

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1887). \$4.00 per year (Delivered) in advance; \$3.00 per year (Mailed) in advance in Canada, and \$3.50 for U. S. A. Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Office at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague. President—Major A. A. Bartlett. Editor and Publisher: J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor: D. K. Currie.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919

REPATRIATION OF SOLDIERS

How are the soldiers going to get jobs when they return from overseas? And what is the Dominion Government doing to help the men get back to civilian life? These questions have been asked thousands of times by people interested in the problem and by thousands of the men themselves who either do not intend to return to their former employment or who have no definite prospects for immediate employment, on their return from overseas. The Government has decided to distribute employment quickly and fairly, and with this end in view has decided to establish employment offices in every centre of Canada where the population is 10,000 or over. There will be 64 offices established to start with. An advertisement, one of the series of "War to Peace" announcements, explaining the scheme fully appears elsewhere in this paper. The Government has decided that no effort will be spared and no opportunity missed to help the re-

COMPLICATIONS

A dollar bill today is estimated to be worth fifty four cents as compared with its value five years ago. One of the problems is to restore the dollar to its original value of one hundred cents. The only means in sight by which this transformation can be effected is to reduce the cost of commodities to a figure that will enable the purchaser to secure for fifty four cents what he now pays a dollar for. When this is accomplished the dollar will once more be worth a hundred cents, wages, will be exactly what they appear to be and all will be happy again.

How to reduce the price of commodities is therefore the problem. Those manufacturing them contend that they cannot reduce prices until wages are reduced. This opens another problem and perhaps the most difficult of all. Were wages reduced today to the necessary figure to effect this equalization, that is the one thousand dollar salary reduced to \$540, and others in the same ratio, many of the salaried men would starve to death. But many others wouldn't, and that is at the bottom of the problem. Wages in certain callings are out of all proportion to the service rendered, be the service what it may. A pace was set in the manufacture of munitions which legitimate commercial enterprise cannot keep up with. In certain other lines, notably those in which the scale of wage can be adjusted by concerted action on the part of employees or the work shut down by a strike, wages

Your Problems Solved BY REV. T.S. LINSKOTT, D.D. (All rights reserved)

Dr. Linscott, in this column will help you solve your heart problem—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.

A BAD MAN CONVERTED: "A Doubter" asks how he ought to treat a man who has been a gambler and an all round bad man, but now claims to be converted? Unless you have positive proof that the man is playing hypocrite, you have no right to doubt that he has been converted. You should treat him with respect, give him your confidence, and use your influence in the community in his favor. There are literally thousands of instances, of the worst of men, having through the grace of God, become the best men. Help him all you can.

PRAYING FOR THE SICK: Mary J. asks whether Jesus is willing to cure sick people as He was when on the earth? God works by law. Jesus performed miracles when on the earth for a special purpose, and while today He may sometimes cure people in answer to prayer. He generally refers them to the best means placed in nature for their recovery. Prayer for the sick is always beneficial, as it predisposes them to patience, and inclines those in care of them to use the right means that they may be restored to health and strength.

Daily Selections For Guardian Readers. Furnished by V. S. Louson.

THE DAILY ADVENTURE Day by day we do actually and literally go out and come in. The phrase marks the ordered sequence of our ordinary existence—that daily life of the trivial round, and the common task of which we sometimes complain that nothing ever happens; that it is wholly commonplace. And yet the commonplaceness of it is surely in ourselves. The ordinary daily life is, if we be spiritually alert, far less certain and far more adventurous than we conceive. To the spiritual alert, the street is as hazardous as the wilderness and the office and the shop are to us as foreign lands. We meet, every day, men and women who surprise us with the revelation of unexpected possibilities, and of unbidden thoughts, and whose action is a thousand times more difficult to forecast. Spiritual gold may wait for us at the corner of any street, and the words that alter the destiny of a life be spoken in the clamor and rattle of a railway platform. We may meet spiritual adventures within a few yards of our own door. And God may come to meet us, supreme, in the street that our feet have trodden every morning. The path where we have enjoyed such quiet communions may be changed in a moment into the scene of temptation and disaster. Any morning and any hour may bring to us the opportunity either of denying or entering into and sharing the larger and fuller communion of our

HOW DOES IRELAND STAND?

