

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Mr. Charles Dalton, President. J. H. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

Wednesday, May 24th being Empire Day and a public holiday the Guardian will not be issued on Thursday.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1922

EMPIRE DAY

This is Empire Day throughout the British Empire. It is not a holiday; it is a day of special patriotic teaching in the schools, teaching concerning the Empire, its geography, its history, its development; teaching in citizenship, service, sacrifice; in the principles of right, justice and honour which have made the British Empire the world power for good and for civilization that it is today.

It may not be known to our younger readers that Empire Day is of Canadian origin. It was originated in 1897 by Mrs. Clementina Fessenden of Hamilton, Ontario, and has been adopted in the United Kingdom, and in all the British Empire dominions beyond the seas. Its object is to inspire the children to cherish patriotism to learn citizenship, to follow duty, to acquire knowledge, to practice discipline, to subdue self, to consider the poor and suffering. Its rallying cry is "For God, for Duty, for Empire." Its motto is "One King, one Flag, one Fleet, one Empire."

These are the principles which comprise the foundation of the British Empire, principles the observance of which will hold the Empire together through future ages.

It is fitting that the children of such an Empire should be schooled in its traditions and its history; fitting that they should be reminded of the responsibilities devolving upon those to whom such an Empire has been entrusted.

The schools throughout the Empire will be taught something of these matters today. Each school will carry out its own programme and the keynote of all the programmes will be sounded on the motto and the watchwords of the day "One King, one Flag, one Fleet, one Empire;" "Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, Self-Sacrifice;" "For God, For Duty, For Empire."

Tomorrow, Victoria Day, is a holiday throughout the Empire in memory of Victoria the Good, one of the Empire's greatest sovereigns and whose reign was one of the brightest periods in British history.

POPULATION PROBLEM

We publish with pleasure the interesting letter signed "Farmer" elsewhere in this issue. There is very much to awaken interest in the comparison he makes between present day conditions in this province and the conditions prevailing thirty to fifty years ago. We quite agree with him that the old days had their privileges; that the manufacture of our own wool and flax into clothing and household linen; the tanning and manufacturing of our raw hides into boots and harness, the manufacturing of our farm implements and carriages had their advantages. Our population increased because there was work at home and our people were generally prosperous as prosperity went in those good old days.

Good men could be hired for farm work at \$12 to \$15 a month, women could be hired for \$5 a month. Men and women married and brought up families on an income which today would not keep them for a month. Their year's net income would not pay the cost of an ordinary wedding today and would not pay the initial expense of the first born of today.

Our correspondent will agree with us that times have changed and that we cannot go back. We are not arguing that it would not be better for us to go back to pioneer days; not arguing that our pioneer forefathers were not happier than we are; they probably were happier, probably they were better men and women, physically, morally and spiritually but we cannot go back.

We might have continued manufacturing our own clothing from the raw material, we might have continued manufacturing our own agricultural implements and carriages had we invested our money in factories sufficiently large to compete successfully with factories elsewhere. But we did not, perhaps we did not have the money to invest or the enterprise to risk it. Anyway we did not and we found it cheaper to buy from those who could manufacture more cheaply than we could. We bought machinery with which one man could do the work of ten and we let the other nine go to help make the machinery and to earn more money in a week than they could earn at home in two months. And so our sons and our hired help have left us because we had no work for them.

Farming pays those who follow it in earnest and intelligently but it must pay well and continue to do so if it will lure our young people from the factories, the railways, the professions, and the other callings of the city.

We have many vacant farms in this province. To re-occupy these as we have said in a previous article, our only hope of retaining our population or increasing it. It is useless to talk of keeping our boys on the farms unless we can show that it will pay approximately as well as the callings which are luring them with better wages to the cities and to other parts of the Dominion. Some day, perhaps, when the consumers in the cities have so increased in number that the few remaining producers in the country can no longer feed them, they may return and become pioneers on the land again but this will not occur while it pays better to live in the city than on the farm.

We agree with our correspondent that in many respects we are not any better off than we were thirty or forty years ago, but he will agree with us that with the help of modern machinery we are able to do more of the world's work, give more to charities, give more assistance in evangelizing and educating the world, even though our net profit may be no more than it was in those good old days. The thing to remember is that we cannot go back; we must go forward and the big step forward for us in Prince Edward Island is to get our uncultivated lands cultivated to get our unoccupied farms re-occupied.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a letter under the caption "Veterans' Civil Service Guild" from the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of that organization. We commend the letter to our readers.

