

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY FEBRUARY 25th 1919

DAIRMEN'S ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the P. E. Island Dairymen's Association will be held in this city on Thursday next, the 27th inst. For two main reasons this should be the most important meeting ever held by the dairymen of this province: first because dairying is the basic agricultural industry of the province, the industry which while itself a revenue maker, affords the only practical means of retaining the fertility of the soil; second because there is at present opening in this province an opportunity for greater development than ever before.

In this development the farmers, being in an overwhelming majority, owning by far the larger proportion of the wealth of the province, being more directly interested in the progress of the province than any other class, must lead in any forward movement that shall be undertaken.

Those who read the report in yesterday's and this morning's Guardian of the visit of Premier Arsenault and Mr. John O. Hyndan to Ottawa will have formed some idea of what is on foot for the coming summer. The standardization of the P. E. Island Railway alone will mean the expenditure of two million dollars here; the standardization itself will mean an incalculable improvement in our transportation facilities; will mean that our province will be linked up with the continental railway system with all the delays and the extra expenditures at Borden eliminated. This alone will practically mean a revolution in our transportation; will mean that never again

shall we be handicapped in getting our products to the world's markets; that henceforth the question for the farmer shall be, how much can we produce? not as heretofore, how are we going to get the stuff shipped after we have produced it?

The provincial highway project will be discussed at this meeting and Mr. Profit, the Secretary of the Association, has made arrangements that an opportunity shall be given at the evening meeting, at 9 o'clock for the introduction of a resolution on the subject. This is the most comprehensive project ever undertaken in the province and it is fitting that the farmers whom it shall most concern and who are to reap the most benefit from it, should lead the way and set the pace for others to follow. They realize, as no others do, the value to the province of an increased population of more help, of more people to develop the home market which after all, is the most profitable. The building of such a highway as is proposed, whether as a monument to our fallen heroes or as an undertaking on economic and industrial grounds, or both would mean employment at home, the circulation of money at home and the retaining at home of thousands of our young men and women who, otherwise must seek employment abroad.

We look forward to this meeting as the most important yet held by our farmers and bespeak for it a large attendance and a studied interest in the subjects to be discussed.

OUR INDUSTRIES

There is a bare possibility that in the multifarious duties we are undertaking we may so scatter our energies that sufficient concentration may not be given to any one of them.

We are at present in hot pursuit of industries, not one or two but many of them, so many that there is a possibility of overlooking them all. We need more concentration on some one or two feasible propositions, these first and brought to a head, then spread out after the others. We have waited for many years for the establishment of certain industries that are admittedly possible to us. If we could now centre our affections upon one or two of these, get definite data and go ahead we would accomplish much more than if we cast longing eyes on many however desirable they may be and however possible in the near future.

It is possible also that we have fixed our speculative, dividend-seeking eye on something that is too visionary for beginners. The world's healthy industries have grown from small beginnings; the visionary gold mine and the illusive oil-well are generally the product of high financing, generally also wound up with the subscription of the capital.

As repeatedly stated in these columns what is needed to inaugurate any industry is a definite specification or prospectus that will appeal to the moneyed man. Fond as we are of industries and of the development of our province, we are still fonder of our own individual cash and of the returns from our

investments. Of one thing we may feel assured, little if any, cash will be invested in industries on general principles or with the sole purpose of benefiting the province. Those who have money to invest in an industry will naturally look for a reasonable interest return and they have a right to. A few patriotic dollars may be picked up; it is possible that some philanthropist may lend sufficient capital to a friend to start something that is reasonably sure but if we are to start any kind of an industry on the joint stock principle it will be done only on a definite and specific prospectus.

We have several industries now in Charlottetown. They began small, grew slowly and succeeded because their promoters understood the business, understood also that the market has a place and a price for goods of good quality. These industries are now established on an unshakable foundation. They are all capable of expansion. This can be done in two ways, first by investing further capital, if the proprietors are willing to become partners in a large corporation; second by liberal patronage on the part of the public, a natural growth on their merits, a patriotic practice of what we are all preaching—trade at home.

