

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1857) \$5.00 per year (delivered) in advance. \$3.00 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada and \$4.50 to U. S. A.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1922.

YESTERDAY'S CELEBRATION

Even Prince Edward Island weather can be depended upon only as far as the general needs of the country demand. St. Swithin's Day had promised the legendary forty fine days but the break came yesterday, in the opinion of many inopportunistly.

The ceremony at Scotchfort, the golf tournament, the Methodist Sunday School picnic and possibly other engagements were badly disrupted by the unusually heavy downpour. Nevertheless it appears the country needed the rain, but it is generally believed that no serious damage to crops would have resulted from two more dry days.

STRIKES AND WAGES

The cost to employees, and employers and to consumers of the present labor agitations, particularly in mining and railroading, is beyond all computation and the folly is beyond all understanding. To remain idle for weeks or months in order thereby to compel a ten or fifteen percent increase is but an exaggerated form of "cutting off ones nose to spite his face."

Through the efforts of well paid agitators the idea periodically obtains a footing that employers grind down wages in order to enormously increase their own profits. There is sufficient truth in this charge, sufficient evidence to show that some have made more than legitimate profits, to give the astute agitator a foundation upon which to light the fires of discontent and rebellion; there are enough malcontents in every group of workmen to accept the theory and the infection spreads until the body is ready for a ruinous strike.

One of the chief troubles in the world today is that too many of us want more than we give value for. This trouble exists on both sides of the line. Many employers want more work than they are willing to pay legitimate wages for. This, however, is an exception. Employers who have staked their own and other peoples' money on a venture know what wages they can pay out of the business; they know what percentage of profits must be returned to capital in order to keep the plant from deterioration.

In the great majority of cases they pay as high a wage as the business can afford. And they find it pays to do so. Henry Ford, probably the biggest manufacturer in North America, has proved this. He pays the highest wages in any industrial business in the United States and has the biggest output. He employs only men who are fitted for the work in which they are employed and the range of employment is sufficiently wide to make room for all classes from the competent to the prisoners.

almost incompetent. He pays each according to the work he is able to do. Unionism has done irreparable harm in placing all unionists on the same level regardless of competency, demanding a uniform wage for the competent and incompetent alike. This system must end if progress is to be made, if capable workmen are to receive adequate wages, if skill and capacity for work are to have their legitimate reward.

CHAMPAGNE AND GINGER

A combination fraught with infinite possibilities is a champagne appetite and a ginger beer income. A possible outcome is a short and merry time; a certainty, barring accidents, is a sudden and inglorious ending.

One half of the world does not know how the other half lives. They wonder, no doubt, but regardless of wonderment the other half manages to live, most of them, if not without visible means of support, at least without any visible justification for the champagne. A ginger beer indulgence when the income is proportionate is explainable but a champagne indulgence on a ginger beer income is a mystery which is only explainable after the inevitable crash. It is then explained by the well worn formula, "I told you so."

The man who has a salary of five dollars a week and who spends \$4.95 has a chance of paying his honest debts, retaining an easy mind and facing the future with a smile. The man with a salary of \$50 a week who spends \$51, if it has a whale of a time, fares sumptuously every day. The \$50 man, associates with the great ones of earth and finally leaves his creditors to the lurch. This is an extravagant age. Extravagance and luxurious living are the accepted standards of success. When these are the products of wealth, inherited or acquired honestly or dishonestly, they are explainable; when they are the tinsel covering of poverty they are despicable and dishonest. Yet how often the tinsel is mistaken for gold. How often the luxurious living is mistaken for real wealth. The mortgaged farm looks as comfortable as the debt-free homestead and only the poor owners who is fearfully looking forward to a foreclosure knows the difference. He knows it; he may enjoy what the borrowed money may provide but some day the mortgage will fall due and his neighbors will say "I told you so."

Since time immemorial, living within ones income, big or little, has been the sign manual of honesty, prudence and happiness; living beyond ones means is generally speaking, an evidence of dishonesty and the precursor of unhappiness. The jackdaw, while the borrowed feathers last, thinks he is a peacock but the fraud is discovered sooner or later, generally sooner, and then the end comes.

