

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1919.

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Friday, April 18th, being Good Friday and a statutory holiday, the Morning Guardian will not be issued on Saturday. The Evening Guardian will not be issued on Friday, but will be published as usual on Saturday. Advertisers please note these changes.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RECORD.

According to the Opposition members who have thus far spoken in the Legislature the present government has not any good thing to its credit. Comparisons are odious and nothing could be gained by raking up the past record of the Opposition party which is now so zealously wooing the electorate.

The record of the present government is fresh in the minds of the people. It has been in power since the beginning of 1912, and in that time it is quite within the mark to say that it has made a record that has not been surpassed by any other government in the history of the province. Beginning with the school question, by restoring the supplements which had been abandoned by the previous government and adding other bonuses it has stopped the downward drift of the schools by increasing the teachers' salaries by about twenty-five per cent. it has reduced the cost of school-books and other school supplies to less than half what it was during the previous regime. It has, in short, placed the schools on a level from which further necessary improvement is possible. There is much yet to be done before the schools fill the place they should fill in the new conditions which have arisen, and it is safe to assume from the progress already made, and the new confidence it has instilled into both teachers and ratepayers the government will carry the good work begun to a satisfactory issue. In addition to other improvements it has inaugurated the teaching of domestic science in the city schools and this, as promised, will be further extended when the disturbances occasioned by the war will have passed.

As fully explained by Premier Arsenault in the course of his speech on the address the Island's claims against the dominion, claims which the former government had either never thought of or bungled, were successfully presented and, as a first result, payment on account of \$100,000 per annum has

DUTIES OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

In view of the Government's decision to appoint a joint commission to investigate and report on the relations between capital and labor we may here reproduce the advice given by Premier Lloyd-George on the occasion of the first meeting of a similar joint commission in London. They are words of wisdom that should sink deep into the minds and hearts of those who would cause fresh trouble by interfering with the necessary protection to our essential industries. Mr. Lloyd George said:

"What is needed is a prosperous community with a prosperity ensured for all. See that the stream of prosperity irrigates the whole land, that there are no barren, storm-swept passages where nothing grows, and where life withers. It is a mistake to keep men working longer than is absolutely necessary for efficient discharge of the duties of the trade. On the other hand, we must bear in mind, not merely that we have to deal with foreign competition, but that you have to produce an adequate supply for distribution amongst the whole of a great community of forty-five millions of people. There must be a limit both ways, and what you want is to find exactly where the legitimate boundary is. That is the case with wages and with hours of labor.

"Then there is the fear of unemployment, which I believe has gone more deeply into the minds of the working classes and impressed them more deeply than almost any problem in modern society. And I can understand it. There are so many of them who have gone through experiences of unemployment that the dread of a repetition of it haunts them through life. I do hope you will be able before you leave here to devise some

sort of scheme, so that when these periods of unemployment come which no one can command, any more than you can command the weather—no one has been able to up to the present time—at any rate, there will be some sort of organization that will see that there is no suffering in honest homes. It is too hard a punishment for honesty to inflict suffering of that kind.

"I am convinced that the future success and prosperity of this country depends upon increasing its productivity. You have got to do it. Begin by having a quiet open talk on the subject, and then see whether you cannot possibly devise some sort of understanding, because it is understanding that you really want. "You must get it out by establishing a complete understanding which will make it possible for the workman to feel that the greater productivity of the country the greater his prosperity will be, as well as the prosperity of the employer. That I consider to be of the very greatest importance. The world has run short of things, and there will be great demands made upon the people of this country. There is a fear in the minds of the workmen that if there is increased productivity, somehow or other that will lead to unemployment.

The time has surely come to improve social and industrial conditions throughout the length and breadth of the land. To this end there must be more devoted service by both Capital and Labor. Employers and employees must join forces for their mutual benefit and for the advantage of the whole community. Great Britain is showing the way, and we believe that Canada will follow the lead" so splendidly given.

It is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbance that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking.