As to the establishment of new industries all talk is useless until some one comes forward with a definite proposition on which to found a company or until some one with capital is sufficiently convinced of the profitability of a venture to put his money in it.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT

If Canada is to become an industrial nation it must be in a position to compete in the open markets of the world with the world's greatest manufacturers: that is, it must produce goods at a price that will meet competition. There is grave danger at present in the increase in the cost of labor and of raw material produced by labour that such competition will be badly handicapped. It is quite possible that by demanding excessive prices for the production of our goods we may be unable to sell our goods at a profit. Should this be so we shall have effectually killed a goose that has given a fair chance, would have laid many golden eggs for us.

It is true that labour is high the world over, necessarily high considering the cost of living, and we shall probably be at no greater disadvantage in this than our competitors. Perhaps also the real competition will be between the manufacturers themselves. Those who demand two high a margin of profit on their product will be as instrumental in killing our foreign trade

as will the laborers who demand excessive wages.

We are entering upon a new era of development in our trade with other countries. In that trade we shall be in competition with the strongest competitors in the world and our ability to hold the trade will depend upon the price at which we shall be able to sell our goods as well as the quality. The price of our goods will depend upon the cost of labor and the margin of profit demanded by our manufacturers. If these are excessive the development of our foreign trade will be slow, if it develops at all.

Both these factors must be kept in view especially at the outset of our entry into the world markets; selfish interests, whether of employers or employees, should be held in abeyance at least until we get on our feet and the greatest effort in Canadian history should be put forth at this the beginning of what ought to be a new industrial and commercial era.

Kosciuszko's Dream Is Coming True

"Freedom shrieked," says the poet, "when Kosciuszko fell," and it was supposed that her inability to pronounce his name resulted in the mere incoherence of a strike. Memories of the career of the great liberator are recalled now that Poland is to take her place among the free and independent nations of the world. The Poles in Prussia, Russia and Austria are to be united in one kingdom, probably under the presidency of Paderewski, the pianist. The Poles have never lacked brilliancy as a race, as the mere mention of some famous Poles will prove. Kosciuszko was a soldier of genius and an illustrious designer of fortifications; Pulaski, the father of American cavalry; Sobieski, the deliverer of Vienna from the Turks; Copernicus, who first demonstrated that the earth moves round the sun; Chopin, Paderewski, Sienkiewicz, the novelist; Modjeska, the actress; and Joseph Conrad are all witnesses before the world of Polish genius. Nor can there be any doubt of the intense race consciousness and patriotism of the Poles.

The Backbone Lacking.

Whether they have any of the genius for self-government of the Anglo-Saxon and Latin races remains to be established. Philosophic historians in the past have diagnosed one of Poland's gravest disabilities as due to the fact that Poland is without a middle class. The people have been, generally speaking, either landowners, junkers and aristocrats or peasants. Time after time their aspirations for independence have been thwarted by the failure of these two classes to come together and by the absence of the sturdy middle class which is the very backbone of any nation. On one notable occasion the upper and lower classes of Poland did unite. That was in 1788, and the result promised to establish Poland's freedom, but Russia made war upon the Poles and they were not numerous enough to maintain their independence and eventually had to submit to the partition that divided them among Russia, Prussia and Austria. There does not appear to be a sufficient cleavage between the two classes today to frustrate the ideals of independence that are on the point of being realized, but it will take some generations for the necessary middle or commercial classes to be formed.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

LEFT UNDONE

"Oh Lord, we have done those things we ought not to have done, and we have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and there is no health in us," says the prayer-book, giving to the sins of commission and omission an equal value.

But the average person regards the sin of commission as much more heinous, and attaches little importance to the sins of omission. I wonder why. I wonder why we leave undone the little things which mean so much to others. I wonder why the rich man waits until he is dead to give away some of his surplus wealth. Why doesn't he make people glad he is alive, instead of letting them rejoice at his death.

