

The Charlottetown Guardian

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 Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Office at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montserrat.

Monday, July 1st, being Dominion Day and a statutory holiday, the Morning Guardian will not be issued on Tuesday. The Evening Guardian will not be issued on Monday, but will be published as usual on Tuesday. Advertisers please note these changes.

FRIDAY JUNE 28th, 1918

THE WAR

The critics, informed and uninformed, are making much of the defeat inflicted upon the Austrians by the Italians, some going even so far as to declare it will mean the end of the war during the present summer. No doubt this defeat will prove a powerful factor in properly informing the Austrians where they stand in relation to Germany and to the war, but it is too soon to figure on the end of the war from this incident. What the critics look for, and there is much to give it an air of probability, is that discontent in Austria, because of disappointment over the defeat, will become so acute that revolution will ensue and Austria will be compelled to quit the war. While discontent doubtless exists in Austria, it must not be forgotten that most of the stories of Austrian discontent and hunger and privation emanated from German sources and are therefore to be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. Both Austria and Germany are in a position to deal very promptly and very efficiently with symptoms of revolution; the military will look after the discontent and, in both Austria and Germany "dead men tell no tales," nor dead women either. Had it not been for this restraining influence no doubt rebellion and revolution would have broken out long ere this in both countries. Bread riots and strikes there have been in both countries, but they did not ripen into revolution, having been nipped in the bud by the military.

A much more likely outcome of the present Austrian defeat will be the sending of German reinforcements to the Austrians and either another drive into Italy or such a defence put up as will delay if not prevent further invasion of Austria by the Italians. The German purpose now is not conquest either in Italy or France; that hope has been abandoned; their aim now is to hold on where they are and to be able to negotiate a peace by the map. The Austrians may quit but it is improbable for at least one reason, namely, that they are so completely dominated by Germany that they dare not quit. Austrian soldiers may refuse to fight; if so they will be shot by the Germans as rebels. If they are sufficiently starved to prefer death to a continuance of their misery, which is not likely they will rebel and take the consequences.

The withdrawal of any considerable number of German troops from the western front to help the Austrians would, in an ordinary war, be a serious matter for the Germans. In this war, where the belligerents are counted in millions a few hundred thousands may be withdrawn without being missed. It is too soon, at any rate, to presume on the Austrians quitting because they have suffered a serious reverse. Successes and reverses have been the history of the war since the beginning and will continue to be until there is one grand smash-up from which the Germans, Austrians and Turks cannot recover. This end we are gradually approaching by alternate reverse and success, by stupendous blows given and received.

Looking backwards over a period of nearly four years when we began, with an unprepared and unequipped army of less than 300,000 British and somewhat larger though equally unprepared army of French and Belgians, to hold back what was admittedly the greatest fighting machine in the world, when time and again in our weakness we held them up or hurled them back while we were gathering our armies and making our guns—looking backward over these anxious days we may now, with our armies swelled into millions with more millions coming, look confidently to the future. Austria and Germany may collapse through internal discontent and discouragement and so anticipate the end. If not they shall collapse under the pressure of the steel wall that is now about ready to move upon them and crush them.

STREET DANGER

So far neither our autos nor our carriages have succeeded in killing any children on the streets but this is not the fault of the children, who, it would appear, are almost continually inviting some such a catastrophe. Playing in the streets, running across the street in front of autos and horses, trying to "hang on behind" and steal a ride are all becoming far too common and children indulging in these should be looked after by the police, if their parents neglect to do so. As a rule our autoists and other drivers are very careful, but even with the best of care it is difficult to stop a vehicle in time to prevent collision with a youngster who suddenly runs out into the street. There have been hair-breadth escapes within the past few days, and also an accident or two which had not the autos or carriages been moving slowly would have resulted in broken limbs or death. A sound warning on the part of the police or parents, before something serious happens, would be very much more to the point than recrimination afterwards.

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DOES ADVERTISING PAY?

A. & F. Pears, the English soap makers, were spending about a quarter of a million dollars annually some fifteen years ago, and they were selling each year a good many million dollars' worth of soap. Everyone knew about Pears' soap—the name was familiar in the farthest corners of the globe, but the board of directors decided that they would get along without advertising because they were selling all that their factories could produce. They did no advertising during the following six months and in that six months lost 35 per cent. of their total business. It cost them six and a half million dollars in additional publicity to get back where they had left off.

This shows how quickly the public forgets when advertising is withdrawn. It illustrates the need for constantly repeated advertising.—Insurance Monitor.

