

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President:—Major A. A. Bartlett
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Editor and Publisher, Associate Editor.

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THE PROVINCIAL ELECTION.

That there shall be no Dominion election until after the present term has expired is now practically a foregone conclusion. The Liberals acknowledge they are not ready for an election and they acknowledge also, in effect, that they would not know what to do with the government if they should happen to get it.

Even the Patriot, which it will be generally admitted, would not be averse to seeing the Liberal party in power, said in a recent issue, "It would be unwise for the Liberals, however, to press for the immediate overthrow of the Government, which might be accomplished. The country is in such a condition that those responsible for its being so should at least be compelled to make some effort to restore conditions to normal."

Whether the "immediate overthrow of the Government" could be as easily accomplished as the Patriot claims, or whether the Liberals are delaying the overthrow in the interests of justice, as the Patriot alleges, is beside the mark. The point is that the Liberals do not want a Dominion election, and that there is no probability of such an election within the next three years. As a matter of fact neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals want an election before the end of the present term, and it is problematical whether the Liberals will have become sufficiently united by that time to face the electorate with any hope of winning.

In the light of these facts, what have the few Liberals in this province who are predicting the overthrow of the present provincial government, to offer our people and our province, by electing a government antagonistic to the government at Ottawa? What heavier blow could this province receive at the present juncture than to place itself in opposition to the government at Ottawa?

This is a question that our electors will do well to ponder very seriously when casting their votes at the coming election. We have now in this province a government in full sympathy with the Borden Government; we have received at the hands of the Borden Government a very fair measure of our provincial rights. We are looking for more rights, rights which have been fully represented by the present provincial government, and which have been practically admitted by the present Dominion Government. What construction would the Dominion Government place upon the return of an opposition government in this province?

Premier Arsenault has presented our claims; the defeat of his government would imply that the people were not behind him, were not anxious whether their claims were pressed or not.

We do not anticipate, nor does any one who is in touch with the political situation throughout the province anticipate, the defeat of the Arsenault government and the contingency is only mentioned to indicate the inconsistency of those who claim that the return of the Opposition to power would be a benefit to the province.

We have claims at Ottawa and we have a friend in court. Sir Robert Borden has done more for this province than any other Premier ever did. We do not for a moment assume that he would punish our province for returning an antagonistic government, but we do claim, and our claim is based on the experience of the past twenty-five years, that the only hope we have of securing our rights at Ottawa is to return to power, and with an increased majority, the government which in the past has so successfully presented our claims.

MISCHIEVOUS CLASSIFICATION.

It is to be regretted, and feared also, that during these times of unrest in Canada, so much is being said about the interests of the manufacturers, the interests of the farmers, of the laborers, of the merchants, as if these interests were separate and distinct. One result of this unceasing discussion is the actual creation of separate classes of farmers, laborers, manufacturers, merchants, the placing of each class on the defensive against the other. The interests of all these are identical; neither can live without the other; the prosperity of each depends solely and exclusively upon the prosperity of the other; if the manufacturer fails the laborer is out of business; if the merchant fails the farmer suffers and vice versa. There are individual manufacturers, merchants, farmers, laborers whose selfishness and greed bring them into antagonism with individuals of the other groups. Unfortunately, sometimes, the antagonistic individuals group themselves into a coterie with a common grievance and a war of classes is the result. This has happened in the case of the laborers and the manufacturers and a strike results which causes serious loss to both and to the country as well.

If we are to succeed in the reconstruction to which we are all now looking forward with such hope the interdependence of all these various classes must be emphasized, must be preached, must be practised. Individual grievances should be settled, not grouped with others. We have in Canada one of the greatest countries in the world. We have men who have more than held their own in competition with the best men the world has ever produced, who have won out in conflict with the greatest fighting machine the world ever saw. These men are manufacturers, laborers, farmers, merchants. They fought together and won together the greatest war in the history of the world. Together they can win out in the reconstruction now in progress. Together they can fight the anarchists and Bolsheviks who are trying, as the Germans tried, to separate them. Let us all place more emphasis on the strength of union, talk less of the conflicting interests. There are no conflicting interests, if we look at things as they really are.

