

DAY LIGHT SAVING TURNED DOWN BY HOUSE

But as it Has Been Adopted by the Railway There Will Be Some Confusion After Next Week.

(From our own correspondent.)
OTTAWA March 27.—Daylight time in so far as becoming a Dominion wide measure for the present is as dead as last year's calendar. Any city or municipality wanting it must enact by Civic by law but it was made abundantly clear in the House this afternoon that the farmers of the country will not continue to do milking by lantern light as they did last year to please any city men who may desire an extra hour sunlight for pleasure only. The subject was discussed in the House this afternoon and before a recess at six o'clock it was abundantly evident that the taking of the vote would be a formality. It was beaten from the start.

At the Unionist caucus last week the Government introduced the question of the advisability of re-enacting the bill of last year as a Government measure. So much opposition was manifested before that it was resolved to take no action. This afternoon, Cooper, Vancouver South, moved a resolution to test feeling of House to the effect that it was advisable to re-enact at once the legislation of last year.

This was seconded by Lemieux, so the resolution was in no sense before the House as a party measure. Vigorous opposition came from representatives of farmers who claimed last year's bill was regarded as a war necessity but that no longer existed, consequently there was no reason to approve it now. Many of those supporting last year's measure opposed it this year.

Capt. Read, P.E. Island, amid laughter told the House the only vote he cast last session for which he was criticized by his constituents was that on day-light saving. "For that reason I have changed my mind," said he. "I claim I have a right to change my mind for foolish consistency is only the refuge of small minds, and I am not ashamed to say what I think today even though it is in direct opposition to what I thought yesterday." Capt. Read contended that the argument that with Railways operating on daylight time other time would be a confusion was no argument at all, stated that on the trip from P.E.I. to Ottawa the time changed at Campbellton on the Government Railways system but no difficulty or confusion resulted. The argument that every other civilized white race adopted the scheme therefore Canada should follow suit was also to his mind no argument, otherwise it would be as sane to say that every law of any sort adopted by other civilized countries should also be adopted in Canada.

MEETING OF NAVY LEAGUE YESTERDAY

Chief Justice Mathieson Tells of Dominion Council in Victoria.

A meeting of the Charlottetown Branch of the Navy League of Canada was held yesterday afternoon in the Judges Chambers, Chief Justice Mathieson, the President, presiding. Other present were Messrs J. O. Hyndman, Percy Pope, H. H. Shaw, L. W. Watson, A. A. Pomeroy, S. F. Hodgson, G. S. Inman, C. H. Black, H. M. Van Buskirk, A. E. Morrison, Dr. McMillan and representatives of the Patriot and Guardian.

After the secretary Mr. J. O. Hyndman had read the minutes of the previous meeting Chief Justice Mathieson gave an interesting account of the proceedings of the meeting of the Dominion Council of the League held in Victoria, B. C. in February at which he was present on behalf of Prince Edward Island. The conference he said was representative of every province and extended over a period of four days, meetings lasting from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and special sessions held at night. He referred among other things to the appropriation of \$25,000 reserved for P. E. Island for a Sailors Institute, after proper plans and details are submitted and approved by the Dominion Council.

Various grants were made to the dependents of those who had lost their lives in the Merchant Marine by reason of the war. There had only been one claim from P. E. Island. The grant in each case will be a specific sum monthly dating from the time of the person's death. The matter of how best to utilize the \$25,000 grant to this Province was discussed at some length and the general opinion was that it should be used along the educational line pertaining to seamanship, though just in what manner would be most suitable for the carrying out of such an arrangement was not decided upon.

The following were on motion appointed a committee to look into and report on the matter: Messrs J. O. Hyndman, A. A. Pomeroy, Dr. McMillan, L. W. Watson, Percy Pope.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, COMING EVENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

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INNER COUNCIL OF FOUR PREMIERS CONSIDERING TERMS PROVIDING FOR AN ENDURING PEACE

The Terms Will Justify in Large Measure Early Demobilization, Simplify the International Food Problem and Pave the Way for Speedy Industrial Reconstruction and Financial Reorganization. Some of the Principal Aims of the Conference Outlined.