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THE HEALTHY KAISER.

Film and myth maker Karl Rosner sees his Kaiser "in radiant health-bronzed and bright-eyed." The telephone tells the imperial ears that a German battalion is across the Aisne. The fast-building "Guglielmania"—and where will old Napoleon be when it is published?—is increased by an oracular, pompous "the victory is won, one of our great victories on which our strong future will rest." Does this everlasting pose and prattle of the Kaiser nag a little the nerves of "honest Michael"? What a picture this health and radiance of the Kaiser make! By his act, as truly as if by his hand, millions of men are dead. Thousands are blind. Whole races have been almost exterminated after cruel suffering. Starvation is the normal lot of millions. Plagues, typhuses, a legion of diseases, have raged over the world. Multitudes of little children droop and die for want of the scantiest foods and remedies. Even in his own empire robust health has faded from the crowd. Europe and Asia are sick. The world is a hospital and a graveyard. And this poor strutting cabotin of a Kaiser is healthy as a horse and merry as a cricket. So Death is healthy, slaying but unslain. The New York Times.

King Carl of Austria may counsel the head of Rumania that it "is a time when kings should stick together," but it is morally certain that he himself would not feel so uncomfortable if he was tied a little more loosely to Emperor Wilhelm.

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NOTES

South African gold mines last year produced about \$20,000,000 in gold, while our own gold mines are either shut down or operating under the greatest of difficulties. The British Treasury would have been in a nasty position if it were not for the gold output of the Rand. The South African War helped the Empire in the present crisis.

The National Policy has been given a thorough trial. It has developed the home market for farmers, and it has greatly increased the general prosperity. It has created a national spirit and made us competent to carry on war on a great scale for our own protection and for the freedom of the world. Farmers and manufacturers are bound up together, as were the Siamese twins. By co-operation and mutual conciliation they can do great things for themselves. By mutual hostility they would destroy each other.

JOHN BULL VS. THE RUM DMON

Any interest that Canadians may take in the liquor problem in England may be a morbid one in the circumstances, apart from the concern that Canadian parents have their sons overseas shall not be unduly subjected to the temptation of strong drink. It cannot be said that the public here has been kept well informed on the matter, too much of the alleged information concerning the English situation having been handed out by propagandists. We had the beginning at least of an unfortunate movement to refuse to ship grain to the United Kingdom unless we received a pledge that no part of it would be converted into spirituous beverages. The common sense and patriotism of Canadians frowned this proposal out of existence almost as soon as it was made. Nevertheless, Canadians who are supposed to be to some extent representative of opinion here, have not hesitated to give the British Prime Minister advice as to how he should grapple with the problem, advice, it is not improbable, founded on the slenderous books of Arthur Meo.

John Bull Misrepresented

A plain statement of the situation is made by S. K. Ratcliffe, special correspondent of the London Daily News, who is now in the United States, and who writes in the Boston Transcript. He says that he finds

YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED

BY REV. T.S. LINSOTT, D. D.
(All rights reserved)

Dr. Linscott in this column will help you solve your heart problems religious, natural, social, financial and every other anxious care that perplexes you. If a personal answer is required enclose a five cent stamp. No names will be published; if you prefer, sign your initials only; or use a pseudonym.

VISIT THE SICK:—"Anxious To Do Good", asks what he can do to help people. Write to, or visit the sick feed the poor, clothe the naked, educate the ignorant, help your brother to his feet again who has fallen, lead sinners to seek the world's Saviour, give of your means to the missionary cause, take an interest in municipal affairs, do not leave all the work in connection with municipal matters to those who are outside of the church. The community is often like a sick man and needs nursing and men of vision to guide its destinies.

ATTENDING CHURCH:—"Sarah D" asks, "Why do the masses not attend church?" There are doubtless a great many reasons, but the chief one is that men love to do evil rather than good; they are worldly, lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God. This is the reason why many people attend the moving picture shows several times a week and rarely, if ever, attend church. Another reason may be that when they do go you and others never speak or give them a welcome. The church is too formal, often too aristocratic, so that outsiders do not feel comfortable when they are there.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson

TELL HIM HOW

If with pleasure you are viewing any work a man is doing,
If you like him or love him, tell him now,
Don't withhold your approbation till the person makes oration,
And he lies with snowy lilies o'er his brow;
For no matter how you shout it, he won't really care about it;
He won't know how many teardrops you have shed;
If you think some phrase is due him, now's the time to slip it to him,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

