

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THE BIG FARM PROBLEM.

The biggest problem confronting the farmer is not the production of crops and farm animals. This he can do with comparative ease. He has soil and climate upon which he can unhesitatingly depend. He can produce as much to the acre as any other part of the continent; he can raise animals which can compare and have compared more than favorably with those raised in any of our sister provinces, but he cannot get his produce or his animals, living or dead, to the market without sacrificing a large proportion of their value. Moreover the price he has to pay for the goods he buys is greatly increased by the cost of transportation. His problem then is how to reduce the cost of transportation both coming and going.

It is quite evident that this cost is not to be reduced by the railways. In that case he must himself make the reduction and he can do this only by reducing the bulk of his shipments both going and coming. It is bulk and weight that cost in transportation. The bulky products of the farm such as grain, hay and potatoes can not, at present freight rates, be shipped profitably. We have in the past several years very greatly reduce the cost of shipping these by converting them into butter and cheese, the transportation cost of which is very much less than that of the raw material would be. Finishing the product at home, feeding, if possible, all that grows on the farm, is the only remedy for high freight rates and while it cannot be applied to all our products there are many to which it can be applied. The co-operative dairying system has already done much to reduce freight rates and can do a great deal more.

In the matter of buying from outside firms also much could be done if we applied ourselves to it. For example, every dairyman uses large quantities of oil cake—one of the essential foods for dairy cattle. The farmer could avoid this expense by growing his own flax which is as easily grown as any of his other crops. A few bushels of flaxseed would give him all the oil cake he needs, and he knows that a large proportion of the cost of what he is now buying is in transportation. We are buying far too much abroad of what we could as easily produce for ourselves. Many such items might be mentioned which every farmer in the country knows about and the cost of which could be avoided by raising it at home.

OUR WASTES.

Wastefulness is a characteristic of the American continent. In Europe it is practically unknown. Our forefathers, accustomed as they were in the old countries, to husband all their resources, to cultivate every inch of available land, to utilize every scrap of lumber, came to a country where land was almost as free as the air, where lumber had to be got rid of by burning, where there was no need of scrimping and saving. They were poor but hard work brought them everything they needed in food and clothing. Conservation was unknown, everything necessary for living was abundant and the only burden was to get rid of the abundance.

We have inherited much of this characteristic. We are still wasting land. Only a fraction of our farms is cultivated. We have destroyed our forests and it has never occurred to us that we should plant

a tree to take the place of the one we have cut down. These are the larger wastes but because of the generous size of our farms and the still considerable quantity of lumber we have not yet felt the pinch of poverty in this direction.

There are other perhaps even more serious wastes. When a farm implement gets out of repair, when a carriage becomes crippled, we scrap them and purchase a new one. When a pair of boots shows signs of wear we throw them away and buy a new pair. Similarly we treat our clothing, our ordinary working implements, and we keep ourselves poor by discarding things which by repairing might save us many dollars in the run of the year.

One of the needs of our province particularly in the country districts, is repair shops, carpenter shops, blacksmith shops, shoe-making and cobbling and tailoring shops. There is scarcely a school district in the province which would not profitably maintain one of these establishments, profitably for the district and for the repair man. Our carriage shops, our blacksmith shops, our tailor shops, our shoemakers shops of the olden days have all been put out of business by the larger manufacturers of our sister provinces, but there is still a good living in any one of our country districts for the repair man. In our towns and in the city of Charlottetown it is safe to say that the repair men have cut down the annual cost of many of our wants by hundreds, if not thousands of dollars. Similar saving could be effected in our country districts. Possibly the reason for the absence of these is our penuriousness. We begrudge them a living remuneration for their work. We should rather encourage them, pay them generously and give them an opportunity to live. We are wasting thousands of dollars yearly which might be saved by repairing the many things of everyday use which we thoughtlessly throw into the scrap heap.

AS TO EXPENDITURE.

In his Quebec address last week Premier King defended the Government's record on expenditure on the ground that the financial statement for August showed "a decrease in expenditure for the first six months of the fiscal year of \$3,000,000." Perhaps it was Mr. King's good fortune that his auditors were unfamiliar with the full text of that statement. Otherwise some of them might have been tempted to remind him that it also showed:—

1—That during the month of August Canada's net debt was increased by \$361,000
2—That expenditures for August totalled \$20,286,612—an increase over the same month last year of \$800,000; and
3—That the National Debt now stands at \$2,403,596,995—a perfectly staggering figure.

