THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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President:—Major A. A. Bartlett

J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1919.

THE OPPOSITION PLATFORM.

Before the close of the Legislature Mr. Bell, a leader of the Opposition, submitted their program. It contains sixteen points, just two more than President Wilson proposed for settling the disturbed state of the world, but the disturbed state of the world is nothing in comparison with the disturbed state of the Opposition, hence the two additional points. But that is not all, there is, to use Mr. Bell's favorite expression, a "furthermore." Suppose we look at some of the points briefly.

No. 1. "All our claims at Ottawa, including that for a share of western school land) to be immediately presented and pressed." This is refreshing indeed. When the Liberals were in power they claimed they had got all our claims settled and Premier Haszard gravely told the Legislature that we must after this rely on our own resources entirely. Yet Premier Mathieson and his colleagues dug up claims that were worth $100,000 a year for all time to us and frankly admitted that they did not get all. Now, what better chance, under present circumstances, could Mr. Bell, at the head of a party in violent opposition to the Union Government at Ottawa, have to succeed than Mr. Arsenault at the head of a friendly party? Our claims are not fully acknowledged at Ottawa and must be pressed, but is it not better to have that done between parties in sympathy than between parties at variance? So No. 1 can be dismissed at once as of no value so far as the Opposition is concerned.

No. 2. "The War and Health Tax to be abolished. When the effects of the war in increasing the cost of everything, as well as the direct outlays owing to it became known, this tax was imposed to raise sufficient revenue and avoid further borrowing. Here then came a direct issue between the parties. The Government said: "We will impose this special tax and make ends meet." The Opposition said: "We are opposed to further taxes, but will agree to borrow to meet the increased expenditures." True, some of the Opposition put up the insincere claim that our revenues were ample if properly handled. These assertions we will deal with later. At the last session new ground was taken by the Opposition. They said the war is now over and such extra revenues are not necessary. In short the local government should not spend anything further on the returned soldier, not even provide for him on his arrival, and until he returns to his old home, and should also discontinue the three hospital grants.

As the repealing of the War and Health Tax is a financial question of first importance we will refer to it again.

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CAN'T AFFORD IT.

In these days when wealth is the "open sesame" to all that is worth while, when appearances are the outward and visible sign of wealth that does not exist, one of the hardest admissions in the world to make is "I can't afford it."

While this is not necessarily a confession of poverty, it is at least an admission of ineligibility for the higher levels on which prices count for nothing and all wants are gratified.

Yet such an admission, if more generally made, and where it could be made with all sincerity, would be a much more efficacious remedy for the present cost of living troubles than many of the more pretentious nostrums that have been prescribed more or less wisely.

Sir Thomas White, in the course of a recent speech in the House of Commons, made the following remark: "Hon. gentlemen say that if these (limitation of production, increase of consumers, etc.) are the main causes of the scarcity of food and other supplies, what is the use of the committee that has been appointed by this House? I think it is a great deal of use, if for no other reason than the publicity that is given; I am a great believer in publicity. There is another thing. I think we have all got into too extravagant personal habits in this country. I went into a store not very long ago, if I may be personal for a moment, to buy a hat. A hat that cost me $4.50 before the war was offered me for $11. I said, 'I won't buy it, that is too much.'"

Mr. Lemieux: Was it a minister's hat?

Sir Thomas White: It was an English hat.

Mr. Lemieux: Was it a lady's hat.

Sir Thomas White: You might think so from the price, but it was not a lady's hat. It was a hat my hon. friend could have worn with that dignity with which he wears all his clothes. I said I could not afford it. My own view is that we do not inquire sufficiently as to what we ought to pay; we have got into the habit of paying almost anything we are asked without inquiring whether we could buy to better advantage elsewhere. We do not bargain. I remember years ago our wives would know where they could get a thing the cheapest. They had a wide range and did not pay any price that was asked. If the people of this country, when the price is too high, would say, "I am sorry, I cannot afford it," it would tend to bring the prices down. The committee that has been appointed can do good if they get all the facts, and they should be careful to get all the facts so that no wrong impression goes out one way or the other. If high prices are due to some speculative change in prices, let us have the facts. If it is a question of return on capital, let us have the facts. The great thing under democratic government is to get the facts and give them to the people, and that is one thing the committee can do. In addition to that they may discover that there are certain combinations, and if they do, I shall be most happy to help enforce sound recommendations in that respect."

Prince Edward Island Sacrifices its Wool

One of the most successful forms of cooperative enterprise in Canada has been the selling of wool on a graded basis—a movement that has spread with startling rapidity over the Dominion from Atlantic to Pacific. Phenomenal savings have been made to the farmers of every province who threw in their lot with the co-operative leaders, and the wool industry was put on an entirely new basis.