Mines of England Revert to State

In a short time all the mines in Great Britain are to revert to the State and thus one of the greatest reforms ever put into practice will be accomplished. They are not to be confiscated, of course, but bought at a fair price, arrived at by their output and value before the war. The mines will thereafter be worked by the State, and while it is doubtful if State operation of any service can be as economical as private operation, any profits will belong to the many, not to the few. Thus one great source of industrial unrest will be removed. It is worth noting that the bill which is being piloted through Parliament by Sir Eric Geddes does not provide for any compensation to those who in the past have been entitled to mining royalties, that is to say, to the great estate owners on whose property mines have been located, and who have surrendered their operating rights for the sake of a royalty on the output. These royalties in the past have amounted to about \$200,000,000 a year, and while it has been argued that in the case of coal they would only come to a few cents a ton, when they go into only a few hands the payment becomes scandalous.

A Royal Take-off.

Great Britain is one of the most highly mineralized of countries, but with exception of coal, iron, tin and copper, few great bodies of hidden wealth have been revealed. It is believed that one of the reasons for this is that when in the past property has changed hands, the seller very frequently reserved all mineral rights, even when the existence of minerals was not suspected. The result was that when it was desired to explore for minerals the rights were found to be in the hands of people who, perhaps, had never held the land at all, but had inherited the mining privileges from some dead and gone ancestors. They were thus in a position to demand royalties, to take in some cases the very cream of the profits. Among those who will be hurt by the new law is Lord Tredegar, who takes enormous sums from the Monmouthshire coal mines. But if another of his great little take-offs is permitted he will continue to be a millionaire. This is derived from a railway that runs for about a mile through one of his parks, and which has to pay him a royalty on every pound of freight that it carries.

The Gold Mile

When the road was building, it was found that unless a great circuit was to be made it would have to cut through Tredegar Park, and this the Earl permitted on the understanding that he should receive a royalty on all the freight carried. In those days Newport, to which the road gave access was by no means a prominent seaport, and the bargain seemed reasonable. But since then it has grown tremendously, and so enormous are the profits of the Tredegars that the strip of road is known as "the Golden Mile." In these days the obtaining of wealth by such means is looked down upon, and if Lord Tredegar is not called upon to surrender his valuable privilege he will probably find that he will have to give up most of the unearned increment in the form of taxation. That applies generally to the wealthy classes of the British Isles, for they will be required to pay most of the expenses of the war. In fact it may be said that mighty few people can afford to be rich in the Old Country these days.

Breaking up Great Estates

The breaking up of the great estates is likely to follow the nationalization of the mines, either through Government action or increasing taxation. This will remove a cause of discontent that has existed for generations. The land of England and Scotland is in the hands of a relatively few people. In the rural districts 80 per cent. of the holdings are tenancies, as compared with an average of between 10 per cent. and 15 per cent. in France, Holland, Belgium and some other European countries. In the case of many of the tenancies the farms may have been in the possession of the same families for hundreds of years, but only as leaseholds renewed sometimes at periods of 99 years. Much if not most of the land in the great cities is owned by a few people who lease them to builders for varying terms, 99 years being a favorite period for an urban lease. At the end of this time the tenant has the option of renewing the lease, usually at a much higher figure because of the increased value his own enterprise and labor have given the land, or decline to renew, in which case the buildings he has erected fall into the possession of the landlord.