This accounts for the great many liver regulators now passed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

THE POTATO CROP

Sir,—In your remarks on my suggestions for a potato growers' association, you quote Mr. John O. Hyndman's letter, in which he shows how much more New Brunswick potato growers receive for their potatoes than we do, and say he rightly attributes this very great difference in price "largely to back of transportation." We do not agree with our good friend in that. If you turn to your files of the Guardian and read your editorial on "The Potato Crop" in the issue of October 11th, 1916, you will find, in our opinion, a greater reason for this difference in price. You estimate the loss to the province for that year at over a million dollars. Another reason why we receive less for our potatoes is shown from the following from a letter also in the Guardian. The writer has in mind another instance, that of having sold through a New Brunswick agency a car of white potatoes to a Montreal house. On arrival of the car the purchaser discovered it had been shipped from Prince Edward Island. This car of potatoes was sound and in good order on arrival, but the buyer refused them because he knew they would be mixed varieties of whites, some round some flat, and that they were not sprayed stock, and for that reason would not keep or command as high a price as New Brunswick stock, which is fast taking first place in all potato markets. We were recently told that P. E. I. white potatoes have been sold in the United States through New Brunswick Potato Exchange as New Brunswick potatoes at New Brunswick prices, and that no objections were raised by the buyers.

This Island grows over thirty thousand acres of potatoes yearly. The field given in the year book for the years 1910-13 is 179 bushels per acre and the average price 30 cents per bushel. For the same period the New Brunswick yield is given at 191 bushels per acre, and the average price 6 cents per bushel. Now, the difference in yield and price makes over \$700,000 per acre in favor of New Brunswick, which on our total potato crop shows a yearly loss of over 1 million dollars. With this money the people could easily pay the teacher more salary and build permanent roads to the different shipping points. Why not have an association where growers, shippers and all interested in the potato industry in any way could meet together and discuss our potato problems? I am Sir, etc.

JOHN B. McFADYEN, Augustin Cove

Note. There is no doubt that the great difference in price between P. E. Island and New Brunswick potatoes is due chiefly, as Mr. McFadyen says, to the fact that the former are not properly graded. The cost of transportation also figures in the difference but until we learn to grade our potatoes and make them reasonably disease proof by judicious spraying we shall have to be content with low prices than are being received in our potato growing sister provinces. The matter of a potato Growers Association can be and should be possible. If Mr. McFadyen calls a meeting for the purpose we have no doubt such an association would materialize and we feel assured it would be of great benefit to the province. Ed. G.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louison

GOD UNDERSTANDS

It is so sweet to know, When we are tired and when the hand of pain Lies on our hearts, and when we look in vain For human comfort, that the heart divine Shall understand these cares of yours and mine. Not only understands, but day by day, Lives with us while we tread our earthly way Bears with us all our weariness, and feels The shadow of the faintest cloud that steals Across our sunshine, ever learns again The depth and bitterness of human pain.

There is no sorrow that He will not share No cross, no burden, for our hearts to bear Without His help, no care of ours too small To cast on Jesus; let us tell Him all— Lay at His feet the story of our woes, And in His sympathy find sweet repose.

HINTS FOR THE MOTORIST

ALBERT L. CLOUGH

KEEPING THE POWER PLANT CLEAN

Dirt Outside is Unseemly, But Dirt On The Inside is Ruinous.

Road dirt is largely composed of fine sand and sand is largely ground up quartz rock. Quartz powder is what is commonly used to grind valves with and, especially when mixed with oil, has the very strongest effect in wearing away metal surfaces. For it is extremely hard and can cut almost anything, even glass. Motor cars are commonly operated either in a shower of liquid road dirt (mud) or in an atmosphere of dust; their running gears and bodies being subjected to one or the other almost constantly while the power plant so far from being protected from dust, is at all times subjected to it by the radiator fan, that constantly plays upon it a current of dust laden air. There is always more or less oil vapor around an engine and this mixes with the dust and forms an actively abrasive paste that settles upon all exposed parts and works into all bearings, that it can reach, where it acts to grind them out. Mud reaching the spring joints steering gear connections and even the wheel bearings, dries out and enters their bearing.