Mr. King says that if things go as well in the last six months of the fiscal year as in the first six months Mr. Fielding will balance his budget. It is just as true to say that if the Government spends as recklessly during the rest of the year as it spent in August—the last month for which we have an accounting—Mr. Fielding will not balance his budget. We sincerely hope that Mr. King's hopes are realized; but the facts are all against him.—Ottawa Journal.

Notes By The Way

Poincare has triumphed. The German Government has been compelled to abandon the policy of passive resistance. The German miners in the Ruhr must return to their work. The German people will have to pay up. There is no recourse. France is to be paid reparations according to the Treaty of Versailles. In the language of metaphor "She has Germany by the throat." The truth of the proverb that "Pride goeth before a fall and a haughty spirit before destruction" has never had a more forcible illustration than that which Germany now supplies. Before the fateful year 1914, Germany was regarded as the strongest of nations. Her pride and the haughtiness of her Kaiser and statesmen resulted in the World War. Now lies she there, and none so poor to do her reverence.

On the other hand the judgment of the leading British statesmen, including Lloyd George, has been proved to be at fault. They supposed that Germany could not be forced to come to terms. They were mistaken. France and Belgium have not yet, it is true, received the reparation they demand. They have gone to great expense in their occupation of the Ruhr; and they may not for some time to come obtain that which they seek. In the long run, they might have done just as well—certainly they would have shown a more Christian spirit—if they had not rejected the advice of the British diplomats, if they had permitted the trade of stricken Europe to recuperate, while Germany was given more time in which to find the money required of her. But then, France would not have had her humiliation of 1870 fully avenged, Germany would not have been brought to her knees, and the name of Poincare would not have been heralded throughout the world as that of the man who circumvented the wiles of German evaders of debt, and who obtained a substantial guarantee against another German attack—the fear that pervades France.

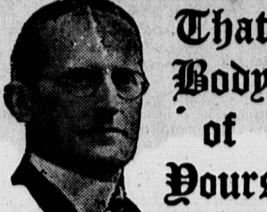
Poincare, it will be remembered, was elected President of France in the year 1913. The constitutional seven years' term of President of the French Republic expired in January, 1920. Millerand was elected President in his stead. The policy announced by him was that "the peace terms with Germany were to be enforced to the letter, the Soviet Government of Russia was, if possible, to be overthrown, and Poland was to receive military and financial aid as a useful ally of France." This was the situation when Poincare, free from the formal restrictions of the Presidency and a Senator-elect re-entered the political field of France as a Parliamentary leader. An eminent lawyer, Poincare considered himself entrusted with the task of carrying this policy into effect. In taking a stand on the seizure of guarantees he followed the same procedure as he would have adopted in demanding a mortgage for the security of a creditor who was his client. The remonstrances of the allies of France proved to be of no avail. Despite every difficulty in his way he organized the occupation of the Ruhr, and despite the stubborn passive resistance of Germany, sided by Belgium, he held on to the Ruhr and continuously strengthened the hold of France upon that part of German territory—with the result announced last week.

By his persistence he has estranged from France, to some extent at least, the friendship of Great Britain, whose trade with Europe in the course of reconstruction has been interfered with—and he has fomented the hostility of Germany into a bitter enduring hatred that will probably eventuate in a war in which France may not have Great Britain and Italy at her side. Meantime she has obtained the assurance that some arrangement will ere long be arrived at under which the reparation due her for the terrible devastation she sustained in the Great War will materialize. The outlook for an era of peace on earth has not however been brightened by the success of Poincare's policy; and the future of Europe and the world will continue to be a subject of anxious interest to the people of all civilized nations.

The testimony is that 999 case out of 1,000 of juvenile theft the first occasion was some real or fancied injustice suffered at home.

The youth who follows his appetites too soon, only produces a manhood of imbecility and an age of pain.—Goldsmith.

"Take hold of life where it has hurt you, anyone else."—Mandell



By James W. Barlow, M.D. OUR FUTURE VACATION

One of our most outstanding health officers has advocated a month's holidays for everybody. We are all inclined to agree with him. The average vacation is two weeks and if you were to have an extra week or two it would do you about three times as much good. And yet I often think that we spend too much time and thought on just what we will do on our vacation, and about the ease that will be ours someday.

Some people have the idea that they will work hard while they are young or middle aged so that they'll have an "easy" time when they grow older. They will not take time off for a vacation.