We make a serious mistake when we adopt false standards. Wealth is not an evidence of success; it may be the evidence of dishonesty and fraud. Assuming to be wealthy in order to keep pace with the wealthy is only self deception; it deceives no one else for long. If we have but a ginger beer income no one can properly blame us for avoiding champagne.

EDITORIAL NOTES
They are swimming all round the island these days.
No trace yet of those two pun-cueons of rum nor of the escaped prisoners.

Notes By The Way

Great interest has been aroused in the aviation world by the official testing in England by the Aircraft Ministry of what is known as the Brennan helicopter. This particular form of flying machine is primarily designed to do a number of things that cannot be done by the monoplane, by plane or triplane. These machines can only ascend into the air or descend at an angle and cannot "hover," or remain stationary in the air over one spot as a bird may do.

The Brennan machine did not quite fulfill all the requirements prescribed and yet performed wonders in its way. It ascended perpendicularly to a height of 2,000 feet and descended straight down to the ground again. It remained in the air stationary over a certain point for 30 minutes in a fairly stiff wind. It circled round and round within a small radius, meeting the wind at all angles and it has made landing under all sorts of conditions.

The principal of the helicopter is not new, but the Brennan machine shows a great advance over any before constructed and promises a wide range of usefulness in sea or land warfare or in commercial uses. It can ascend from or alight upon a very limited area or enclosure, as the deck of a ship for instance. For purposes of observation spying out of enemy batteries, mapping enemy works, or directing artillery fire, it would seem to be invaluable. The helicopter, while not designed for speed, is capable of moving in any direction with a fair measure of rapidity.

The Acadian Recorder which has passed the century mark in age, recently reproduced some criticisms by a "censor" who made things somewhat lively in Halifax in the year 1822. This censor seems to have devoted much attention to the dress and deportment of the feminine half of the community. The Recorder of those distant days appears to have given him a free hand. Here are some extracts from the censor's observations at the theatre:

"I saw before me the genuine daughters of Nova Scotia arrayed advantageously in their best attire and my heart smote me; an amphitheatre of beauties, from girls just bursting the shell to the mature dame of wavy experience. Sparkling eyes, dimpled cheeks, ruby lips, expressive looks, now of languishment and anon of gladness. And oh, what bosoms are displayed: so full, broad and protuberant! Eye before the fall showed nothing more plainly, and sure she could not have looked half so charming, else the serpent could not have been so wicked as to deceive."

And again the censor goes on: "As there no figleaves in Nova Scotia; and if not, let them be imported in the next assortment. Or is the doctrine not taught from our pulpits that man is fallen and can no longer appear naked? There is much more in the same line. Surely the dramatic critic of those days was given a free hand. Of course the men were modest in those far-off days of our great grandmothers, for the censor of dress, manners and morals tells that "the modest man instinctively withdraws from too intent a gaze!" But all that need not greatly concern us here in Charlottetown. It was in Halifax a hundred years ago that these scenes were enacted and described!

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

From the W. S. Louson collection

"BIRCH TREES."

The Lady of The Woods (neglected). They stand in the woods alone often in groups like a snuggling party of debutantes, waiting the coming of admirers. The light that falls properly upon them accentuates their slim beauty and their girlishness. By the side of lonely lakes and rivers with the wind blowing upon them they have graces as of beautiful dancers in still hours they look down on calm waters and reflected in the mirror thereof, seem like slender marble columns in pagen palaces. They are the loveliest things among the forest trees, not so stately as the elm, nor so rugged, sombre and mysterious as the pine but more mystical. The birch is like the willow; it has the power to eke out a life under the most adverse circumstances. Most of the birches love moist woods, and river meadows, but the white birch flourishes chiefly in lonely places on elevations away from the sea in green pastures beside the still waters, there is rest for the soul, even of the tree. Here grows the river birch whose grace has won for her the name of "the lady of the woods."

Really we hope and trust that the world has made some advance in morality and discretion, in modesty of dress and deportment during the centuries past. And yet there have been moralists and critics in almost every age who asserted that theirs was a time of declension from a better and "golden" time that had before existed. Three thousand years ago old Homer affected to mourn over "these degenerate days," and a thousand years later a Roman orator exclaimed "O tempora! O mores!" (Alas, how the times have changed for the worse! Alas how the morals of the people are degenerated!)