Prince Edward Island is one of the backward ones, and it has been found that those who have sent their wool to be graded are reaping much higher profits than those who "stick with the dealers." **The Sun is credibably informed that dealers are offering 45c per pound for the Island wool, that is easily worth 65c per pound. A straight grab of 20c per pound.**

Of course, this extreme way of stating it is not entirely fair to the dealers: it must not be forgotten that the well-graded and classified wool is worth more to a woolen manufacturer than an heterogeneous mass that must still be graded, and the true quality of which is hard to estimate.

But the point is, that the Island farmers who sell through dealers this year—and this means 80 per cent of the total clip—are marketing their product through this haphazard system, and allowing somebody else to get profits that should be theirs.

SOME ONTARIO WOOL SOLD

Already some Ontario wools have been sold by the cooperative concern at most satisfactory prices. Medium combing has brought 67c per pound; fine medium 67c; low medium combing, 62c; low combing 52c; and coarse, 41c per pound. These prices compare favorably with the prices paid by dealers, which have averaged around 50c per pound, with medium at 55c to 56c, and coarse at 40c.

This throws a light on the working out of the co-operative idea. The idea gained currency last year that a man who had coarse wool should sell through dealers, as it did not bring as much when graded as the fine wool was worth. Now they are watching this point, and are buying their wool more generally on graded basis. It did not pay them to be buying the market's seconds at the value of the firsts. Moreover, the man with the coarse wools naturally expected to get a lower price per pound, because he gets more wool per sheep.

The net results of the co-operative venture of the wool growers of Canada has been the standardization of marketing methods in the wool trade, the creation of a grading system that ensures the producers getting every last cent that their particular wool was worth, and the building up of an attractive buying market for the women manufacturers of the Continent. It is, in short, the injection of scientifice principles into the business of marketing, and the more we have of it, and the more generally it is adopted, the better it will be for the Dominion.—Toronto Star.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO TORONTO

GREAT PREPARATION BEING MADE TO RECEIVE HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

(Special to The Guardian)

TORONTO, June 22.—The Prince of Wales may spend a week in Toronto when he comes to this city in August to open the big fair.

Sir Joseph Pope, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs and Col. Henderson, Secretary to the Governor General are here from Ottawa and the Prince's approaching visit will be discussed with the Lieut. Governor and the Premier.

One interesting fact in connection with the expected visit of the Prince of Wales is the invitation from a special committee of the benchers of the law society of Upper Canada to the King's eldest son. His Royal Highness is urged to accept the degree of barrister at law and to take luncheon with the benchers at Osgoode Hall. His grandfather, the late King Edward, was called to the bar at Osgoode Hall in 1860, and his signature appears on the parchment rolls together with those of his suite, including the Duke of New Castle, Lord St. Germains and Sir Edmund Walkerhead.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

GOD IS NOT FAR

(Isa 43-1-3)

God is not far from any one of us:
The wild flower by the wayside speaks His love;
Each blithesome bird bears tidings from above;
Sunshine and showers His tender mercies prove,
And men know not His voice!

God is not far from any one of us:
He speaks to us in every glad sunrise;
His glory floods us from the moonday skies;
The stars declare His love when daylight dies,
And men know not His voice!

God is not far from any one of us:
He watches o'er His children day and night;
On every darkened soul He sheds His light;
Each burdened heart He cheers, and lends His might
To all who know His voice.

—Thomas Curtis Clark.

POLITICAL UNREST IN PRINCE COUNTY

LIBERALS AT LOGGERHEAD OVER DOMINION REPRESENTATIONS

The Liberals of Prince County are in a quandary. They had called a convention to be held at Summerside on Thursday for the express purpose of selecting a would-be successor to the shoes of the late lamented Captain Joseph Read, M.P. Upon what lucky or unlucky individual the frayed mask would fall has been keeping at least three aspirants awake at night for some considerable time. Now the selection has been indefinitely postponed, at the risk of nervous prostration or other serious consequences to the said aspirants. The reason of the postponement and the announcement that at Thursday's convention the sole business will be the election of officers for the year and delegates to that other convention at Ottawa is that the aspirants are also candidates in the Local field of politics, where they have been before. It is very logically seen that if one of these would-be again M.L.A.'s were selected a candidate for the Dominion he would stand a poor chance indeed of election to the Lower House. The electors would naturally say: "What is the use of voting him into the Legislature only to resign to run for the Dominion?"