I wonder why we wait until our friends are dead to send them flowers. The Chinese put food on the graves of their departed, and when an American asks a Chinaman, "John when do you think your friends are coming up to eat that food?" the Celestial retorts, "Allee-samee time your friend come up to smeltice flower."

It was a just reply. Why don't we send flowers on some anniversary, birthday, wedding or even just some day when you happen to feel a little "flush"? You, Mr. Husband-of-many-years, don't you think your wife would be surprised and pleased beyond words if you came home with a bunch of violets or two or three roses. It isn't necessary to buy a dozen, you know, in order to give pleasure. One perfect flower will give as much pleasure as an armful would. Indeed the Japanese, who have forgotten more than we know about art, contend that just one flower, picked alone, is the essence of artistic floral arrangement.

It is the thought that counts, and if we would express our pleasant thoughts more frequently than our unpleasant ones, it would make this world a better place to live in.

M. CURRIE

HINTS FOR THE MOTORIST

by ALBERT L. CLOUGH Editor Motor Service Bureau Review of Reviews

EFFECT OF SHORT PISTONS ON COMPRESSION



R. H. P. writes: I am rebuilding an engine of obsolete model and the only pistons I can obtain for it are 1/8-inch shorter than they should be, from wrist pin to head. Using these, will, of course, reduce the compression. How much if any will the power be diminished?

Answer: You do not mention what the stroke is. The effect upon compression of this eighth-inch difference will be less in proportion as the stroke is long and vice versa. If the stroke is fairly long and the engine was built sometime ago, when high compression ratios were in vogue, these pistons may prove satisfactory. If the flanges at the bottom of the cylinders are thick enough to possess some excess strength you can perhaps have them accurately milled off slightly, which will tend to raise the piston travel. In some engines having flat piston heads, plates have been riveted on them to decrease the compression space, but this method has some objections. Why don't you try these

Questions of general interest to motorists will be answered in this

without which a modern nation can hardly endure.

Fought in War of Independence.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko was born in Lithuania in 1746, and was educated at the Military College of Warsaw. From boyhood he was an intense patriot and a passionate advocate of Polish independence. In 1772 the first partition of Poland was made, and Kosciuszko, desponding, left the country after a vain struggle and went to the United States. With characteristic enthusiasm he threw himself into the War of Independence, took part in the siege of New York and selected the ground occupied by the Gates in his stand against Burgoyne. He was afterwards placed in charge of the construction of the fortifications at West Point, and was with Washington when Cornwallis surrendered. At the close of the war he received the thanks of Congress and was made major-general by brevet. Other honors were showered upon him, fortune—or of freedom—who fought with the revolting colonists only LaFayette surpassed the Pole in popular esteem. In 1783 he returned to Poland and helped organize the revolution. He rose to the rank of major-general under Poniatowski, later on becoming Lieutenant-general and finally commander-in-chief of the revolutionists.

Free Poland Proclaimed.

In 1788 the reform party in Poland had secured leadership in the Polish Diet despite the strongly entrenched aristocratic party which had the support of Russia. It enacted laws that were far in advance of those in force in any other part of Europe at that time, and the constitution that was eventually proclaimed was a noble declaration of freedom and fair play. By this time the enthusiasm of the Young Poles had won over most of the old aristocrats, and in the name of patriotism the nobility voluntarily surrendered many of the privileges it had previously enjoyed. Kosciuszko realized that the new Poland was a challenge to practically all the Governments in Europe, and indeed, the principles it laid down were hardly better received than are the principles of Bolshevism today. He knew that Poland would have to fight and he sought to rouse his fellow-countrymen to the need of preparedness; but there was delay which enabled Russia to marshal her armies and invade Poland. The genius of their commander enabled the Poles to win a brilliant victory at Dubienka, but they were ill armed and ill-prepared and could not continue long to successfully oppose the disciplined Russians.