New Movement Concerning Shakespeare

Among the remarkable features of the reconstruction period is the quick recovery of the English theatre, says the Christian Science Monitor. Projects multiply for placing the higher drama in the unchallenged position it once held. Like the Libyan wrestler who was supposed to have gained strength each time he was thrown, the theatre, having concluded a period of rapid decline with complete disaster during the war, burst into new energy as the time came for reconstruction. How it will set its courses in the new development, it is not easy to say; but it has wisely raised the old or flame and the well-tried standards of Shakespeare will be the starting point. "Shakespeare," says Crahb, "to the English-speaking race was a challenge for all time—a trumpet call to the people to care for the things that really matter, the things that never pass away." These are the things that people care for now, and so Shakespeare will dominate the opening of the new era for the theatre. His recent anniversary claimed more interest and serious attention in the country than many of its predecessors, while the so-called new Shakespeare movement is intended to find adequate means of familiarizing the public with the plays of the poet and in increasing national interest in their presentation.

The Theatre's Record

Around this new Shakespeare movement hinged the more important schemes for the rehabilitation of the theatre as a whole, and much will depend upon the measure of its success. A year or two ago it would have had the approval of academic circles, but it would have had a stern fight against the growing dislike to mental exertion in the pursuit of amusement. Moreover, the record of the theatre for ten years of more offered small guarantee for any such enterprise. It had withdrawn before the advance of the music hall, and again before the remarkable growth of the picture theatre; its methods became erratic, its ideals confused, until finally it fell an easy prey to the commercial organizer, and sacrificed its true art and its ancient glory to become a quick profit-making concern. The war found it a pitiful bankrupt, unable to provide

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

GOD KNOWS BEST

(By Marian N. Clark)
God knows best what is best for me. Why should I worry—or anxious be, Trying to fathom the course I take, Grasping the bubbles that fade and break? One step is all I have need to see, God knows best what is best for me.

God knows best what is best for me. All through time and eternity, In my Father's house is goodly store, Of all I can ever need—and more, With Him I rest, for I know that He Always gives what is best for me.

tricts 80 per cent. of the holdings are tenancies, as compared with an average of between 10 per cent. and 15 per cent. in France, Holland, Belgium and some other European countries. In the case of many of the tenancies the farms may have been in the possession of the same families for hundreds of years, but only as leaseholds renewed sometimes at periods of 99 years. Much if not most of the land in the great cities is owned by a few people who lease them to builders for varying terms, 99 years being a favorite period for an urban lease. At the end of this time the tenant has the option of renewing the lease, usually at a much higher figure because of the increased value his own enterprise and labor have given the land, or decline to renew, in which case the buildings he has erected fall into the possession of the landlord.

In London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow and several other large cities, the land is almost entirely leasehold. The Dukes of Westminster, Portland and Bedford, the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Portman and Lord Calogon own land worth many millions of pounds which they, perhaps, have never improved in the slightest degree. Lord Derby and the Earl of Sefton are jointly owners of the most of the land on which Liverpool is built. Lord Bute owns the vast docks of Cardiff and controls the railroads serving the city. As regards agricultural property, the Duke of Sutherland owns something like 2,000,000 acres, but is selling off as rapidly as possible thus following the example set by his father. The Duke of Portland, the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Scarborough, and Lord Shaftesbury, all great landholders, are doing likewise. If the other great landlords refuse to read the writing on the wall, it is probable that in the near future some such scheme of land purchase as has been carried out in Ireland will be adopted for England and Scotland.

Helped by the War
But times have changed. The war uncovered hidden assets for the theatre. The struggle exposed a soil in which the new movement will flourish, if it is properly handled. It left a desire to care for things that matter, and a call came from the public for a better theatre. Than the theatre saw that its mission was to play a far more prominent part in the recreative education of the nation. Therefore the new Shakespeare movement opens under peculiar conditions which promise highly interesting achievements. If the committee in charge of the movement, which is appointed by the national Shakespeare Memorial Committee and the governors of the Shakespeare Memorial of Stratford-on-Avon, will keep before it the distinctive ideals of the theatre, there will be no occasion for further clashes with the music hall and the film, for the theatre should work on a different plane from these forms of amusement; neither has it anything in common with the commercial speculator, whose supreme art is the best method of inducing the crowds to frequent his show. Good drama has an intrinsic value for the public and will be supported accordingly, if properly placed within its reach.