The Veterans' Guild, it will be observed, is not in any way a rival to any one of the existing veterans' associations; its purpose is to aid in the highest sense those veterans who have secured employment in the civil service; to guard their interests, to assist them in giving honest, efficient and unselfish service. The Guild recognizes the value of discipline, the necessity of giving honest service for an honest wage and the justice of receiving an honest wage for honest service. Its aim, as we

understand it, is to promote efficiency among its members and to use its collective efforts in securing for its members an honest return for honest work.

By just such means the Canadian army did its part in winning the war. From the private in the ranks to the General at the head of the army all recognized the necessity for rigid and uncompromising discipline, efficiency and faithfulness; recognizing these and acting upon these principles they won the war.

There are many of our returned veterans in the employ of our federal and provincial governments and no men among us have earned as they have earned the best positions at our disposal. Their concerted action through this organization to aim at efficient service and to safeguard their mutual interests is a step in the right direction and will, we feel assured meet with the approval not only of the veterans themselves but of the governments, federal and provincial (which have employment for them.

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The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by its correspondents.

Race Course Gambling

Sir—The Social Service Council of Canada has made an appeal to the Canadian Government for the complete outlawing of gambling and betting as a business in Canada. In 1910 gambling and betting in public was made a crime—a menace to the economic and moral standing of the community—except—note the consistency—on race tracks during fourteen days of the year. This is, book-making, pool selling and pari-mutuels are legalized on each race track for fourteen days, while it is a criminal act for the other 341 days of the year. Is it reasonable to expect young people growing to manhood under such illogical laws that make it a crime to do today what is perfectly respectable to do tomorrow, to have respect for the laws of their country? Such destructive shortsighted and inconsistent methods of defining criminal acts will breed rather a contempt for law and are more subversive in their effect than the preaching of socialistic doctrines that frighten so many conservative souls. If the breeding and racing of horses is decreasing in Canada why not, as the Social Service Council suggest, subsidize it? It would be a more economical policy in the eyes of any one who is not blinded by opportunism. The breeding of fine horses has not declined in the United States although in 43 of the States gambling and betting have been made illegal. The result of this prohibition in the United States is that Canada has become the haven for American gamblers, who go from race track to race track during the entire summer. Last summer—1921—as much as \$75,000 was wagered in race tracks in Canada. During the war an Order-in-Council was passed suppressing race track gambling for the duration of the war, in the interest of economy, morale and national welfare. In heaven's name is it not as necessary now at this period of financial depression and when every effort is being made to restore the moral stamina of our people that the manhood of the country be placed above the racing and breeding of horses.

I am Sir, etc., CARRIE E. HOLMAN, Secretary Social Service Council for P.E.I.

The Population Problem

Sir—I read your editorial of the 17th inst. re population, also that of the Patriot referring to it and copying it in part. With the two leading publications in the province taking up the subject, the most vital to us in our history, may we entertain the hope that the matter will not be allowed to rest until those of us who are left find a solution of the problems that threaten our extinction as a province. The difficulty of dealing with the problem is manifest in the fact that even editors, who we are free to admit, are better posted than the rest of us, are not so well informed on the subject or the appalling extent it has reached as they might be. (For instance you say "The fact is generally lost sight of that while the population has materially declined, production has very materially increased." This conclusion can only be arrived at by looking at one side of the question and a very misleading one. I do not say this in any spirit of criticism as it is a view generally held and perhaps the only conclusion to be arrived at by looking at present day conditions and comparing present day production with

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Veterans C. S. Guild

Sir—I have been instructed to write to you soliciting your kind cooperation in making known through your valuable medium, the existence of the Veterans' Civil Service Guild, which Guild was recently organized to develop in the highest degree the efficiency of the veterans in the employ of Federal or Provincial Governments.

We feel that we stand in a somewhat different position from that of those who are not veterans and that we in a sense represent a returned man as a whole.

We wish to demonstrate, not only to the Government but the heads of Departments and the public that we are deserving of every confidence and will do our utmost to perform our duties in a manner satisfactory to all with whom we come in contact. At the same time we believe we can accomplish a great deal for the benefit of the Veterans' Civil Service Guild.

Our objects are such as to commend themselves to all who are interested in good service, discipline and justice. Through the Guild the veteran in the Government's employ will be able to secure redress for any grievance, which otherwise might lead to the creation of ill will and undesirable publicity.

Our Organization has no other objects in view other than the welfare of the veteran and the service which gives him a livelihood. We feel that through the cooperation of the Press we can make known to veterans throughout Canada the existence of our Organization.

We would very much appreciate an early insertion of this letter. Any veteran anxious for further information will be able to obtain same on writing to the undersigned at the Army and Navy Veterans Headquarters, 602 St. Catherine Street, West, Montreal, Que., Can. Thanking you for any assistance you may be able to render us in this matter. I am Sir, etc., Chairman Ways and Means Com.