Well, the old saying was never truer. "You rust out quicker than you wear out."

These people have no employment of mind or body. And remember that the mind must have employment as well as the body, or we deteriorate. "It happens for the best in a man's life."

Perhaps it is a very stagnation of mind that is the cause of their undoing.

And so to come back to vacation. The sane thing for every man and woman is to try and maintain health of body and mind, by the annual vacation.

Perhaps the daily vacation will come in some day. And what is that? Simply that every day you take some physical and mental exercise, that will be different from your daily work.

It will keep you young.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

WHEN THE FOREST MOURNS

Summer is leaving valley and plain
The cool autumn moon rides her vast domain,
Draping the hills, where the maples grow,
In tints like the sunset's after-glow.
Fresting the flowers, the stubble,
The grass,
Tumbling the leaves in a dead brown mass.
Over the earth, so the fluttering doe
May hear the footfall of her autumn foe
For the hunter is off on the long
Of the flint-footed deer and the whirring quail.
The world is forgotten, and time is not.
Where he waits at the cross trail—a lucky spot.
No echo of warning or scent on the wind,
Checks the onward rush of the racing hind;
A stagger, a stumble, a tiny bleat;
And life, and death, at the cross trail meet.
The sun sinks low, the leaves lie still;
A lonely doe leaps over the hill;
The forest weeps, little wood things quiver;
As the life of a deer return to the Giver.
Sault Ste Marie, Ont.
—M. E. Downey.

Boy's Life-Hold on Moving Train

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The discovery of a youth hanging on the front of the engine was made by the driver of a London, Midland, and Scottish Railway collier train, just after it had passed Fisher crossing while travelling between Annesley and Kirkby, Nottinghamshire. The driver pulled up the train about 10 yards farther on and found the youth clinging to a badly smashed bicycle beside him. He was placed in the guard's van and taken to Mansfield Hospital, where he was found to be in a critical condition with the base of his skull fractured and his left leg broken in two places. He has been identified as Victor Douglas Wightman, a 16-year-old cinema operator, of East Kirkby, and a brother of Harold Wightman, the Derby County footballer. It is not known whether he was pushing or riding the bicycle at the time of the accident, but his presence of mind after being severely injured was remarkable. He was not merely on the front of the engine, but was holding on and was still conscious when the train stopped.

Ruined Russians Smile at World's Rough Hand

(United Press) LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28.—Building new American careers out of the wreckage of prosperity wiped out in the Russian revolution is a task optimistically undertaken by former subjects of Czar Nicholas who have found themselves stranded in Los Angeles, according to Elizabeth Beglaroff, Russian Secretary of the International Institute of the Young Women's Christian Association.

There is tragedy and pathos, says Miss Beglaroff, in the frequency with which well educated, refined and talented Russians of noble birth have found all occupations closed to them but those of menial sort. Some, however, are more fortunate. For instance, there is a former military officer who has found success as a college instructor in mathematics. Another, a former general in Kolchak's army, conducts a school for Russian-American children, but a third officer of high rank, an aristocrat of the old regime "is unable to find even menial work. His wife packs cosmetics in a local factory."

A former count after serving as a chauffeur for a wealthy family, lately acquired enough capital to buy a taxicab of his own. Another refugee of noble lineage works as a lineman for a power company, while a former military leader under the Romanoffs earns his living as a factory hand.

Despite the heartaches attached to such reversals of fortune, Miss Beglaroff says these refugees frequently exhibit a cheerfulness that is surprising. In the words of a former statesman under Kerensky, who is now working here as an electrician, "It happens for the best in a man's life."

ROARING PLANES ENCIRCLE LONDON'S BUSY AIRDROME

(Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 28.—For the first time since its creation many Londoners who stayed in town on bank-holiday discovered London's great air-port at Farnborough, and were duly surprised to find it very like a main-line railway station.

There is a level crossing near the entrance where a flagman holds up the road traffic while big Handley-Page and other planes roar across the roadway prior to leaving earth for Paris, Rotterdam, Cologne or Hamburg. Once past the flagman, the visitor comes to a compact village in which headquarters of various air services are situated round an up-to-date hotel, adjacent to a post office, meteorological office, air administrative headquarters and customs establishment.

Enormous charges are set up on which the progress of various services are flagged by an official who is in constant wireless touch with various capitals. Should any particular plane be arriving late, it is ordered to wait and taxi around until an outgoing liner is clear, and so avoid risk of collision.