By T. A. Grehan, (in "The Rotarian")

The cheering message of Rotary one day reached an Irishman resident in America. He was receptive, responsive, and, as subsequent events will show, a good "conductor" of ideas. His name was Morrow, and I hope we Irish Rotarians will never forget the name of the man who bears it. In the fruition of time, and fortunately for this little Isle of saints and scholars and well, it doesn't matter what else—Morrow revisited the scenes of his boyhood. He retraced his steps to dear old, delighted, light-hearted Dublin. He came up of that cheery faith, that world-embracing doctrine of commercial regeneration, Rotary. Before many days, aye, many hours, Morrow was out, on active, in the "missionary field." He was out for Rotary, and as was to be expected, his native Dublin was his first field of endeavour. May I, as one of Morrow's earliest converts say that Dublin rose to the Rotary idea in encouraging fashion? Dublin saw in this new business faith a means whereby old bitterness and aloofness, silly, foolish, money-wasting, temper-trying commercial jealousies, trickeries and meanness could be very substantially eradicated. In a land like this, where political and other differences are so old, so surrounded and overlaid with bitter histories and associations, the man of the organization that can help to soften things, but, even only a little bit, is a patriot in the truest sense. Well, because Morrow brought us Rotary I believe (and all I say here is quite personal) that he acted a patriot's part. I say this now all the more freely because Morrow is once again back in the land from whence his message came.

Proud of Rotary Record.

I am not going to linger on this subject as to how Rotary came to Ireland and how Ireland took hold of the new faith. That could easily provide food for a separate contribution. It's a story that will read well, all things and conditions considered. This, however, I would surely like to place on record: Let it not be forgotten that the first Rotary effort out of the continent of America was put forth in Ireland by an Irishman and, with the greatest possible respect for all that has subsequently been accomplished elsewhere on this side of the Atlantic, we here in Ireland are proud of our Rotary record. And, so, as they say in the army, "that's that." I will pass on. What is the country that proudly claims to be the first in Europe to get the "message" of Rotary and to put it into practice? Allow me, the first Rotary newspaperman in Europe to answer the question as best I can.

Of course, there is no need to tell you men of America and Canada that Ireland, for the size, is unquestionably one of the best advertised nations on the globe. This is due to a good many reasons, into which it is necessary to enter here, but, to be candid, I fear the "advertising" I refer to has not been of the kind that brings results in the way of a world-wide demand for our products. There may be, and, from my information there seems to be, a welcome for our men and women all around the world, but from a national point of view it would be just as well if there were not. Ireland needs every son and daughter for reasons I will give you before I conclude. A good many American people regard Ireland as England used to regard us in the bad old days, as a land of "Pats, Pigs and Praties," a land of amiable idlers, poets, dreamers, wallflowers, and so on through an irritating, unflattering litany. And the worst of it is it takes a long time to remove an impression of this kind. "Give a dog a bad name"—you know what I mean.

Ireland the Unexplored.

Right up to The War, the average Englishman and a good many average Irishmen, regarded the average American—mildly and somewhat good-humoredly, I must say—as a bit of a "tall-talker." Well, the Americans have shown by their amazing war activities that they mean what

Lord. And it is just that which sets an expectation upon the threshold of the morning, and sends a man forth with a thrill that is partly of hope and partly of fear.—Selected.

they say, no matter how "tall" they talk. But, back to the subject—"How does Ireland stand?" She stands in class A1 for her size and resources. Lord Northcliffe, in a very interesting letter to the writer some months ago, on the subject of Ireland's commercial possibilities, made the remarkable statement that "Ireland was one of the finest unexplored propositions in the world." And you know enough of Lord Northcliffe to understand that he does not make statements at random. Ireland is primarily an agricultural country. There are great industrial opportunities here, but none greater than that afforded by the agricultural industry. Long before The War, Sir Horace Plunkett and Mr. T. P. Gill had placed on a firm basis the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, a department with functions which extend from the training of domestic servants to the conduct of a national museum of art and antiquities and the housing of the annual exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy and including on the way the training of motor engineers, food and textile experts, agricultural professors, chemists, and taking a share in the training of doctors on the one hand and grocers on the other. Mainly, of course, its functions are agricultural and the results which it has been able to bring about in food production are seldom realized broad or amongst us here at home. Ireland's production of food, including especially her supply of food to Great Britain, has for several years past, under the fostering care of the department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, been steadily growing. At the present time the supply from Ireland has become the most important in point of quantity, character and proximity, arriving in Great Britain from any country in the world. Since the outbreak of The War that supply has been fully maintained.

