

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER.

A stranger visiting this province, having a little time to spare at Sackville, and on board the Car Ferry looks over the freight coming to this far off island, in order to find out what kind of people we are.

Probably the first thing that impresses him is the enormous quantity of small wooden wares coming this way, buckets, tubs, washboards, rolling pins, step ladders, cases of clothespins and practically every little article used in the home. He naturally concludes either that we have no lumber on the island or that we are a primitive people who have not yet reached the manufacturing stage for a great quantity of the wares coming are simple in construction, requiring but small lumber such as to be found even in remote northern countries.

It is a standing reproach to this province that we should spend thousands of dollars annually for goods that we have the raw material for and that we could manufacture as well here as anywhere else in the world.

Not so long ago a campaign was inaugurated to create an industrial atmosphere in which it was hoped some new industries would grow. The mistake we made then, the mistake we have made every time we awoke to the fact that industries would be good for us, was that we were not content to begin at the beginning. We wanted to start something on a big scale and from which we could, from the outset, reap big dividends—our ideas of dividends being founded on fox dividends during the palmy days of that industry and running around one hundred per cent, or over.

Industries are not born full fledged and dividend-producing. Like the rest of us they are born small and weak; they grow up like the rest of us and, if provided with good constitutions, wholesome atmosphere and plenty of exercise, will eventually become self-sustaining and, later, be able to lay by something that we may call a dividend. The few successful industries we have in Charlottetown are excellent samples of this birth and growth. The Bruce Stewart Company began business in a one man shop. The one man made a success of it and the shop had to be enlarged from time to time to accommodate the growth. It is now and has been for several years a successful and still growing concern.

The Lohnes broom factory was born in a one man shop and in a few years grew to its present proportions with a business that extends over the three maritime provinces and a large part of Quebec. Other instances might be given and we might also add that every successful commercial business in Charlottetown began on a small scale and grew up.

In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there are several wood working factories turning out quantities of goods for which there is an unlimited market and which we could produce as well as they.

The question of the establishment of industries in this province is now a state one and while the large company idea persists we shall never have any considerable industries established. What we can do successfully is to help by our patronage and our co-operation those industries that already exist and have a reasonable show for success, to give preference to our own industries big and little rather than to outside concerns.

What is true of our wooden wares is also true of the canned and bottled fruits, meats, etc., which we import by the ton and which we grow here and could put up as well as can be done anywhere, and the rule of birth and growth applies here also.

BENEFITS OF NECESSITY.

Necessity has been well named "the mother of invention" and history is full of proofs of the aptness of the term. A hundred and fifty years ago only a few thousand tons of coal was mined. There was plenty of wood and wood was easier procured than coal. Moreover it was cheaper. The wood became scarce, coal came more into use and with its more general use its greater possibilities were discovered. Steel followed and this brought other inventions and further improvements.

The ramifications of an invention or a discovery are endless and the progress of the world today practically dates from the conditions which made the general use of coal necessary.

Necessity is but another name for poverty, and it would be but a play on words to say that poverty is the mother of progress. Trace Denmark's present progressiveness back and it will be found to be a direct product of the darkest days ever experienced in that country, days when starvation was ever in sight and when it became necessary to take a firm hold upon conditions as they were and dig for life.

In this province we have no poverty to speak of. Some of us are poor enough but there is always a living and it is easier to go on as we are. It is easier for us to buy the things we need than to make them; it is easier even for those of us who live near peat bogs to buy coal at ten dollars a ton than to dig peat which we can have for the digging. It is easier for us to go to the store and buy in preserved form the vegetables and the fruits which we require than to grow and preserve them ourselves. And so we go on letting others do for us what we could easily do for ourselves and we sell our raw material and buy it at five times the cost from those who are enterprising enough to manufacture it and to engage our children to manufacture it for them. Is not our smug wealthiness costing us too much?

Others View Point

He Knew What He Wanted.

Glasgow Herald.
The root cause of disappointment of all the hopes to which Russia's freedom gave birth lay, it one reads these pages aright, in the fact that the hour did not bring forth the man. All the leaders in turn were unequal to the occasion, and most of them are sternly dealt with in this book. From Rodzianko to Kerenski and Kornilov, the Revolution was too big for them. They did not understand its meaning, and their whole training, which, thanks to Czarsism, was gained in underground plotting, unfitted them for statesmanlike guidance of a nation verily drunk with liberty. Lenin alone had no illusions and no faith. He had a program from which he never flinched. He wanted power, and he never compromised until he got it.

