

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily, (founded 1857) \$4.00 MAJOR A. A. BARTLETT, President per year (delivered) in advance, \$5.00 per year, (mailed) in advance, \$6.00 J. R. BURNETT, Editor and Publisher D. K. CURRIE, Associate Editor

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1919.

U. S. SENATE'S DECISION

The action of the United States Senate in refusing to ratify the Peace Treaty has undone very much of what has been gained by the great war and the great victory which they, in common with their Allies, fought and boasted of. By this act and apparently from no higher motive than political greed, the United States, one of the signatories to the League of Nations, has placed itself on record as out of touch with its Allies, out of sympathy with what the nation claims to have fought for; it has given encouragement to Germany, proof of which has already been given in our despatches of a day or two ago in which it was stated that the German delegates to Paris had filed a refusal to the demand of the Allies that they should replace the ships sunk treacherously at Scapa Flow, the first refusal by Germany of any of the terms imposed upon them by the Allied Peace Council.

There is still some hope that the Lodge resolution opens a way for a compromise between President Wilson and the "moderate reservationists" of the Republican party. Senator Lodge's resolution, which was defeated on a vote of 55 to 39, demanded that the Senate's reservations should be accepted by three of the other great powers before the Treaty should become effective. These reservations were fifteen in number. Two of them in particular struck, as President Wilson said, at the very heart of the treaty. One contained the proviso that the United States should not be bound, without the sanction of Congress, to observe Article Ten of the Covenant of the League, which guarantees the territorial integrity of the signatories to the League. The reservation sought to exempt the United States from referring to the League questions affecting the right and "national honor" of that country and made Congress the sole arbiter as to what questions might fall within that category.

It is still believed that a way out may be found to reverse the Senate's decision. In the meantime, although there is keen disappointment in England and France over last Wednesday's decision the British and French press refrain from any harsh criticism and are evidently awaiting developments.

THOUGHTLESS LEADERSHIP.

"People's party—Labor, soldier, and farmers", says the Ottawa Journal, is the caption placed by the Ottawa Citizen on an address by Mr. David Loughnan, editor of the Veteran, advocating a political union between the three elements named. This seems to leave out all the editors except Mr. Loughnan—unless, of course, they are returned soldiers—including the editors of the Ottawa Citizen, and it leaves out also all the merchants, and storekeepers, all the professional men, all the civil servants, all the manufacturers, all the clerks, fishermen, commission men, agents, brokers, school teachers, and so on, except such as are returned soldiers. In fact, come to think of it, Mr. Loughnan's party looks a good deal like the Bolshevik idea. The Bolshevik platform was government by soldiers', peasants', and workingmen's councils, and Mr. Loughnan's conception of a new political paradise for Canada seems to differ from the Bolshevik conception for Russia merely by proposing that our soldiers, farmers, and labor men should operate more or less through our present parliamentary institutions instead of setting up some new brand of institutions, soviet or otherwise. The principle of attack by some classes of the community upon others seems to be about the same in each case. And some of Mr. Loughnan's other utterances suggest that he doesn't like people who are liable to wear stand-up collars on Sundays. He thinks a lot of soldiers—except when they were officers. The twenty-one returned soldiers he tells us, all of whom were officers threw the G. W. V. A. down in the recent session of Parliament. Not one of them stood up for the poor private. He thinks that "the higher up an officer gets, the farther away he seems to get from the Tommy." But Mr. Loughnan's grievances seem to extend in all directions. In a recent address or speech, we forget which, he denounced the ineptitude and shortcomings of the Dominion Government, and intimated that it was the tool of capitalists and big business corporations.

Mr. Loughnan would set class against class, each cutting the other's throat, each with a slogan that spells mostly selfishness. Well, we may come to that, but it will be a sorry day—for "labor, soldier, and farmer," as well as for everybody else. Canadians no matter in what class category they may place themselves who have at heart the real interest of their country—and of themselves—will not be stampeded by inflammatory oratory. Sober though will indicate to them, in contrast, the value of such advice as this from the master of the National Grange of the United States:—

There is today too much tendency among our people to class endeavor, class thinking, class legislation. The interest of the nation demands the destruction of such unworthy ideas, whether they be hoisted by a labor union or by a group of farmers. Instead of joining in the hue and cry of these chaotic times against all investment, all industry, and all property ownership, the imperative call of the hour is for the protection of these sacred rights, without whose preservation no republic can endure and no people can prosper.

NOTES

A Poland with access to the sea was a Poland friendly to England, the mistress of the sea, and it was for centuries English policy to keep Poland as an independent Power on the Baltic between Germany and Russia. That is again British policy today.—London Morning Post.

Others View Point

Where Only "Mind" is Vile.

Ottawa Journal.