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, March 27.—The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says on high authority that, in order to avoid perils which would inevitably arise if preliminary peace terms are not drafted until such time as the various commissions shall have finished their labors and have presented their respective reports, the representatives of the great powers have drawn up certain proposals which seem ample to constitute the basis of the first treaty or one analogous to that signed at Versailles in 1871. The correspondent adds that these

proposals are under the consideration of the inner council of four Premiers, Lloyd-George, Clemenceau, and Orlando, and President Wilson which has temporarily superseded the council of ten and that this arrangement will greatly expedite decisions. "A final settlement will not be aimed at," continues this correspondent. "But the terms will be sufficient firm, drastic and definite to provide for an enduring peace, justify in large measure early demobilization, simplify the grave international food problem and pave the way for speedy

industrial reconstruction and financial re-organization."

The principal aims of the proposals now before the inner council are:—

- (1) To insure ample security for the further protection of France especially on her eastern frontier.
- (2) To establish a strong Italy with a formidable northern barrier against aggression.
- (3) To create a strong Poland.
- (4) To found a league of nations pledged on material as well as moral grounds to the preservation of world peace.

Scotia En Route To St. John With Over 1,600 Troops

LONDON, March 27.—The Scotian has sailed from Liverpool for St. John with 13 nurses, 54 officers, 40 cadets and 1,619 men from Kimmel Camp bound for all areas. Upwards of 100,000 Canadian soldiers have now left the British Isles for home since the armistice. The third division is now entirely clear and the major portion of the First Division is here. Only 56,000 Canadians now remain in France. Since March 1st, 15,000 Canadians have cleared from Kimmel Camp.

Chief Scout Coming to Canada

NEW YORK, March 27.—Sir Robert and Lady Baden Powell expect to spend about ten days in Canada. At present the United States is laying out lavish entertainments in their honor. Mrs. Choate, the clever daughter-in-law of the great Joseph Choate, being largely instrumental in the plans. Lady Baden-Powell is one of the energetic English women who never tires of learning new things and is now becoming an expert on the typewriter.

Candidates for Fourth Prince

At the Liberal-Conservative convention held at Bedouque yesterday to nominate candidates for the fourth district of Prince County Messrs John Myres of Hampton and John Warren of Kensington were the unanimous choice of the large meeting.

Mr. A. W. Morrow, presided. A splendid address was delivered by Premier Arsenault who dealt with the government's record. Other speakers were Messrs James Pendergast, and James W. Stewart, of Kensington, Mr. Thos. Gillespie and Mr. D. B. McDonald of North Bedouque.

Brotherhood Banquet

In the Heartz Memorial Hall last evening a "Brotherhood of the Church" Banquet was held which was attended by 150 male members of the Methodist congregation.

After the splendid repast prepared by the Ladies Aid was disposed of Mr. Arthur Bruce and Mrs. Lawson sang solos which were greatly enjoyed.

The chairman, Rev. Mr. Fulton, outlined the purpose of the meeting—viz., to form a brotherhood of the Church which would include all the men of the congregation. He stated that this was the time of reconstruction—and a time which will give ample scope for the exercise of every man's energies for the work of the church. The election of officers for the Brotherhood resulted as follows:—President—Percy Turner, Vice-President—Walter Bourke, Secretary—Treasurer—G. H. Holbrook, Rev. Mr. Stoddart of St. Stephen, N.B. then addressed the meeting on the subject of foreign missions. It was a masterly presentation of the necessity for aiding the spread of the Gospel in foreign lands. He stated that two out of every two people in the world today knew not Christ.

