rings, \$100 and \$50 or Pathephone, \$78; supplied by G. H. Taylor. 4.—3 Wristlet Watches, each \$17; supplied by G. H. Taylor. In addition 10 per cent. is given to all successful prize winners who continue to the end. NOW FOR RUBBER BOOTS. We have the best and most varied assortment of American and Canadian Makes in Men's Hypress, Vac Monarch, Sea, Blue Point, Kamloops, City, etc. etc. Also single and double soled for Women and Children. GOFF BROS LTD. The Family Boot and Shoe Store. HEADQUARTERS for HOLEPROOF OSIERY.