Attorney-General Raney says one of the first things he is going to do is tighten up the motion picture censorship. He has also given an inkling of his intention regarding race track gambling, Sunday conduct, liquor law evasion, and other sinful things. After a few years under Mr. Raney's guardianship, those of us who pass from this vale of tears will never be found on the Twentieth Plane. Our purity will be such that we won't even touch it in passing but will go straight aloft to the Millionth Plane, if that is the highest.

The Usual Way.

Kingston Whig.

The people who are making the most fuss about losses through ignorant strikes are about the same ones who always kicked when it was proposed to spend more money on the schools.

The Gratuity Question.

Hamilton Herald.

Hon. Mr. Fielding's paper, the Montreal Journal of Commerce, evidently does not approve of the attempt of the opposition at Ottawa to make political capital out of the soldiers' gratuity question. "There will," it says, "be little ground for objection to the substance of the conclusion reached by the committee and confirmed by the House of Commons. The reasons given against the granting of the cash gratuities are in the main good reasons, which will commend themselves to the public."

Roosevelt and the Kaiser.

New York Outlook.

"I was asked," continued Seth Bullock, "while over there, why Colonel Roosevelt did not seem to care for kings, and I replied that I thought he preferred aces. And it seemed particularly to mystify one of Colonel Roosevelt's nobleman friends when, in answer to his question on how long I had known him, I replied: 'From the tail of a chuck wagon (in the old round-up days) to the Court of St. James.'"

He then told of the following incident which happened at Windsor Palace immediately following the burial of King Edward VII, at which Theodore Roosevelt was present as "chief mourner for the United States." The German Kaiser was present, and as they were leaving, the Kaiser called to him and said: "Colonel Roosevelt, I wish to see you before I leave London. If you will come tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock, I can give you forty-five minutes." And Mr. Roosevelt replied: "That is very gracious of your Majesty. I will be there at two, but, unfortunately, I can spare only half an hour."

SHOWS A STARTLING INCREASE IN CRIME

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—A considerable increase in crime throughout the Dominion is shown by the Blue Book, dealing with criminal statistics for the year 1918 just issued from the office of the Dominion statistician. According to the returns there were during the year 21,747 charges, and 13,370 convictions for indictable offenses in the several provinces as compared with 19,559 charges, and 15,569 convictions the year before, being an increase of 2,223.

The number of convictions occurred during the year except Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon. The higher increases were in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Nova Scotia and the larger decrease in British Columbia.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers. Furnished by W. S. Louson.

SCHOOL DAYS

Lord, let me make this rule, To think of life as school, And try my best To stand each test And do my work And nothing shirk. These lessons thou dost give To teach me how to live, To do, to bear, To get and share, To work and play, And trust always. What though I may not ask To choose my daily task? Thou hast decreed To meet my need— What pleases thee, That shall please me.

Some day the bell will sound, Some day my heart will bound, As with a shout That school is out And, lessons done, I homeward run.

—Maltbie Davenport Bacoock accurate bomb dropping, but owing to

WAR CRITICISMS BASED ON HINDSIGHT

Notwithstanding the many naval engagements, the large number of ships that took part in these battles, and the terrible havoc wrought to participants on both sides, the late war instead of definitely settling new naval types may be said to have merely unsettled old ones without destroying them and to have indicated new ones without thoroughly demonstrating their superiority. This was largely due to the fact that the British did not have a secure naval base in the North Sea at the beginning where the Grand Fleet could lie in safety, and where carefully planned expeditions could be initiated at once. The Germans may have been invulnerable in Heligoland, but it is doubtful, and this was the time to have found out. Similarly, both Admiral Jellicoe and Admiral von Tirpitz think that this was the time the Germans should have tried their luck, but the German Government was probably afraid of the moral effect of a defeat on the German people. The lesson of speedy attack that the Japanese taught at Port Arthur was lost by both sides.

Little Learned from Naval Battles.

The battle of the Dogger Bank taught little, as it was inconclusive because the Germans retreated, says a correspondent in the New York Herald. The battle of the Pacific taught nothing, as the German fleet was a little newer and superior in strength. The battle of the Falkland Islands taught nothing either. The Germans found the English in the bay and promptly fled. They were pursued by the British, and, as the latter had the greater speed, thicker armor and heavier guns, they were disposed of with apparently little effort. It is now the opinion of competent officers that the Germans should either have entered the bay or have awaited the British fleet outside. The German guns were of lesser calibre, but more rapid fire, and ample for penetrating their opponent's armor at short range, and the difference of ship speed would have been neutralized. The battle of Jutland was the most instructive, although it also was inconclusive. There will always be a controversy as to whether Admiral Jellicoe should have deployed to the right or the left in the afternoon, or tried to intercept the Germans in the morning. It appeared that the Germans possessed the best system of gun sighting and of searchlights and a better armor piercing projectile; but the most important lesson taught was the necessity of thicker deck armor.