How Diamond Mines Guard Against Theft

One gathers from an article in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, by E. Van Lier Ribnik, that a certain provision of the Ontario Temperance Act, which has been much criticized, has its original counterpart in the laws of South Africa. There the possession of an uncut diamond is taken as evidence that the diamond has been stolen and the person found with it may be sent to prison on no further evidence. In order to prevent the theft of diamonds, this law was passed at the instance of the mine owners. If one were walking over the fields and picked up a diamond, as might easily happen, it would not be a difficult matter to conceal it, if the penalty for doing so were less stringent. But, as matters stand one runs a grave risk of spending several years in one of the hottest jails in the world if he should yield to the temptation.

Must Report Discovery

The person who picked up the stone would not be permitted to plead that he did not know the diamond was the property of anybody in particular, even should he find it far from civilization and on land that had not yet been settled. The law is clear. One's first duty when he finds a diamond is to report the fact to the nearest magistrate or police station, giving a detailed account of the circumstances. If it proves that a diamond mine has been accidentally discovered, the stone belongs to the man who owns the land. If the land has not yet been settled, the stone belongs to the Government. Of course, in unorganized territory the finder would naturally make application for the land without divulging the fact that he had discovered a diamond mine. However, it is unlikely that one would pick up a diamond on any property in South Africa not controlled by the De Beers syndicate.

The I. D. B's.

Because of the great value and little compass of diamonds, and the system by which they are mined, it would appear an easy thing for one to steal a diamond. There was a time when it was a great deal easier than it is now, and that was when the famous "Act Regulating Illicit Diamond Buying" was put on the statute book, and the initials I. D. B. began to have a significance understood in most parts of the world. There are more than a few millionaires to day, both in England and South Africa, who are said to have made their money by receiving stones stolen from the mines by natives. Some years ago a famous race horse owned in England, who had made his fortune in South Africa, was more or less successfully blackmailed on the ground that he had been an I. D. B. The profits of these men were fabulous, since the thieves from whom they bought the diamonds were natives with little idea of the value of money. A stone worth thousands of pounds was often secured for a couple of oxen.

The Native Workers.

Illicit diamond buyers, or fences invaded the diamond fields originally as peddlers of all kinds of flashy rubbish which delighted the taste of the Brantu natives who worked in the mines. They would first establish normal relations as vendors of what could be legitimately sold. Later, they would make the suggestion concerning the stones, and they found many of the natives ready enough to steal if they got the opportunity. The chief trick was not to find the stones, for stones were being found every day, but to get clear of the compound with them. This was more than a little difficult because, when a native goes to work in a mine he is kept practically a prisoner for six months, and in that time has no intercourse with the world outside the stockade. Thieves' Tricks. He is as closely watched as a

How Many People Worry About

"The Things They Might Have Done--But DIDN'T?"

The old saw said: "It is never too late to mend," but another old saying, much more truthful, said: "You cannot grind with the water that is past."

And the really wise man said: "Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today."

There are hundreds of people in this community who are going to tell their friends next Fall how lucky they were to secure certain things while prices were so low. And hundreds of other people--far from being lucky--are going to say next Fall: "I wish I had known that prices of cotton and wool things were really going higher, I certainly would have bought what I needed in the Fire Clearance Sale at

But that's the way the world goes--some people are lucky and others put it off.

And tomorrow starts the LAST TWO WEEKS FOR LUCKY CLEARANCE PRICES.

And here follows some of the wonderful news:

DAINTY WHITE BLOUSES

- At 49c, 79c, 98c, \$1.25. Best in the house up to \$5.50 for . . . \$2.75
And every woman wants white this summer. These are prettily made with simple adornment, in most wanted styles.
All Ladies' Summer Coats at a clearing of . . . 25 per cent.
All Ladies' Spring and Summer Suits . . . 1-3 off
240 Ladies' Petticoats, up to \$2.00 for . . . 98c
Ladies' Corset Covers, two for . . . 98c
Balance of Pink Bloomers . . . 39c
White Cotton and Flannelette Gowns . . . 98c
100 Brassiers at . . . 15c
5 Vests for . . . \$1.00
100 Pink Combination Suits, worth \$1.25, for . . . 50c
Summer Corsets, all sizes . . . 98c
Ladies' and Children's Middies, worth \$2.50 for . . . \$1.25
Children's Overalls, blue and khaki, sizes 20, 22, 24, 26, all at 49c
Bungalow Aprons . . . \$1.50
Small Bungalow Aprons, 60c and . . . 75c
Asplendid line of D. & A. Bias Filled Corsets, from \$2.40 to \$4.00 at Special Prices to Clear.
All Untrimmed Hats . . . 49c
Motor Caps . . . \$1.00