When the time comes that a selection must be made the choice will be between Messrs. Saunders, McLean and B. Gallant, who stood next to the late Captain Read, in the order named, at the last balloting by the delegates at the Liberal convention which selected the late representative of Prince. If self-advertising is any guide, it looks as though Mr. A. E. McLean should be the Liberal choice, for, if we are to take the Patriot and the Pioneer seriously, all that is of any good, from trying to get the stockyards at Amherst, a $2,000 free grant for soldiers and pretty well anything the fishermen or farmers want, down to 40 per cent. off the return half of the fares of those who survive the convention of Thursday next, the Clan McLean is apparent. What it will be presently, under the nervous strain of the postponed verdict, we don't know, but it already reminds us of a late President of Venezuela, one Guzman Blanco, from whom Mr. McLean seems to have taken lessons in self-advertisement. Blanco is said to have had his portrait painted over 200 times by celebrated artists, mostly in Paris, where his daughter was married to a Duc. He also had erected a dozen or more statues of himself with inscriptions of his own writing or dictation, calling himself the "illustrious Regenerator of the United States of Venezuela," and so forth, ad nausea.

Another cause of the postponement in the selection, however, is that the Liberals, as a Federal proposition more particularly, don't know where they're at. Their quasi-leader is at long odds with the rest of the party, and will no doubt be ignominously dethroned at the Ottawa convention, the first week in August. All, in fact, is at sixes and sevens. Free trade and moderate protectionist Liberals are handling one another just now without gloves and it is hard at the moment to see whether the Laurier Liberals (like the late Captain Read) have the half-hearted Unionists on their mat, or vice versa. The Quebec protectionists are driving the grain-growers before them, and reverse; and the whole group are drifting in a maze, and leaderless at that, endeavoring through any apparent gap in the hedge to find a policy to help them out.

There are, admittedly, in the Liberal Opposition a few able men, but, at least on any permanent fiscal policy, no two of them are in accord. There are half a dozen distinct groups at Ottawa, all clamoring for something new, and they don't know what, and demanding something different; they all speak from a petty sectional standpoint, in what they conceive to be in the interests of their own particular community, without any earthly regard to the well-being and advancement of Canada as a whole.

Talk about the labor unrest in Canada, the political unrest at Ottawa, and in a small way in Prince County just now, in its way has it skinned a mile. An outstanding feature of it all, however, is Sir Thomas White's Budget, which has stamped him as a statesman of outstanding ability, heroic enough to place the welfare of his country above political expediency. He has brought the country through a trying period; and his attitude has done more to strengthen the Government than has any other action since Unionism happened.

U.S. Regulates Wheat and Flour

(Special to The Guardian).

NEW YORK, June 25.—Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director, announced tonight that President Wilson has signed a proclamation putting under license of the wheat director persons, firms, corporations and associations dealing in wheat, wheat flour or baking products manufactured either wholly or partly from wheat flour. The only exceptions are farmers and small bakers.

MONCTON, June 22.—During a very heavy electrical and rain storm at Shediac, Saturday afternoon, hail, the size of marbels, fell and some damage was done by lightning. Willie Gagner, a six-year-old boy, while standing in the doorway at his home inShediac town was struck by lightning and the shoes torn from his feet. The lad was rendered unconscious for two hours, and when restored was totally blind. Today, however, young Gagner recovered his sight. Buildings were struck in different parts of the surrounding country.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

"THE HABERDASHERY"

DOLLAR DAY

Thursday, June 26th.

DOLLAR DAY this year will be a big day in our Clothing Department.

We'll make it worth your while to shop with us on that day.

Will sell all our

Men's and Boys' Suits
Tweed Raincoats
Spring Overcoats
Odd Pants, etc., at

WHOLESALE PRICES

For that day only

Come and participate in some real clothing bargains in well made merchandise. We carry the stock. 200 Men's Suits to choose from.

DOLLAR DAY SPECIALS

Men's Blue Overalls, reg. $2.50 value Special on Dollar Day .....$1.75 pr.

Khaki Pants, $2.50 per pair. Sold on Dollar Day at .....$2.00 pr.

Outing Shirts, fancy stripes, worth $1.50 each. A bargain on Dollar Day at $1.00

Boys' Fancy Shirts, sizes 13 and 13 1-2, regular $1.00 each. Special on Dollar Day 75c

Men's Neckwear, all patterns, $1.00 each. Dollar Day 2 for $1.00

Men's Heavy Cotton Socks, Very Special on Dollar Day 4 prs. ...$1.00

Men's Llama Socks, black, worth 65c. Dollar Day 2 prs. for $1.00

Everything else in the Store with exception of Borsalino Hats Wholesale prices Dollar Day.