Part Played by Submarines.

Submarines appear to have been very little used in sea battles, though early in the war they were quite efficient against single fighting ships, but it was only a matter of time before the particular conditions under which they were dangerous and began to be understood, and during the latter part of the war they were seldom successful. The destroyer seems about the battleships were always ample for their protection. But for attacking commerce, Admiral Sims, in his article in World Work, holds that Germany might have won the war before the end of 1917 had it been able to keep up the increasing rate of sinking of April, May and June of that year. In due time the submarine danger to shipping was met in a large degree by the convoy system of running the troop and freight ships in groups and escorting them through the danger zone by destroyers, which, in addition to their guns and torpedo armament, were supplied with depth bombs and sound detecting instruments, and so when the conditions were once understood the submarine was practically neutralized both for men-of-war and merchant ships. If it had not been for the British fleet the German fleet would have followed up the successes of its submarine warfare with disastrous results.

Possibilities of Aircraft.

Airplanes were not used in sea battles except to a small degree as scouts, but Admiral Jellicoe planned a much larger use for these machines had the war continued. The airplane moves so fast that it is difficult to hit with anti-aircraft guns; on the other hand, owing to its speed, it is not accurate in its bomb dropping. Airplanes cannot move slowly, because, being heavier than air, they must keep up their momentum to keep from falling. Accuracy in bomb-dropping, even with speed, can be much improved with suitable methods of sighting and experience. Admiral Fiske of the United States Navy, has avoided the difficulty in his torpedo plane, by which a locomotive torpedo is dropped into the water from an airplane, near a ship and has proved the most reliable attack from the air. Dirigibles offer great advantage over airplanes for

their inflammability when struck by explosive shells, they have been of but little use except for purposes of general destruction from great heights. Now that the non-inflammable helium gas has been discovered, their range of usefulness will be much increased, and with them there is no limit to the size of the bombs which can be employed.

Present and Future of Defence.

History shows that the fleets of fighting ships developed from the necessity of conveying merchant ships to protect them from the attack of pirates and freebooters. The attacker has now become the submarine and the defender the destroyer. The old fighting ships have developed into modern dreadnoughts and armored cruisers for sea battles and for blockading and bombarding coast cities. But coast defence guns and mines, assisted by submarines and aircraft, have rendered these blockades and bombardments impossible. In the sea battles of the future, the air fleets will likely take contact before the sea fleets, with the possibility that the winning air fleet will attack the enemy sea fleet, which in its turn will meet the menace from the air with a much greater number of anti-aircraft guns than have yet been mounted. Submarines will largely be met as at present, by minute hull subdivision and anti-submarine guns and depth bombs and by the supporting destroyers.

Injured Conditions of Striking Miners

Of the actual merits of the dispute involved in the strike of the bituminous coal miners the public seems to know very little. Much has been said by the strike leaders of the squalor and filth in which the miners have to live, in the company mining towns, and of the general degradation forced on them by being shut off from contact with real American life. But others, who know the mining towns, say that the squalor is the consequence of the miners' own habits, and that if they were provided with tiled bathrooms, marble basins and other equipment of a fine home, they would soon have everything so blackened and misused that the quarters would be mistaken for a stable. There is evidently room for a great deal of "uplift" work in connection with the miners' home life, and surroundings, but no "uplift" city on this continent has yet solved the problem of "foreigner slums," and most of the miners are foreigners, and many of them not the better class of laborer.

The Rates of Pay.

The facts regarding the miners' hours and pay have been officially ascertained by the Washington Department of Labor. For hand miners, over a half-month period that was taken as a period of investigation, the average was 4.7 hours a day, or 60 hours for the month. Their actual earnings for the two-week period averaged \$47.11. With full time, their earnings would have been more than \$80. That is, the pay averaged \$23 a week, and could have been \$40 a week on full time. This shows either that the companies are not operating as much as they should, or that the miners are not working enough. Seven hours a day may be regarded as a fair day in a coal mine, and it seems hardly possible that only four and a fraction should be worked over a whole half-month period. The Washington bureau makes no attempt to place the responsibility, beyond pointing out that in the bituminous fields of Pennsylvania, the mines were kept in operation, 79 per cent. of the full time, while the hand miners worked only 76 per cent. Machine miners worked harder, being on the job 93 per cent. of the 79 per cent. mine operating time. During the war the wages of the bituminous miners have been raised 43 per cent., while the cost of living for a family has risen at least 75 per cent. The average earnings per hour are 78 cents an hour, compared with an anthracite miners' average of 82 cents.

Exorbitant Demands.

The principal demands of the miners' leaders were for a six-hour day, and 60 per cent. increase in wages. It

TO GUARD THE HOME

At the root of all prosperity lies the security of the home. There can be no real sense of well-being without the certain assurance that loved ones will be well provided for when the breadwinner is taken away from them.