Looking to the Farmers.

Kennebec Journal.
From all parts of the country—we might say from all the world—comes appeal for "something to tie to." Any stabilizing influence is like a cooling draught to a fever patient. Under such conditions especial significance attaches to the attitude of the farmers as revealed in local and in national assemblies. It is unmistakable and it is gratifying and reassuring as it is plain. The feet of the farmer are on the ground, his head is cool, his mind is clear and his memory good. He has learned well that talk, legislation and wild-eyedisms are mighty poor fertilizer for his turnips. Many, many times a day he encounters the fact that getting something for nothing and keeping it is a dream—a night mare, rather. And don't forget that the owner and tiller of the soil will defend his home and his country to the last ditch.

We Always Climb Out.

Kansas City Times.
Last Spring we Americans were considerably disturbed over the prospect that our British friends were going to smash with a soviet government. We could see all the big labor organizations there getting together to govern the country under minority rule. But they didn't.

Similarly in the last few weeks the British brethren have been exercised over the possibility of America reverting to chaos or something equally disagreeable. The coal strike looked to them the end of freedom. But it wasn't.

Somehow common sense always comes to the rescue of the English speaking people. They get in a terrible muddle—and then climb out. There always are enough level-headed ones on hand to save the situation. It is one of the results of a long tradition of individual initiative and freedom.

Botha's Narrow Escape.

The Cape Town correspondent of The London Times says: Botha's death recalls a curious coincidence, not without historical interest, which I am allowed to transmit by Sir David Graaff one of Botha's most intimate friends and political associates. A few days before the outbreak of war, Botha, who had been visiting Rhodesia, was on his way to Beira, whence he had booked a passage to Delagoa Bay en route to Pretoria. The acting minister in Pretoria had telegraphed to Botha on Saturday that there was no need for anxiety in regard to the European situation, as it was certain that England in any case would not be embroiled. As it happened Sir David Graaff had returned from a sojourn at a German watering place to London on the Friday, and though

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

PRAYER FOR THE CHURCH OF GOD

Eternal Father, Thou art not confined to temples made with hands. The heavens cannot contain Thee, and yet Thy goings are in the sanctuary. In Thine infinite condescension and grace Thou hast instituted Thy Church, and appointed ordinances and ministries by which the weary and heavy laden can find relief and healing. We thank Thee for the multitude of the redeemed who have passed on their reward, to whom Thy Church has proved the very gate of heaven. We thank Thee that today increasing multitudes meet and bow together before the Eternal Throne and find Thee to be gracious, ministering help according to their need. Thou dost quicken their affections, interpret to them Thy truth, and give to them glimpses of that infinite love and blessedness provided for us in Jesus Christ. Graciously pour forth upon the ministry and membership of the Church the spirit of prayer, and consecration, and illumination, that their whole lives may be a testimony to the truth, and that others, seeing their good works, may be attracted to Thee and glorify Thee, our Father who art in Heaven. This we ask with the pardon of all our sins for Jesus' sake.— Amen.

SALVATION ARMY REFORMS TRIBES

While many volumes have been published dealing with crime and criminals throughout the greater part of Europe and America, very little has been said on this subject with regard to India. Few people have any conception of the work done in India to reform the many outcast tribes of hereditary criminals who for years past have been the despair of the police and public authorities in that country. Throughout the Indian Empire, in some provinces more than in others, many outcast tribes are found, some as despised settlers on the outskirts of villages, ostensibly earning a livelihood by the lowest forms of manual labor; some as nomads living nomadically by the sale of live stock (generally pilfered to be sold), by exhibitions of dancing and rough music, and sometimes admittedly by the prostitution of their women. In many of these tribes the individuals are professional thieves.

A Race of Criminals.