German Historian Denounces Ludendorff

Before the war Prof. Hans Delbrueck, of the University of Berlin, was one of the most noted of German historians, publicists and military experts. During the war he was a staunch upholder of the German cause. Three years after the war he does not cease to be an upholder of the justice of the war from a German point of view, but he has also turned into a savage critic of Germany's military leaders, Ludendorff and Hindenburg. He says flatly that Tirpitz and Ludendorff are responsible for the wreck of Germany today, the first because his insensate naval ambitions and his refusal to agree to any limitation of his plans aroused the suspicion and later the hatred of Great Britain, and the latter because his military strategy and his insistence that he be also the political head of the nation tared away, first, whatever chance Germany had for a victory in the fields, and afterwards, ruined her chances of making a peace that might have seemed honorable, and would have given her the position of having fought an honorable draw.

Harvest of Island make, at least partly from Island leather. For farm work we used plows, harrows, carts, wheels, truck wagons, harness and many smaller articles all of provincial make. For household use the greater part of the furniture, all the bedding, together with numerous smaller articles; buildings of Island wood; iron Island workmanship. These were a large and important part of our production.

When we come to sum them all up for the use of twenty-five thousand and more of a population that we have today together with the foodstuffs for that extra twenty-five thousand and add the amount to the farm products of those days we must come to the conclusion that our present production is not only less but much less than in former days.

What has happened, according to your editorial, is that machinery has taken the place of hired help and the sons. Quite true, that has happened and led to the evil consequences, but instead should have led in the opposite direction. Machinery and improved machinery should always lead to better conditions. What really did happen is that more enterprising citizens capitalized one-half of our occupation, swept it out of our hands; came to our doors to ask for our money to invest in the manufacture of our products in their own province, and to ask for our raw material—only when they did not have a sufficient supply of their own—and leave it on our hands when they did; and sent the manufacture of our products to other parts of the country, leaving us with only the other half of our industry, that is our farm products. This we could not increase as they did not want them for cash or in exchange for goods, since they fed their workers from the products of their own farms. Result: Unemployment, and not sufficient returns from our farms to pay for our wants, which we formerly supplied at home, conditions which we fought bravely, but drift had set in before we were aware of it and it is still continuing.

That we have now arrived at the point where a remedy must be applied, is apparent to any one whose eyes are not closed to conditions. The matter should be discussed with the one view of finding the remedy. We are not the result of a resolution or depending on governments will suffice. The man power and common sense of the province, and we have sufficient of both if properly applied, must supply the remedy.

With that end in view, I would say to the press: Keep up the interest and the agitation until some effective steps are taken. I am, Sir, etc., FARMER.

Explaining Tannenberg

Prof. Delbrueck, in a recent book, entitled "Ludendorff Painted by Himself," goes carefully over his actions in the Great War, and finds that his most brilliant operation was the retreat from South Poland in 1914, and the subsequent shifting of the German army northward to the Russian right flank. The completeness of the German victory at Tannenberg he attributes to a move by Gen. Otto Von Bulow, comparable to the Nelson tactics at Copenhagen. Von Bulow acted on his own initiative and against orders from Hindenburg's headquarters. Surviving the rest of Ludendorff's career, the professor is unable to find much to admire.

Foch Was Amused

He says that the original plans for the invasion of Belgium and France were modified in the Operations Section of the great General Staff at a time when Ludendorff was in charge of it. Instead of pushing the German right north toward the North Sea and the English Channel, the German left wing was extended down to the Swiss border, a movement that the professor regards as a serious blunder. He says that Foch laughed at Ludendorff's strategy calling it "buffalo strategy," though it is to be admitted that Foch has been too polite to make the assertion. The generalissimo, says Delbrueck, drew the logical conclusion that Germany's tactical successes "must lead eventually to ruin, since they were only half successes." For particular operations, Ludendorff had the necessary talent, but not for the "great strategical combinations and conceptions which the unprecedented scope of the World War demanded, especially not in situations in which he came in contact with politics, for which he had no competency whatever."

His Nerves Shattered

He accuses Ludendorff with having frustrated all attempts made in 1917 and 1918 to secure a negotiated peace. With the aid of the Pope, diplomats were weaving the threads of a negotiated peace. Ludendorff either did not understand that a German victory had become impossible or else his

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Notes By The Way

(From the Examiner)

It was Plato of old the story who told of Atlantis that sunk in the sea 'Twas a mighty big island, as big as Australia and all of it dry land. And the people there were living so gaily, millions of men and millions of women; kings and nobles and horses prancing, and merry youths and maidens dancing; boys and girls that went in swimming for the water was fine there all the year round. 'Twas a land where luxury seemed to abound.