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

- Children's Hose, small sizes, 2 pairs for . . . 25c
Children's Hose, larger size, a pair . . . 25c
Ladies' Lisle Hose, brown, grey, white and black . . . 69c
Ladies' Lisle Gloves . . . 39c
Ladies' Silk Scarfs, new shades in Orchid, Tomato, Buff, Pumpkin, White. Special . . . \$2.39
Collar and Cuff Set, in Organdy, Pique and Linen, a set . . . \$1.25

MONARCH YARNS

All the shades in Sweater Yarns for the fancy and filet Sweaters. Down, 35c. Dove, 25c.

USE MONARCH AND YOU'LL USE NO OTHER.

- Special in Ladies' Bathing Suits, \$1.00 and . . . \$1.50
About 4 dozen Ladies' Gingham Dresses, including House-dresses and Billie Burke Styles, clearing at each . . . \$1.49
Another lot about 2 dozen in number, ranging in price from \$4.50 to \$5.25, clearing at . . . \$3.75
Also another rack of Gingham Dresses, about forty in number, at a very special price . . . \$2.75
Other Dresses in stock, including Gingham, Voile and Organdies, from \$4.10 to \$16, clearing at July prices.
10 doz. Underskirts, all colors and sizes, extraordinary value at each . . . 98c
It is worth your while asking to see the Children's Dresses we are selling for \$1.39, all sizes and colors.
Wonder Values need no Discounts, Prices tell every time, Save Money by shopping at PATON'S.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS, JULY CLEARANCE

- Four pairs Men's Cotton Socks for . . . \$1.00
Extra Values in Windsor Ties, Silk . . . 75c
Men's Outing Shirts with collars attached, cream color, worth \$1.25 for . . . \$1.00
Men's Black Knit Wool Hose . . . 60c
Men's Lisle Thread Hose, in white and black . . . 49c
One lot of Men's Knit Ties . . . Half Price
Our Men's Umbrellas at . . . \$1.39
You can well afford to lose it, it will take the place of a \$2.00 one.

PATONS LTD.

Another native employed a homing pigeon with good results, until one day it was shot and a diamond was found attached to its leg. With all these precautions, millions of dollars worth of stones have been stolen, but the value of all the stolen diamonds would be small in comparison with that of the enormous quantities stored away in the vaults of the great mines, which are not put on the market because they would break prices.

THE TRAGEDY OF IT ALL.

(Detroit News.) Present Russian postage rates give an indication of what has happened. The kopek is the Russian cent, valued normally at about half a cent in our money. Before the war ten kopek stamps took a which proved to be a diamond letter from Russia to America is meaningless.

Up-to-Date Electricians

See our window today for bargains. See our new line of Flashlights. The best at cheapest prices. We are now able to supply complete or any part of radio sets. Over 100 different radio parts on our list including the lowest prices. Complete Marconi set \$190. Westinghouse set \$240. and other sets \$170. complete.

The above sets are all 2 stages of amplification.

S. McIsaac & Sons

168 Queen Street



FIRE INSURANCE REPRESENTS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOTAL LOSS AND BUILD UP AGAIN

Ask the man who was "wiped out" if you need fire insurance and follow his advice. Your business, your home and your furniture need insurance.

We represent ten of the strongest Fire Companies in the world and would be glad to quote our rates.

Hyndman & Co. Ltd.

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

Summer Reading

Carter's Bookstore

250 Reprints by BEST AUTHORS, regular price \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. OUR PRICE ONLY \$1.00. All strongly bound in cloth. Latest MAGAZINES and NEWSPAPERS are issued. SOUVENIR BOOKS and POST CARDS, UP-TO-DATE STATIONERY, FOUNTAIN PENS, etc.

Carter & Co., Ltd.