Ireland's Food Record.

By 1913 Ireland's supply of food to Great Britain had reached a point where it was only exceeded by that of no other country, the United States (America). Since The War, the supply arriving in the United Kingdom from the United States has abnormally increased and the Irish supply, though not increasing in this proportion, has been steadily maintained and developed. The following figures illustrate this position.

Table with 5 columns: Year (1912-1916), Millions (Millions), and £ (Millions). Rows list various countries: Ireland, United States, Argentina, Canada, British India, Denmark, New Zealand, Netherlands, Australia.

FOOD IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN

Values of food and drink stuffs imported into and retained for consumption in Great Britain from the under-mentioned countries.

Table with 5 columns: Year (1912-1916), Millions (Millions), and £ (Millions). Rows list various countries: Ireland, United States, Argentina, Canada, British India, Denmark, New Zealand, Netherlands, Australia.

Farmers Are Prosperous.

Of course, this production and export of food is bringing good prices to the farmers. Secure in their holdings, owing to operations of the Land Acts, the farmers, after a long series of difficult years, are reaping the reward of their industry. Old liabilities are being discharged. Old "paper" which the farmer usually had floating about is being taken up and many farmers, away from the immediate temptation to spend their earnings, are building up reserves. Ireland's farmers are adding to their capital resources, money is flowing more freely and after the war these men will be looking round for investments for their money and for the little luxuries that accompany rural prosperity. Among the Rotarians, anyway, and among many other keen students of

Returned Soldier Welcomed.

The monthly meeting of the Cornwall—York Woman's Institute which took place at the home of Mrs. Lowther, Cornwall, on Monday evening, Jan. 6th, was an event of special interest. The members of this institute have been active in all kinds of patriotic work and at the same time have taken a practical interest in local affairs such as the public schools. At present they are forming themselves into sewing and quilting parties in an effort to provide clothing for the needy in the places devastated by war. At this meeting the members of the Institute revealed their patriotic spirit by having as their honored guest Lieut. Charles W. McArthur, of Cornwall, who recently returned from France after three years of active service, and to him they extended a hearty welcome home. An address



DO YOU BELIEVE IN A SQUARE DEAL Is it a Square Deal for the Salvation Army to have One Drive in FOUR YEARS JANUARY 19-26

Let us Contribute Liberally to the Cause SALVATION ARMY DRIVE TODAY'S OFFERINGS

1 Dozen Dresses Black and Navy

\$17.75 for 16.50 " 15.00 " 12.00 new styles Sizes 28, 40, 18-20

Complete clearance of all our Ladies' Outing Hats, no matter what the former price was they will be offered today at \$1.98. EVERYBODY KNOWS WHAT PATONS HATS ARE. No old stock, everything up to date, but we want the room. Every hat in stock at one price, trimmed or untrimmed. Black velvet and Beaver.

PATONS LTD.

5511-1-20M31.

base at Great Britain's door has been enormously enhanced.

To meet the need of a rapid increased food supply in 1917, the Department of Agriculture, followed the appeal of the British Prime Minister, asked the Irish agriculturists to put forth a special effort of war-food production.

The department obtained a Defense of the Realm Regulations compelling any occupier holding more than 10 acres of land to plough at least 10 per cent. of the cultivatable area of his holding in addition to the amount under the plough in 1916, and this was held in reserve.