Some of these criminal races are believed to be pure descendants of the aborigines of India, driven out of their former heritage by a succession of invading races, and now regarded as so unclean that they are not suffered to drink of the same pool as their superiors. Others, notably the Doms, have been declared by ethnologists to show traces in language and customs of a clear connection with the gipsy tribes of Europe and Western Asia. Whether through tendencies inherited from generations of vagrant ancestors, or from economic causes brought about by their caste degradation, these people have now adopted crime as the easiest way open to them for earning sufficient for the sustenance of life; in fact crime is with them a social and religious obligation. Among them a young man is not considered eligible for marriage until he has committed a successful burglary, and the gods of the tribe are worshipped and propitiated to secure their assistance in all criminal enterprises.

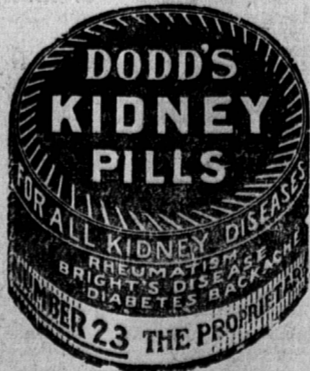
Inefficient Methods of Reform.

The law up to 1911 furnished the police with no means of dealing with these people other than by the common procedure of arrest, conviction and imprisonment, when crime could be brought home to them, says a correspondent to the London Times. From time to time spasmodic efforts at reform had been made in the way of agricultural settlements, but these, generally controlled by police agency, were entirely lacking in the moral influences that are so essential to reform as distinguished from mere punishment. They were not even effective as deterrents, as the immediate control being in the hands of ill-paid and often illiterate subordinates of the police departments, escapes and absences were frequently connived at. Prison life was too comfortable in comparison with their existence outside to present any real terrors to

the British cabinet's final decision had not been taken, he formed the conclusion on the Sunday morning that war with Germany was inevitable, and telegraphed to Botha: "British government declares war Germany tomorrow." In fact, the British ultimatum expired on Tuesday, August 4, midnight.

Sir David Graaff's telegram was received with incredulity in Pretoria, but after some hesitation it was retransmitted to Botha. Botha afterwards said that he was puzzled by the apparent contradiction between Pretoria and Sir David Graaff, but concluded that Sir David Graaff was not likely to send so definite a statement without good reasons. Accordingly he cancelled his passage on the German steamer and returned immediately via Rhodesia to Pretoria.

The steamer sailed from Beira on August 4, and was never afterwards heard of in South Africa. But for the almost accidental and wholly unofficial telegram from Sir David Graaff, Botha would either have disappeared or, if the steamer ever reached Germany, would certainly have been interned. It is needless to suggest what a sinister interpretation might have been placed on such an incident in South Africa, or what untoward political consequences might have ensued.



these people, and was far from conducive to any improvement of character. In 1911 the Government of India passed an Act known as the Criminal Tribes Act, which furnished the local Governments with powers to register the members and restrict the movements of gangs and tribes habitually addicted to the commission of crime against property, and, with the sanction of the Government of India, to confine such gangs and tribes to settlements, but the difficulty of finding suitable agency for the control of such settlements still presented itself.

The Salvation Army's Work.

Sir John Hewell, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, invited the assistance of the Salvation Army in an endeavor to cope with the criminal element. An initial experiment was tried with the Doms at Gorakhpur. These people, wild, truculent and intractable, at first refused to work and sometimes treated the officers with open defiance and violence. They would sit about sulking and watch for the earliest opportunity to escape, in which they frequently succeeded, for the Salvation Army works on a system of winning by persuasion rather than force, and in some cases three-fourths of the inmates of a settlement have been known to scale the walls and decamp during the night. It is the work of the police to pursue and bring them back, and the Act provides for imprisonment as a punishment for escape. On release from jail they are again taken to the settlement, and while many renew their efforts to escape, the majority gradually begin to see that the comparative liberty and kind treatment they enjoy in the settlement is preferable to the hunted life after escape and the almost inevitable recapture and imprisonment.

Effect of the New System.

The nature of employment given to the inmates varies in the different settlements. Agriculture, basket and mat making, sericulture and hand loom weaving are the principal industries. The rates of pay vary according to the ordinary labor rates of the district. In the settlement at Saldpur, where the Karwal Nuts, a particularly intractable gipsy tribe, had the settlers are earning as much as three and a half to four rupees a week, which brings the wages of a steady worker up to considerably more than their enemies, the police, are paid by the Government. Many officers who were at first inclined to regard the methods practised by the Salvation Army as impracticable, have changed their opinions, and are now convinced that the extension of the scheme to every gang and tribe of professional criminals will prove a solution that has baffled the police and Government since Britain's administration of India first began.