The Use of the Theatre

The question for the joint committee to decide, then, is how to place the theatre on its rightful plane, and to enable it to become a potent factor in the intellectual life of the Nation. The committee proposes to work by easy and natural stages. It proposes first to organize a "New Shakespeare Company" of players for giving the usual five weeks' season of performances at Stratford-on-Avon, in August and September of this year, under a capable director, who has already been appointed. It hopes to make of this company a kind of national institution, and eventually a permanent guild of Shakespearean players.

London's National Theatre

A further project will be a vigorous effort to interest county and municipal administrations and other public bodies in the presentation of Shakespeare's plays and the higher drama for educational purposes, for both children and adults, and to organize in various parts of the country centres from which such dramatic presentations can be controlled. Then at the back of the hole project is the national theatre for London, with its radiating influence to all parts of the country, which would finally give the theatre that security and guaranteed existence from which it could realize its ideals, uncontaminated by elements that have no interest in development of true art, and free from the necessity of competing with other forms of entertainment.

Restoration of Peace BETWEEN Capital and Labour

It must now be apparent to all that Sir Robert Borden came home in the nick of time, just when there were problems for settlement in Canada more vital to the future of this Dominion than anything he was called upon to deal with at the Peace Conference. In the west constitutional authority was menaced, but today, largely owing to his influence, the day of industrial peace and more production is dawning, with the promise that employer and employee are on the road to Get Together and that the day of the profiteer as we have known him is over, though all such cattle have not yet received their just deserts. We have been dangerously near the brink, but hereafter it should be apparent that a general strike, in the true meaning of such things in European countries, or even in the United States, is impossible in a Canadian community. As for what are termed "sympathetic" strikes, they are wholly indefensible and, in fact constitute an unwarranted attack upon employers by workmen who have no grievance of their own. They cause contracts to be broken without justification, cause serious losses in the ranks of both capital and labor on persons having no earthly part in or connection with the original dispute and can end only in loss of confidence

ed and remain in that condition for any length of time, for the plates will become permanently sulphated, often beyond recovery. This applies especially to batteries on cars which are out of service, as when laid up for the winter, and need hardly be given in connection with batteries on cars, which are in regular use. When a battery is found to be discharged, charge it at once and keep it charged. Never allow a battery to be subjected to heavy overcharging, for any considerable period, as this abuse is more destructive than anything else to which it is likely to be subjected in normal service. Excessive overcharging is particularly dangerous to the users interested, as he seldom warned against its evils by starting and lighting manufacturers, because it does not affect the operation of their apparatus, while undercharging does so, seriously. For this very reason such manufacturers generally adjust their systems for rates of charge that are too high to meet average conditions of use, in order to avoid the possibility of undercharging. The facts regarding overcharging are these: When a battery is fully charged, part of the current subsequently sent into it is wasted in decomposing the electrolyte into hydrogen, and oxygen, these gases being freed, with violence, within the active material of the plates, which is torn off and deposited in the bottom of the jar, where it may later collect and short-circuit the cell. The rest of the charging energy wasted in the battery is converted into heat, which often raises the temperature of a cell so high that the insulating separators are boiled into wood pulp, with the final result that the cell is short-circuited. When cells, that are not leaky, require more than very slight and occasional fillings with water or when they become noticeably hot, serious overcharging is taking place. The weather itself makes little difference in the water demanded, but it happens that batteries are more violently overcharged in summer than in winter, because of the difference in driving conditions.

HINTS FOR The Motorist BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

LENGTHENED LIFE FOR THE BATTERY

Batteries Like Tires Can Be Conserved By Intelligent Care.