The voluntary response of the farmers was spontaneous, and with the aid of a system of organization devised and developed by the officers of the department through their existing County Committees of Agriculture, agricultural officials in each county, and a publicity campaign, the result was remarkable. Within the space of three months a total new area of 637,000 acres was broken up by the plough and put under food crops.

But a new Food Production Campaign was opened in 1918, and it is in the estimate of the department that the extra war food production of 1917 will be far exceeded. The new area under the plough in Ireland is expected to be well over 1,000,000 acres—grown crops, is bound to affect both the live stock and live stock products at the same time, notwithstanding the reduction of imported feeding stuffs and the withdrawal from grazing of 637,000 acres of grass (ploughed in 1917) Ireland has maintained her live stock export; while in addition, out of her 1917 crop she has supplied to May, 1918, to Great Britain and to the Army; 5,100,000 cwt. oats, and has furnished 600,000 cwt. oats for manufacture into oatmeal.

Ireland grows more food for Great Britain than she does for herself, even proportionately to her population. This is her main agricultural business. She is, in an increasing degree, an essential base not only for the British food supply but for British agriculture itself, whose meat raising and dairy depend on Ireland's breeding and production. Having only 10 per cent. of the population, Ireland produces 40 per cent. of the cattle and 30 per cent. of the pigs of the United Kingdom. She consumes only one-fourth of her own cattle. The rest are for Great Britain. Of the beef cattle killed in Great Britain, two out of every five were bred in Ireland. And with American tonnage being more and more required for the transport of troops and munitions and the difficulties of the ocean journey for food cargoes, the importance of this food

affairs also, there is a feeling of optimism about Ireland's future based on the fact that Ireland's agriculture is prosperous and likely to continue prosperous for many years to come. A prosperity and a people based on the products of the soil is a sound and strong position which only the greatest of disasters can substantially affect.

A very large number of small and a large number of fairly large industries are carried on in Ireland. The latter include shipbuilding; linen manufacture; fertilizers; tobacco manufacture; distilling; brewing; bacon curing; shirt and collar-making and biscuit making. The main ones capable of further or new development—and which offer good commercial possibilities, are agricultural and dairy machinery, and general engineering, where repetition work prevails; the dead-meat and allied industries; the manufacture of products of which milk form the basis, such as cyalettes, casein, etc.; tanning of fine and heavy leather and skins; the manufacture of high-class boots and shoes; ready-to-wear clothing (men's, women's and children's); cardboard and paper making; furniture; cement; pottery; electrical apparatus; glass; gloves; motor-cars and motor-boats; peat-products; salt; and woolen yarn spinning.

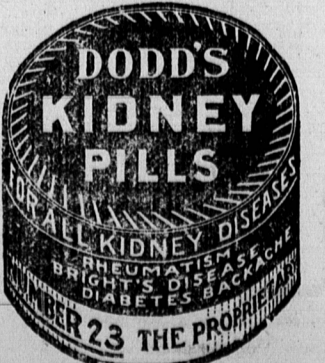
Any person possessing a thorough technical knowledge of any of the foregoing manufactures, and sufficient capital, should have no difficulty in building up large and lucrative industries in any one of these lines in Ireland.

The use of the Irish Trade-Mark has been granted to over 630 Irish manufacturing firms.

Note: T. A. Grehan, who wrote the foregoing for The Rotarian, is a member of the Rotary Club, of Dublin, Ireland; the first newspaperman in Europe to become a Rotarian; advertising manager of "The Irish Independent."

We are truly thankful tonight that because of the glorious sacrifices of our brave boys the old flag which stands for all the world Liberty implies still floats on high our pride and protection. We trust that Canadians everywhere whilst remembering those whom we are so proud to welcome home will not forget the hearts that ache for those who lie in far off Flanders fields. Please accept this small token of our appreciation.

On behalf of the Institute, KATHLEEN McDONALD, President



GOFF BROS BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK

We have placed on sale today a lot of men's size 9 HOCKEY BOOTS at \$2.75 WORTH AT LEAST \$4.00. Good reliable stock but we have too many size 9. Just received Ladies' Brown Rubbers in HIGH MEDIUM AND LOW HEELS. Ladies, get a pair of Harem Slippers, beauties really, only 39c.