When a man falls in love the fall is apt to break his pocket book.

When a man is addicted to political vaporing he is apt to befog the issue.

Military Control In Mining Areas

PITTSBURG, December 2.—Military control in the mining fields of Crawford and Cherokee counties was declared at noon today by Colonel P. M. Hoisington, commanding the Fourth Regiment of the Kansas National Guard, Operation of strip pit plants by the state began this afternoon.

Wearing army uniforms, many of which bore insignia of overseas divisions, the first contingent of the volunteer workers who are to dig coal in the strip pit mines of the Pittsburg field arrived here early today.

SEVERE RESTRICTIONS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—War-time restrictions on the nation's use of coal, more stringent even than those applied during the war, were ordered into effect today to stave off a fuel famine.

Moved by reports of diminishing coal stocks and growing danger of distress in numerous sections, the government sought no compromise with striking mine workers whose walk out forced the emergency, but asked for national determination to endure privation and discomfort until coal mining was resumed on its terms.

Fuel Administrator Garfield, acting in conjunction with the railroad administration, gave notice that hereafter only the essential consumers included in the first five classes of the war priorities list would be supplied with coal, and asked the help of all state and municipal authorities to make rationing effective.

Poor talkers are usually poor quitters.

Few politicians lead double lives. One is enough.

When a wise man knows anything worth while he keeps it to himself.

THE REASON WHY

WHY DOES A DOG TURN ROUND AND ROUND BEFORE HE LIES DOWN?

Away back in the history of the animal kingdom, when the ancestors of our domestic dog were wild, they were ready to lie down, they first had to trample the grass about them that came a habit and one of the instincts of the animal which has been transmitted to his dogs of today who keep it up. It is an inherited habit quite useless to the dogs of today.

—From the Book of Wonders. Published and Copyrighted by the Bureau of Industrial Education, Inc., Washington, D. C.

TOO COLD FOR SUICIDE

ST. JOHN, Dec. 3.—Frederick Gorman in the police court yesterday was charged with attempting to commit suicide, and when asked if he was guilty, said: "I am sorry to say I did." According to a policeman, the incident happened yesterday about 1.40 a. m., when he said the accused jumped off the wharf at the West Side, but finding the water so cold swam ashore to the slip and climbed up the ladder and was arrested by Policeman William Gorman and conveyed to the police station, where he was given a change of clothes.

The man said yesterday that he was a returned soldier and was taking a course in Fredericton in the D.C.C. and not long ago when signing some military papers he thought he had made a false declaration and had been worrying about it ever since until yesterday he became desperate and decided to end it all. He was allowed to go to his home in Fredericton on the evening train.

Silver Fox Furs

Fox Breeders

You have Silver Fox Furs for sale—

Do you want to sell them for highest cash value? I want a large number of skins—no quantity too large to buy—no offering too small to receive careful attention. I pay for the value that is in your furs—

All those from whom I purchased skins—Don't hurry in the sale of your furs—

I am going to get to see your offerings because I want some good high class furs.

I am prepared to buy—

CHESTER McLURE

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HOLIDAY GIFTS

For Every Member of the Family Can Be Found In This Live Up-to-Date Hardware Store

The Home of Practical Sensible Useful Gifts

We have an unlimited stock to choose from and every article is the best you can buy at the price. Come in and see our display.

Here Are A Few Suggestions:

- Silverware
- Nickle Plated Ware
- Cake Boxes
- Bread Mixers
- Fireproof Baking
- Dishes
- Percolators
- Flower Holders
- Trays
- Food Choppers
- "Pyrex" Glass Ware
- Electric Irons

- Brass Goods
- Enamelware
- Tinware
- Bathroom Fixtures
- Jardiniers
- Pocket Knives
- Safety Razors
- Knives and Forks
- Scissors
- Tools
- Flashlights

- "Weaver" Aluminum Ware
- Wire Goods
- O' Cedar Mops
- Skates
- Sleds
- Hockey Sticks
- Rifles
- Oil Heaters
- Electric Toasters
- Electric Cookers

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