The period service of a starting and lighting battery is inevitably all too short. Never before in its history has the storage battery been largely used in such a strenuous and, even abusive service as it now has to perform on hundreds of thousands of gasoline cars. Fortunately it is within the power of the user to somewhat mitigate the destructive condition in car service to a certain extent and thus give the battery a chance to last as long as circumstances permit and the following are suggestions directed toward the achievement of this end: Never let a battery become discharged

between employer and employee and loss of respect in the strikers themselves. No means used to suppress such strikes would be too severe; but with Sir Robert Borden back at the helm and the Budget giving acknowledgement to the urgent necessity for reductions in the prices of the necessities of life there is no doubt that any action which might tend to longer delay the restoration of normal industrial activity will be avoided.

With a restoration of peace between capital and labor the future possibilities of Canadian industry are apparently unbounded. There is no lack of brains and we have an abundance of the national resources necessary to successful manufacture. Even here in P. E. Island, as has been repeatedly pointed out there is a wide scope for the profitable employment of capital and labor in the manufacture of goods which we now import. Here, too, we are particularly free from labor troubles. In fact, so much is this so that possibly a little more labor discontent would be a good thing. It would be far better if labor would assert itself in this province instead of simply drifting away to parts where the conditions of labor are better.

In P. E. Island both capital and labor, though not lacking in brains, are lacking in initiative, in confidence and in determination. We are always looking to outside capital or some outside force instead of using our own. But what is the use of talking; it is the same all over Canada. American factories by the score have sprung up throughout the land to produce goods which our own capital should be producing. They come here to dodge tariff restrictions and by doing so take away the profits which legitimately belong to our own people and which we could grasp, but for the lack of initiative.

So long as we continue to buy foreign made goods it is good for us that foreign capital flows in, but if all the Canadian factories were only owned, controlled and operated by Canadians the profits which are large upon most lines of manufacture in these times, would remain at home.

Too little protection is a bad thing; but too great a confidence in the protection afforded by a high tariff is very little better.

There would be less talk of tariffs, less friction between East and West, less cause of friction between capital and labor if our capitalists displayed a keener interest towards the expansion of existing industries and the creation of new ones.

ed and remain in that condition for any length of time, for the plates will become permanently sulphated, often beyond recovery. This applies especially to batteries on cars which are out of service, as when laid up for the winter, and need hardly be given in connection with batteries on cars, which are in regular use. When a battery is found to be discharged, charge it at once and keep it charged. Never allow a battery to be subjected to heavy overcharging, for any considerable period, as this abuse is more destructive than anything else to which it is likely to be subjected in normal service. Excessive overcharging is particularly dangerous to the users interested, as he seldom warned against its evils by starting and lighting manufacturers, because it does not affect the operation of their apparatus, while undercharging does so, seriously. For this very reason such manufacturers generally adjust their systems for rates of charge that are too high to meet average conditions of use, in order to avoid the possibility of undercharging. The facts regarding overcharging are these: When a battery is fully charged, part of the current subsequently sent into it is wasted in decomposing the electrolyte into hydrogen, and oxygen, these gases being freed, with violence, within the active material of the plates, which is torn off and deposited in the bottom of the jar, where it may later collect and short-circuit the cell. The rest of the charging energy wasted in the battery is converted into heat, which often raises the temperature of a cell so high that the insulating separators are boiled into wood pulp, with the final result that the cell is short-circuited. When cells, that are not leaky, require more than very slight and occasional fillings with water or when they become noticeably hot, serious overcharging is taking place. The weather itself makes little difference in the water demanded, but it happens that batteries are more violently overcharged in summer than in winter, because of the difference in driving conditions.

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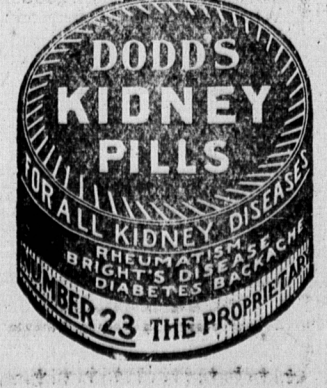
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