To guard the home of the home-folk is the province of Life Insurance. There is no other way so sure, and under a Great-West Policy the way is altogether easy. Plans are available to meet every need and circumstance. The cost is low, and this cost is made still lower by the high profit returns paid to Policyholders.

Let us explain the best Policy for YOUR needs. State age and ask for the leaflets, "OUR SAVINGS."

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Branch Office — Charlottetown HYNDMAN & CO. LTD.

Managers P. E. I. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. Island.

FOX RANCHER

Take the advantage of the Up-To-Date and thorough cleaning plant of

J. B. ROMBOUGH

128 Great George Street

Charlottetown

It pays to send your skins to market looking their best.

Send me your pelts and I will clean and return to you on very short notice. Phone 719.

2344-11-15M101.

seems that, on the average, the miners work less than the minimum now stipulated, while the 60 per cent. increase would make their pay \$1.25 an hour. These demands could not be granted without increasing the price of bituminous coal several dollars a ton. What the impartial outsider would like to discover is how the coal operators actually fare, in the matter of profits, and whether they have any understanding relating to the keeping down of output. The war demands of the United States and this country caused an enormous expansion of bituminous production, but since the war ended, a large proportion of the Russians, Scandinavians, Austrians, Bulgarians, Italians and others in the mines have gone back to Europe, leaving the mines short-handed. The general demand for rough labor, at high wages, also handicapped the coal mine production. But no class of rough labor is getting more than a dollar an hour now, and the crux of the bituminous strike question seems to be why the miners do not make a better wage by working harder.

Cheap Living Costs.

In most of the mining towns, the houses are owned by the operating companies. The houses are rented to the miners at ten to twenty-five dollars a month, but the latter class of house, is comparatively speaking de luxe. The companies have stores also and sell at cost, or on a close margin. Open fields usually surrounding the towns are used by the families of the miners for vegetable growing. Their living expenses are, therefore, comparatively low—far lower than the city mechanic, who draws his dollar an hour, and pays hold-up prices. Notwithstanding this, six and eight miners to a room is frequently found. And loose furniture has a habit of disappearing. A philanthropist in Pittsburg some years ago had the idea that he would improve the lot of miner-folk. He built a model tenement, with baths and other conveniences. Two months after, he visited his tenants, to discover the baths filled with coal, the sewerage system clogged with garbage and rubbish, and parts of the plumbing torn out and sold to

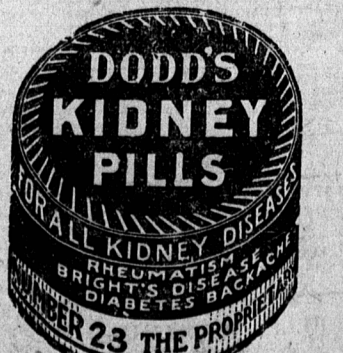
a junk-dealer. Not all the miners are like this, of course. In one field a Belgian settlement is composed of pretty, substantial houses, and has stores, a dairy and many other community facilities owned and operated by the Belgian women.

Pay Goes to Europe

One thing that keeps these miner communities poor is the remittance system. Every month, about half of the wages paid out goes into the bank to await remittance to the old folks at home, or is remitted without delay. During the war, the cutting off of a large part of the remittances led to remarkable accumulations in the banks, and many of these accumulations were then taken home personally. Generalizations are dangerous to fairness, however, and accusations along this line, in extenuation of the squalor and filth that marks so much mining town life, do not always hit the mark. It is improbable that these foreign miners, who so promptly imbibed Bolshevik ideas, will go back to work until they have to, but their general condition leads to the prospect that the "have to" stage will not be long delayed.

F. W. SUMMER DIED VERY SUDDENLY

ST. JOHN, N. B., November 20.—F. W. Summer, of Moncton, agent-general of New Brunswick, in London, died suddenly in a hotel here today. An attack of acute indigestion was followed by heart trouble. Mr. Summer had come here to attend a meeting of the New Brunswick Telephone Company directors. His wife and daughter were with him.



GOFF BROS LIMITED

EVERY BEST KIND OF GENTLEMEN'S FOOTWEAR

at prices that can't be duplicated for many years to come

BUY NOW!

We do not confine ourselves to any special line, but endeavor to procure the BEST of all the Canadian and American manufacturers. Banker, Barry, Brandon, Bostonian, Regal, Home Mar-Lor, Wayland, and Slater's Footrite, etc., etc. All latest styles from \$6.50 to \$12.00; and many cheaper kinds as low as \$3.50.

For Heavy Wear

Amherst, Wry-Standard, Ames-Holden, McCreedy, Daoust, Lalonde, etc., etc.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.