Died in Exile. Though Poland speedily col-

lapsed Kosciuszko did not. He organized a new volunteer army and continued the resistance, and won victory after victory. He drove the Russians from Warsaw and at Raclawice led an army equipped chiefly with scythes and clubs against the enemy. At Mactelowice the end came. The Poles were scattered and Kosciuszko made prisoner. He was taken to Russia, but later on through the magnanimity of Czar Paul, was re-

SLOW LEAKS IN TIRES

S. C. asks: Why is it that I have so much trouble from the tires of my car getting soft? It seems to me that I pump them twice as often as other people. There seem to be no real punctures.



Answer: Most likely because the plungers in the valves are leaky. These have to be changed frequently, as the seat is very small and wears out rapidly. The old plunger is removed by screwing it out, using the slotted end of the valve cap as a spanner and the new plunger is screwed into place with the same tool. It should be seated firmly and a cap, with a good rubber packing, should be used over it. It is possible that some of your inner tubes have developed very slight leaks and you can assume this to be the case, if renewing the valve plungers does not prevent the premature deflation of your tires.

column, space permitting. Address Albert L. Clough, care of this office.

leased. He returned to the United States, where he was everywhere hailed as a hero. He was given a grant of land by Congress, and it was thought that he would end his days as an American citizen. But his heart was in Poland, and another revolution bursting forth, he returned to offer his aid. The rising was quickly stamped out, however, and broken-hearted the patriot retired to Switzerland, where he died in 1817. His body was returned to Poland for burial, and the monument that marks the spot was formed of stones gathered by peasants from every part of the country. It remains a sacred spot for the Poles, for Kosciuszko has been their inspiration in more than a century's struggle for emancipation from the yoke of foreign dominion.

King Victor's Decree

ROME, Feb. 22.—King Victor Emmanuel had signed a decree of Amnesty to soldiers and members of their families sentenced for political and economic offenses, treason and speculation alone being excluded.

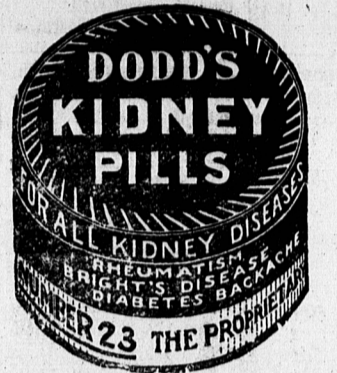
BAVARIAN ASSEMBLY'S INAUSPICIOUS OPENING

WEIMAR, Feb. 23.—The National Assembly opened yesterday's Session under the disheartening influence of the Munich murders and sudden change for the worse in the strike situation in the industrial region. Chancellor Schiedermaun in an address of deep feeling warmly eulogized the men reported killed. Chancellor Schiedermaun pictured the situation in the Ruhr region as serious. Later he contradicted the information received by Gustav Noske, the Minister of Defence, to the effect that agreement was imminent between the strikers and the Government here. Schiedermaun

Bavarian Premier Was Assassinated

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Minister of Justice and Minister of Social Affairs untappedler of Bavaria were wounded during the shooting which took place at the Bavarian Landtag yesterday, when Herr Auer, German Minister of the Interior, was shot. Having fired at Herr Auer a man sprang among the Deputies and fired further shots at the Ministers' benches. At the same moment several shots were fired from the strangers gallery. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued, the Deputies scrambled to escape from the room. Spartacists and Independent Socialists have called for a general strike at Munich and sanguinary incidents are feared, as the military command has declared that it cannot undertake any protection and will not oppose persons conducting demonstrations.

spoke in earnestness and lashed the Independent Socialists furiously for what he characterized as their sponsorship of Bolshevism, and said that the Government should put a stop to such murderous proceedings.



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February 28th

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MANAGER P. E. I. BRANCH

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