More than fame and more than money is the comment kind and sunny
And the hearty, warm approval of a friend,
For it gives to life a savor and it makes you stronger, braver,
And it gives you heart and spirit to the end;
If he earns your praise—bestow it; if you like him let him know it;
Let the words of true encouragement be said;
Do not wait till life is over and he's underneath the cover,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

—CLEVELAND'S YOUNG MEN

SAVE SUGAR By Using
CROWN BRAND
CORN SYRUP
 for all Sweetening

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins and 3 lb. "Perfect Seal" Glass Jars.

for making homemade candy—for all baking—as a sauce for desserts—on griddle cakes and hot biscuits—use this delicious table syrup, made from corn—and thus save sugar. Ask your grocer.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED,
 MONTREAL, CARDINAL, FORT WILLIAM.
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FINNISH MIX-UP BATTLE OBSERVERS

In some respects Finland appears to be much like Ireland; one can get up an argument as to whether she is pro-German or pro-Ally, and the probability is that she is like Ireland in this, that she is partly both, and like one party in Ireland in that she is for herself alone. References to battles in Finland between Red Guards and White Guards must be puzzling to newspaper readers who have more important news to concern them than that which affects Finland, and one may at least take a step toward clearing up the obscurity re-marking that the Red Guards are Russian guards, and the White Guards are German guards. They are doing the bulk of the fighting that is being done in Finland with the Finns gazing on the fray with the feelings of the proprietor of a china shop in which two drunken ruffians are having a rough-and-tumble fight. At this moment Finland is like the proprietor who has run to the door and is yelling for the police.

Nearly All Under Control

Mr. George was then ready to establish prohibition for the duration of the war, or to buy up every mug of beer, tot of whiskey and glass of wine in the country and have the State control it future sale. The latter scheme was deemed impracticable because of the financial difficulties; the former was abandoned after a period of reflection had revealed the trifling flaw that the people would not stand for it. With these schemes abandoned a Central Control Board was established, with full authority to regulate the trade in certain districts. Its authority was first applied to certain areas near munition plants and dockyards, but it has been extended until of the 41,000,000 people of Great Britain not fewer than 38,000,000 are buying their liquor under the direct authority of the board. The restrictions that the board has imposed upon the trade in England will seem hardly less wonderful to those familiar with the England before the war than the transition of Canada in 1915 to the Canada in 1918.

How Liquor is Controlled

Public houses are open only five and a half hours a day. In no district are they open after 9.30 p. m. Treating is prohibited. There are no credit sales. Spirits for consumption of the premises are sold for only two and a half hours a day, and not at all on Saturdays and Sundays. The strongest spirits are 30 under proof, and the beer is many degrees lighter than the strong brew to which Englishmen were accustomed. The manufacture of all spirits was stopped in 1917. The Food Controller took a hand in the proceedings in January, 1917, when he reduced the production of Beer from 26,000,000 standard barrels to 18,000,000 barrels. Still later he said that the submarine menace made a further reduction necessary, and so there was another cut to 10,000,000 barrels. Whether it was this fresh outrage on the part of the submarines that finally roused Great Britain only the future historian will be able to say. At any rate Admiral Jellicoe announced soon afterward that the menace would be held in August, 1918, and there followed a permit for the brewing of more beer.

John Bull as Barkeep

The success of the Central Board in minimizing many of the evils of the traffic naturally gave impetus to the movement for the purchase of all the brewing and distilling interests in the United Kingdom by the State, and committees were formed to investigate the matter. They reported last month and calculated that it would be possible for John Bull to become his own bartender by spending \$2,000,000,000. Before the war this would have seemed a staggering sum, but its magnitude does not now frighten. It is not suggested that the purchase should be made until after the war, and probably, before the scheme is carried out, if ever it is, there will be a general election. Nobody can predict what the soldiers will have to say, but there is a general opinion that State control is to be more or less a permanency. The old days will come again no more for England.

Appeal to Uncle Sam

Evidently Germany regards Finland as a link on her chain of little conquered allies for it was announced not long ago that the Kaiser had chosen his fifth son to be the King of Finland. But the Finnish Diet is reported to have declared that Finland wants a republic and nothing else. We can readily understand that whatever Finland really wants it is not a Czar or a Kaiser. In the meantime, the White Guards hold the fort, Russian soldiers having failed to do any better in Finland than elsewhere. But Finland has come to the conclusion that she has merely exchanged King Log for King Sotork. Her people are starving. They have sent a commission to the United States to ask for help and particularly for food. The delegates admit that they won their independence through the help of Germany, but appear to be childish enough to believe that German authority is about to be withdrawn from the country, and that it will have the Kaiser's benediction as it starts out on its career of independence. From which we gather that after Uncle Sam has listened to this story, he will thoughtfully shift his quid and ask the last delegate not to slam the door as he goes out.