A discussion re mission work followed and other matters pertaining to the church. Before closing votes of thanks were tendered the ladies for the splendid supper and to Rev. Mr. Stoddart for his excellent address.

U. S. Sells Surplus Munitions

(Special to the Guardian)

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Sales to foreign governments of more than two hundred million dollars worth of supplies were announced by the war department today. Part of this material went to France, whose purchase included smokeless powder, acids, copper, cannon and steel plates for which \$156 million was paid. Italy bought \$41,000,000 worth of machine guns and ammunition, acids and other supplies. The Netherlands bought \$685,000 worth of nitrate. About a million dollars worth of aeroplanes and supplies \$469,000 worth of soldier's personal equipments, \$294,000 worth machine guns and \$171,000 worth of hand grenades went to Czecho-Slovakia.

Hungarian Govt. Release Traitors

(Special to the Guardian)
PARIS, March 27.—One of the first acts of the new Hungarian Government was to release the Russian Red Cross delegation that had been imprisoned in Budapest because it had been circulating Bolshevik propaganda matter.

Labelling Aliens

(Special to the Guardian)
TORONTO, March 27.—Since the Allen enemy investigation board started proceedings in Jan'y, 1,200 Aliens have been granted loyalty cards, 300 refused them. J. Marshfield, secretary, arrested today. The 300 have been classed as "undesirable citizens." Government employment agencies have been instructed to prevent them from securing jobs Mr. Marshfield said.

Adriatic Blockade Has Been Raised

PARIS, March 27.—The Italian delegation to the Peace Conference today notified the conference of the suppression of the military and commerce blockade in the Adriatic by which trading in the Adriatic returns to conditions before the war except that until peace is declared Allied warships will have the right to search merchantmen.

No Interference Re Own Customs

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, March 27.—Replying to Brigadier General Croft in the House of Commons today Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law said that no agreement will be entered into at Paris which would interfere with the full control of the United Kingdom of the Dominion over their own customs duties.

The Vanity of Flags And Memorials

(Special to the Guardian)
BERLIN, March 27.—Independent Socialists in Bavaria had demanded that the government melt all statues of former royalties and statesmen including that of Bismark. Materials of the statues, they ask, shall be given to industry. The national flags the Independents demand, shall be converted into clothing for children.

Dominion Troops To Make Ceremonial Parade in London

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, March 27.—It is understood that Lord Milner, British Secretary of War, is giving his personal attention to the question of the ceremonial parade through London by the Dominion troops before their departure for home. Many newspapers here are constantly expressing regret that the overseas soldiers are being allowed to depart practically without a send off.

Officers of Old 105th Back Home From Overseas

After four and a half years of active service Captain Elliott Full, who left here as adjutant with the original 105th Battalion, and Lieut. B. Preston McLaine, who left at the same time as Machine Gun Officer arrived at their homes in this city last night.

Both are in excellent health and spirits—and needless to say are glad to be back once more on native soil. Both these officers were in the 104th after the amalgamation and held the same ranks as in the 105th.

Captain Full in February, 1918, reverted to the rank of Lieutenant and proceeded to France with one hundred of the 104th Pioneer Battalion. The Pioneer Battalions were later absorbed by the new battalions of engineers and Lieut. Full, with about fifty other islanders went to engineer battalions of the Third Division, remaining with the unit until its arrival in Canada for demobilization.

It was in August last that he was promoted to Captain. He saw some of the decisive fighting in the last stages of the war notably the battles of Amiens, Cambrai, and Mons.

Capt. Full speaks in the highest terms of the work of the men of the old 105th.

Lieut. Preston McLaine after leaving the 104th joined the 3rd Canadian Machine Gun Battalion and was also in some of the hottest work in the last part of the war.

Both officers will be warmly welcomed by their many friends.

They arrived in Canada by the Olympic.