This wonderful island lay to the westward of Hercules' Pillars, but no way sequestered—we'd say west of Gibraltar or Spain—for Atlantis was out in the open main. And it must have been a terrible sight—we can only imagine the people's fright when an earthquake came lasting a day and a night, and alas! there was nowhere to flee! as the island and people sunk in the sea.

A part of Ireland was swallowed, too, as O'Flaherty tells in his Sketch of Arran, about the same time if his story is true, though in detail it is somewhat barren. Hy-Brassail they called the part that's gone. He says it went down, but it wouldn't lie, down there, whatever he did up here. He says it was carried up to the sky, where from time to time it doth appear, the real Hy-Brassail, Isle of the Blessed. It appears in the west and near the horizon and thousands have seen it as they have confessed, up in the sky and all clothed in green. It may be true and its hardly surprising when we think what Ireland is for uprising! And it may be only—say, potheen.

Now in one respect if not in two, and be Plato and Flaherty false or true—a thing about which we will not potter—Hy-Brassail and Atlantis, too—were both entirely surrounded by water. That fact makes a parallel quite complete, between them and our own Fair Abegweil. Are we going down as Atlantis went, beneath the sea where we may be sent, or going up like Hy-Brassail—on occasion, as told in O'Flaherty's tale; up to the sky as an Isle of the Blessed and there, at least part of the time, at rest or down into debt and discontent?

Nations have sunk under oceans of debt—of Germany think and Russia too—millions have perished by keeping too wet, with spirits or ale as kept on sale, and felt that they were up in the sky, after two or three drinks of Dewar's or Basses, or bootlegger's stuff out of bottles and glasses, but soon again getting very dry, and rather stupid the morning after, mayhap a theme for neighbor's laughter. Like Hy-Brassail or Atlantis low, up in the

pride forbade any yielding. He over-ruled Bethmann-Hollweg in regard to the U-boat war, and is said to have told the Kaiser that either the Chancellor would resign or he and Hindenburg would quit. He was, therefore, the first mutineer, as the historian says in reference to Ludendorff's charge that it was a mutiny among the civilians at home that caused the collapse of the German armies. Delbrueck does not spare Hindenburg, who, toward the end was not even told of the disposition of the various army corps. Ludendorff, after the Summer of 1918, might profitably have been removed to a sanitarium. His nerves were broken, and he ordered one day what he would command the next.

Keep dry, Abeg and keep out of debt and well that there's life in the Island. And beware of deceivers and ofers of peer, who'll tell you a reet will pay for itself. Running debt is a downward road, an however "improved" will nee good, and pouring whiskey "in the red lane" is even moregerous and equally vain. Notee are the ways that lead to try, or leading to rest in the 1st the Blest. That Highway's baries are quite plainly set, anked Steer clear of whiskey aneep out of debt!

Daily Selection for Guardian Reader

From the W. S. Gordon collection

THE DOOR OF TIPS

Say not the things ye can not. Words are knives That cut deep gashes at little lives; Gashes that reach deep in with in the heart, And all our lives leave unhealed smart.

Say not the things ye can not. Words will live. To mock your grief, ye year, perchance would. Your very life to takay the pain. That you have made; 'twill then be vain. Ah! many a word that we passion said. Has left a wound that stily has bled.

Till love has come to be beckling stream. And earthly joys like a past happy dream.

Ye, all that brightens life fled away. Leaving but work the drear live-long day. Say not the things ye can not. There he things ye me not. Whose life within and without are true.

Ye be true, yet, though suffer wrong. If true, then real and bel real strong; And being strong, some liword ye speak. May help some struggling brother who is weak.

Say not the things ye can not. Sure our life is not for meanness, pettiness or strife, great and high. Souls who have destinies great, and high. Must not defame their immality.

Rather wipe eyes that weep for those who mourn. And whisper comfort into arts forlorn. Impute not wrong, lest thou uld- at to strife. Or may with bitterness somoble life.

Speak not the words ye menot. Death is nigh; Thou knowest not but soon hat one may be. In the cold grave whose ear so sadly heard. The harsh, unfeeling, bitter and word.

EXAMINE YOUR SKIN. Be on your guard against that early patch of eczema, which if unheeded, may lead to nits and days of fiery irritation! Watch for the first purple and rash that may spell ugly disfigurement! Don't let that simple cut, bruise or burn, take "bad" days.



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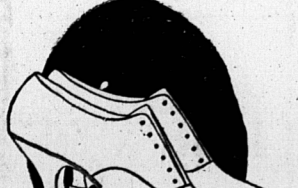


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