On the ground there is a rush of porters and interpreters to meet incoming and outgoing planes. After being in the heavens several hours, conditions, on alighting, are very similar to those at a railway station.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO GET CASE OF CAYUGA INDIANS

(Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 28.—Deskaheh, chief of the Cayuga North American Indians who is now in London, carries with him in a much-used tin cover in his pocket a very precious document. It is the original Treaty of Alliance of 1784, between King George III and the Six Nations of the Iroquois, by which the latter were promised independence with British protection.

The chief has, besides several trunks full of documents which he is taking to Geneva, when he goes to put before the League of Nations the case of the Six Nations. Deskaheh was elected five years ago, and is still chief. Two years ago his people sent him to England to bring before the Imperial Government grievances against the Dominion of Canada, which, he says was seeking to impose Dominion rule on them.

"The Dominion Government has sent its soldiers into our territory, thrown our people into Canadian prisons, and taken possession of our funds," said Deskaheh to a London reporter. "My people had to sell their possessions in order to send me over here, because the Canadian Indian office refused to allow them money which is theirs by right."

"But the British Government," he continued, "refused to accept responsibility or to promise protection. Your colonial secretary referred me back to the very people who are oppressing us. This treaty," tapping the case in his pocket, "is being treated like a scrap of paper."

"That is why I must go to the League of Nations. I have no alter native. We are Red Indians. We are willing to remain allies of the British. We sent men to fight on your side in the Great War."

HARD TIMES IN SWEDEN TURN MANY TOWARD U. S.

(Canadian Press.) STOCKHOLM, Sept. 28.—The influence of hard times on Swedish immigration to the United States is illustrated by recent reports from Swedish iron and steel works, and from L. W. Fagerlund, governor of the Aaland islands.

The rec of workers to leave their homes for America, attracted by the reports of industrial prosperity in that country. It appears that most of these emigrants were skilled workers. Governor Fagerlund says that 548 Aalanders left for America during the first six months of this year. He has made a study of the causes of this exodus and has arrived at some interesting deductions.



Bright, healthy lad—sure, he's going to have chances you never dreamed of having! You intend to give him a good start in life. All right—but how? When the time comes, you may be pinched for money, or any one of a hundred things may have happened. But you can deposit with us a small sum each year in the meantime. Then, at the end of a certain time we'll pay over to him—or to you on his account—any sum you may now decide he should have. If you should die before that time we'll immediately pay the full amount to him (or to his guardian, if he is not of age). Thus, you'll be certain that—whether you live or die—your boy will get the start in life that you have planned to give him.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE = TORONTO, ONTARIO P. A. FARQUHARSON, Branch Manager, Riley Building, Charlottetown

One category, he states, consists of young men who wish to perfect themselves in the latest working methods of their trade or profession, intending ultimately to return to the home country. Another group includes masons and construction workers who hope for steady employment in America. Others go out in the hope of earning enough money to pay off the debt on their family homesteads. Some are younger sons of farming families who are tired of working at home for almost no pay. Unfortunately, the governor states, very few return to their native soil, and of those who do come back many cannot adapt themselves to home conditions and finally turn again to America. This seems to be the case especially with the women, who find work on the home farms too strenuous after having become used to lighter kinds of work in America.

In 50 yards of them. After several years of stiff fighting in an almost impassable country—all wild mountain and scrub, where a few snipers can hold up a column—the Spaniards entered the city in October, 1920.

Formerly the town was ruled by brigands, and relics of the harshness of its rulers are still apparent in the number of people who have had their eyes put out with red-hot coils.

Dominion of Canada Bonds 5 per cent—dated October 15, 1923 for 5 and 20 Years Offer a GOOD Investment 5 year bonds maturing 1928 at 99.00 Yielding about 5.21% 20 year bonds maturing 1943 at 98.25 Yielding about 5.14% Holders of 1918 Victory Bonds maturing November, 1923 have the option of converting their bonds at par on October 15 and retaining interest from October 15 to November 1 and in addition obtain a cash bonus of \$1.00 to every \$100.00 reinvested in 5 year bonds \$1.75 to every \$100.00 reinvested in 20 year bonds For further particulars write, telephone or call on A. R. McInnis (Manager Bond Dept.) Hyndman and Company, Limited Representatives of AMELIUS JARVIS and Co., Limited

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