Pte. Leonard Gay, of Summerside, who left here as Sergeant with the 105th Draft which left Charlottetown in May, 1917, was among the men who returned home on Wednesday night. He arrived at Halifax on the S. S. Royal George. After spending a few months in training in England he reverted to the ranks at his own request in order to proceed to France, transferring to the 26th Battalion. He saw nine months service in France and was wounded in the shoulder by a machine-gun bullet at the battle of Amiens in August, 1918. He was sent back to England and was in the hospital for quite a while on this account and also by reason of an attack of diphtheria from which he fortunately recovered after several weeks. Pte. Gay was a witness to the last "battle of Kimmel Park" and describes it as quite an exciting episode while it lasted. The camp to which Pte. Gay was attached was one of the camps which held out against the rioters. The men, who left England by the Royal George were accorded a splendid parting reception by the American Red Cross at Liverpool, which served to strengthen the good feelings existing between the Canadians and the Sammies.

WHY IT COSTS MORE TO LIVE TODAY

Mr. Percy Pope Gives Illuminating Address on "Our Measures of Value," Especially as it Affects the "Almighty Dollar."

Mr. Percy Pope delivered a very valuable address on "Our Standard of Values" before the Rotary Club on Thursday. After a few explanatory introductory remarks, Mr. Pope said:

We are all prepared to accept the statement that knowledge is power. If, however, we substituted the word understanding, for that of knowledge, the truth embodied in the saying would come out much more clearly. There is a form of knowledge, which, instead of endowing its possessor with power, in so far as he prides himself on its possession, will work his undoing. Look around and you will see this exemplified on every side of you. We are today deluged with ideas, through speeches, newspapers, magazines and books, by individuals whose chief aim it is to make a favorable impression as a speaker or writer, instead of striving to clear man's vision. As a result, we are overwhelmed, dazed and almost persuaded to turn away from brilliant speakers and writers and to look for guidance to men whom we credit with possessing common sense, something which though it may not be so brilliantly garbed, we can depend upon and trust. What is this common sense? Is it not that faculty which enables us to attain to a comprehensive understanding of the subject, though our conclusions may be mainly unreasoned and intuitive. Their merit consists almost solely in the fact that they embody a grasp of fundamentals rather than a mere superficial knowledge of detail. It is not even sufficient that a subject be presented in logical sequences or that the eloquence of the speaker or writer impresses you, the case must be placed lucidly before you in all its essential connections and the conclusions reached must be such as when brought before the bar of common sense and intuitive judgment, can stand with heads erect.

This Standard of Common Sense is possibly one of the most important measures we have. It would well deserve our sole attention, yet I merely refer to it to induce you to apply it to every conclusion presented for your acceptance and particularly to any that may be offered to you today.

This by way of digression. I now attack my main subject, and will ask you to consider exclusively one standard only, but one that we use, or perchance misuse, more than any other, for we do not always carry with us a sense of its limitations. I refer to the Almighty Dollar.

It is not always easy to use even a good measure accurately, and this dollar measure is in some important respects a most faulty one.

The Gold Dollar consists of 25.8 grains of fine gold—we never see a gold dollar—they are not now coined. We very seldom make use of gold coins of any denomination, yet there is very little today which we do not measure in terms of it.

In connection with such use, two very serious misconceptions have arisen:

First, we are tempted to think of gold as the most desirable of all forms of wealth; and

Second, we cherish the idea that its value remains constant.

Neither of these ideas is true.

Apart from its use in the arts, gold is little used. It does not directly minister to our essential needs in the matter of food, clothing or shelter. If tomorrow it were discovered in unlimited quantities, it would fall in value much below that of coal or iron. Even in the form of coin, or gold demand notes, it is not necessarily the best form of wealth. If a man ten years ago put \$1,000 in gold in his safe and held it until today—not taking into account the loss of interest the gold has decreased in value 50 per cent.—for its purchasing power, which truly measures its value, has fallen to that extent. You need no argument to realize the fact of this loss. Simply appeal to your own experience and common sense.