Henderson & Cudmore

THE FASHION---CRAFT SHOP

Union Government Record is Unique

THE WORST SCANDAL DISCLOSED IS PURCHASE OF A WASTE PAPER BASKET.

OTTAWA, June 23.—Union government has a record in regard to war expenditure which is unique. Since it was formed there has been three-quarters of a billion dollars to a billion dollars spent on war, and hundreds of millions on other expenditures. And yet the worst scandal the public accounts committee has been able to disclose is in regard to the purchase of a $32 waste paper basket for Hon. J. A. Calder. When one considers the scandals that were always unearthed every year in the days of the old regimes, when patronage ran riot, it is an astonishing record, the significance of which the public has, perhaps, not thoroughly seized.

The public accounts committee has been meeting diligently this session and the best opposition lawyers, including John Sinclair, Duncan Ross, A.B. Copp, Thomas Vien, Joseph Archambault, Lucien Cannon and Edmund Prouix, have been carefully following up every scent of a scandal. Dozens of witnesses have been called and much time and money has been spent to ascertain that the government's expenditures of hundreds of millions of dollars have been wisely made. No hint whatever of graft or improper handling of the public monies has been discovered or even hinted at. The only story, which could be seized upon by the politicaans, was the purchase of the $32 mahogany waste paper basket. The evidence showed that the basket was purchased as a part of an office set by one of the departments in the absence of the minister and his secretary, and without his knowledge or consent. The minister not even knowing that such an article was to be purchased.

The result of the probe of the committee so far has really been a striking tribute to the honesty of the administration of Union Government.

President Wilson Returns Thursday

WASHINGTON, June 24.—President Wilson cabled Secretary Tumulty today that he expected to leave Brest on his homeward journey on Wednesday or Thursday.

WEIMAR, June 24.—Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen, who was on Sunday designated as the German representative to sign the treaty of peace has telegraphed his resignation from Versailles, rather than attach his name to the instrument.

HINTS FOR The Motorist

BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

TROUBLE IN GEAR SHIFTING

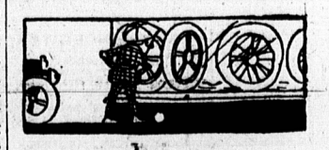
A. F. asks: Why do the gears of my 1914-car shift so hard? The gears seem in first class condition and the cone-clutch appears to be in good order.

Answer: If it is merely that the operation of sliding the gears from one position to another is difficult, quite likely it is caused by lack of lubrication of the shifting mechanism. If you have the gearbox packed with hard grease, it sometimes happens that this collects around the outside of the case and leaves the working parts almost dry. If your trouble is that the gears cannot be brought into mesh without a great deal of clashing, the trouble probably is that the clutch does not fully release and keeps the gears spinning or that the clutch brake, if one is used, does not stop the spinning of the clutch and gears as it ought to do. With the clutch and gears exposed to view and the lever in neutral, watch how the parts act, when the engine is running. If the clutch cone and gears keep on running, persistently, when the pedal is away forward, you will have to do something to stop this or clashing will result Sometimes the use of a thick adhesive lubricant in the gearbox will tend to stop spinning, but you should have the clutch carefully examined to see if a cause for your trouble cannot be found there.

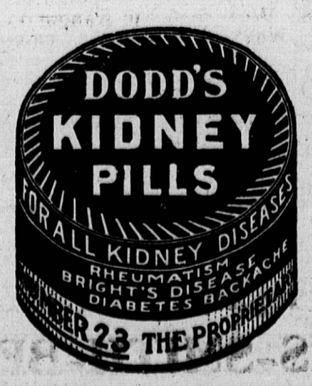
ARE WIRE WHEELS STRONGER?

J. S. M. asks: "Are wheels with wire spokes stronger than those with wood spokes? Which last longer

Answer: There still exists some difference of opinion upon this point, but it is pretty generally considered that, for the same weight, wire wheels are the stronger. In practice there is very little trouble from the breakage of either kind of wheel, except in accidents. When an accident does occur it is usually found that a wood wheel is actually broken, so that it cannot safely be used, but with a wire wheel it often happens that, while it may be badly distorted enough of the spokes remain unbroken so that it can be used temporarily, after slight repairs have been made. Assuring that both kinds of wheels are kept thoroughly painted and thus protected from the weather, there is no practical difference in their life, but if they are neglected, it seems that the wire wheel suffers more rapidly deterioration. Repairs of wire wheels are usually cheaper than those of wood wheels.



Questions of general interest to motorists will be answered in this column, space permitting. Address Albert L. Clough, care of this office.



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JEWELER
The Store for Waltham Watches