Finns Want Independence

The Finns constituted a Russian province before the war, but, like other rascal units in Russia, took advantage of the revolution to declare their independence. To do them justice it must be said that they had protested against Russian overlordship for many years. They felt that if they were to be incorporated in any larger nation it should be Sweden. They were frequently the victims of Russian oppression, but in 1905 by calling a national strike for eight days they forced the Czar to restore the laws of which he had deprived them and to grant an extension in their liberties. From that time forward it is not clear that they were not more seriously oppressed than anyone would expect a Finn naturally to be. Nevertheless, there burned within these Finns a strong hatred of Russia, and when the war broke out many thousands of them, some say 3,000, some say 10,000, enlisted with the German army under a written compact to be employed only against Russia. When the Czar abdicated they refused to fight any longer, and for a year were interned at Riga.

Kerensky Throws Down Socialists

Later on they were permitted to return home, but on what terms is not known. Certain it is, however, that these Finns who fought against Russia and for Germany today constitute the nucleus of the White Guards, and it is not unreasonable that they should be suspected of pro-Germanism. The fight for Finnish independence did not end with the abdication of the Czar. A year ago when the Finnish Diet was in session it proceeded to discuss the question of Finnish independence. Kerensky, who was for the moment on top in Russia dissolved the Diet, which at that time was in the control of the Socialists. When a new Diet was elected the Socialists did not have a majority, but nevertheless it did declare for an independent Finnish republic. By this time Trotsky and Lenin were busy auctioning off Russia to the highest bidder, so long as it was a German, and Finland was recognized as an independent republic.

Socialists Start Revolution

For a few months afterward it appeared that Finland had solved her own problem and was pointed for an era of peace and prosperity. In January the Radical Socialists, enraged at having lost control of the Diet, issued a manifesto against the Government, a document that is described by the New York Times as a typical Marxian protest against capitalism. This was followed by a general strike, and then came a revolution, with pillage and chaos. How many were killed in the revolution is not known, the Red Guards say that the victims numbered 37;

RED CROSS WORK

The annual meeting of the Valley Red Cross Society was held April 30th, and the following is the statement of the year's work:
 Total Receipts \$257.90.
 Expenditure \$228.33.
 Balance on hand \$35.51.
 Contributions overseas:—149 prs. socks, 21 prs. gloves, 57 individual parcels of caks, 85 lbs. loaf sugar, 28 pks. dates, 28 bars chocolate, 21 cans pork and beans, 21 cans coffee, 49 caks soap, 49 candles, 85 towels, 28 writing pads, 28 lead pencils, 12 pks. envelopes, 21 prs. boot laces, 2 cans peaches.
 The society also contributed 26 pairs socks and 7 cakes antiseptic soap to the 106th Comfort Circle, Charlottetown and \$10 to the British Red Cross fund.
 Donated to the Society:—Mrs. Ronald Nicholson, Glen Martin, 2 prs. socks; Mrs. A. R. MacLeod, Grandview, 2 prs. socks; Mrs. J. W. Nicholson, Valleyfield, 6 prs. socks; Mrs. W. A. MacLeod, Valleyfield 2 prs. socks; Mrs. A. Montgomery, Valleyfield, 2 prs. socks; Mrs. D. D. MacKinnon, Brooklyn, 2 prs. socks; Mrs. Alan MacDonald, Heatherdale, 2 prs. socks; Mrs. J. M. MacLeod, Valleyfield West, 1 pr. socks; Mrs. Malcolm Gillis, Grandview, 1 pr. socks; Mrs. T. MacPherson, Valleyfield, 1 pr. socks; Mrs. Finlay Matheson, Grandview, 1 pr. gloves; Mrs. James Lowe, Grandview, 1 pr. gloves; Mrs. A. S. Nicholson, Valleyfield, 1 pr. gloves.
 9155pd.

Sun Burned Skin

You want a healthy summer tan. But sometimes you get it too quickly and then there is a few days of suffering. The application of Dr. Chase's Ointment takes out the stinging and burning and leaves the skin delightfully soft and smooth. Because it is equally effective in relieving stings of insects and ivy poisoning as well as chafing and skin irritations it is invaluable in the summer camp.