Now, in connection with this actual fall in the value of the dollar. Note what effect such fall has upon the value of invested securities, based upon gold. If a man took a mortgage ten years ago as security for a loan of \$1,000, how would it be effected by this change in the value of the Standard? If he is paid off today, he will get \$1,000 in legal tender, but in actual purchasing value only \$500. Those who are made wise by experience realize this, but the full significance of these facts and how such conditions are brought about, are not very widely understood. Let us endeavor to get some ideas upon the subject.

To begin with, it must be noted that gold is not only a standard of value, but is also a commodity and, as such,

that its value must fluctuate in accordance with the laws of supply and demand. For many years it remained very nearly constant, but of late, it has been seriously affected. But, you ask, is not gold in greater demand than ever, and should it not possess a higher value? If the laws of supply and demand were given free play such would be the case, but while the supply remains the same, the demand is artificially restricted. By common consent, it is decided that we will not ask for gold save under strict regulation.

Here a totally new set of facts come into play, and the problem becomes so complex that the average man is not able to solve it.

Long ago, it was found that the supply of gold would, if we were solely dependent upon it for exchanges, be wholly inadequate. It would not today enable us to conduct a hundred thousandth part of them. To meet the difficulty, we make use, in lieu thereof, of gold demand credit notes—legal tender and bank notes—with these sturdy fellows to prop it up, gold stands pretty firm and today is so securely kept out of sight that we see only its substitute, which are doing its work. These credit notes are ostensibly issued against gold. This is a polite fiction. They, in reality, are based upon commodities. At present, they are not even redeemable in gold, but in business we rate them as such and unconsciously behave as if the two were identical.

When, therefore, we speak of an abundance or of a lack of money, it is necessary to realize that we do not refer to our stock of gold, but merely to our currency, and it is needful to note that credit obligations, other than legal tender or bank notes often take the place of currency and in turn do its work.

Now let us suppose that abnormal conditions set in. Labor, which we can rate as a commodity, becomes scarce. Food products are in short supply. Transport is seriously restricted. What must happen? Commodities being relatively much cheaper than money, they command a higher price—that is the purchasing power of the gold dollar sinks and all who possess gold credit obligations suffer a corresponding loss.

Now, coincident with the rise of prices, opportunities occur of making money, hence there is a general tendency towards speculation and inflation and up to a certain point a great apparent prosperity. (You fox men can appreciate this.)

Here it is necessary to bear in mind that credit notes are not wealth, and the fact that the banks are filled with them is not evidence that the wealth of the country has correspondingly increased. It is evidence of a decided disturbance of the ratio which formerly existed between money and commodities, but from this very fact, it is safe to assume that the law of supply and demand based upon actual cost of production and normal cost of transport, will assert itself. Prices will begin to lower, short buying becomes the rule. Production, where overstocking occurs, is restricted and the purchasing power of the dollar increased. If this process gathers undue momentum, the pendulum may swing further back than it went ahead, in which case the man with money will find himself made correspondingly richer, though his investments measured by dollars, may be stated at exactly the same amount.

Do you catch a glimpse of what is involved in this fluctuation in the value of our Standard Dollar?

If so try to realize that the wealth of a country is not safely measurable by the deposits in the banks or the volume of exchanges. There is one source of wealth and one only, and that is production. Sum up its agricultural, mineral resources and its fisheries, as made available through labor. Its houses, railways, highways, docks, machinery and whatever tends to make labor effective, including intelligence, its stocks of commodities and you have a country's actual wealth. Its credit obligations—bank notes, mortgages, etc., etc., must not be taken in account as of any value save in facilitating exchange, for the only value they possess is based upon those articles of actual wealth which we have just enumerated.

There is another fact in this connection which must not be overlooked, and that is the need of not using up all we produce. We must have a certain amount of fluid capital stored up to keep the machinery of exchange going, otherwise, we must look for disturbances.

(Continued on page eight...)