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

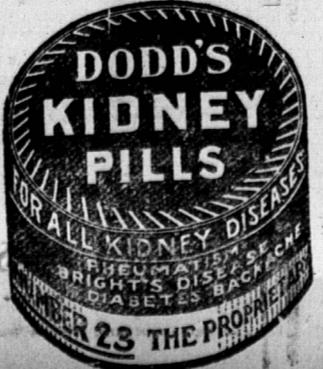
Kaiser's Fortune is Guaranteed Him

It is said that before the Kaiser left Germany he had received from Emperor George the promise that his personal property and private fortune would be scrupulously respected and given to him as soon as possible. This is one reason why the Kaiser party is supposed to be so friendly to the present German Government, for it is hardly likely that if it were succeeded by a more radical administration the Kaiser would be so well treated. For one reason the extravagance of the present regime and the difficulty of collecting taxes would be a serious handicap to its successor, and since a more radical Government than that of Emperor would find it almost impossible to borrow money abroad it would be forced to turn its attention to the great private fortunes in Germany and especially to the vast possessions of the Hohenzollerns. In the past few months much of the Kaiser's money has been transferred to Dutch banks but we learn, on the authority of Frederick Cunliffe Owen, that his principal banking account is with the Coutts' in London.

Kaiser Banks in London

Why it has not been seized is not explained. It may be that the ownership of the money is concealed and one can readily understand why monarchs in these days would prefer to bank in England than in their own countries. William of Germany has only followed the custom of his mother and also his father, both of whom kept their private accounts with Coutts, King Alfonso of Spain is another client of this famous private bank. His mother is also on their books, and on one occasion when she was regent, a private messenger returning to Madrid after having made a large deposit in London was captured by Carlists and the documents he carried seized. They were then published with a view of showing the Spanish people that their Queen and Regent had so little confidence in the banking institutions of her own country that she entrusted her fortune to Englishmen. We are not aware that this bit of demagoguery got the Carlists anything. At any event she retained her position and did not discontinue her practice of employing the Coutts as her bankers, and her son has done likewise.

An Independent Banker The late Napoleon III. of France banked with the same firm and his



A Distinctly Important Exhibit of Spring Ready-to-wear

Our purchase of SUPERIOR GARMENTS for women for Spring wear have arrived in Charlottetown from New York and other cities, and their immediate exhibition will therefore be notable for variety and beauty.

It is generally acknowledged that Paton's Ready-to-wear for women, such as Summer Flurs, Capes, Gowns, Hats, Blouses, Sweaters and Lingerie, are the deciding factors in establishing the mode in Charlottetown.

As a result this exhibition will be of the greatest importance to every woman who is interested in the Spring Fashions, and should be seen while it is complete

Our Millinery leads as usual.

WEDNESDAY is our OPENING DAY for EASTER!

PATONS Ltd.

(Continued on page Five.)

"THE HABERDASHERY"

FASHION-CRAFT CLOTHES

We wish to announce that "The Haberdashery" has secured the sole agency for Charlottetown for the Fashion-Craft Clothes.

This line of clothing is very high grade and particularly well known throughout Canada.

All the larger cities from Halifax to Vancouver have their Fashion-Craft agencies and Charlottetown is now included.

Imagine what a line of special order tailoring with two or three hundred samples of the finest, in worsteds and tweeds, blue and grey serges, etc., means to the particular man.

Charlottetown has long been in need of such an agency, and now it will be as easy for you to order your suit here as if you lived in Montreal or Toronto.

The prices are not low, they are for the man who wants the best—\$40 to \$75 a suit, but the hand-work on the snappy models turned out is incomparable. In fact, they are the best clothes you can procure.

Many of our customers will be wearing these clothes in a few days. Why not you?

We also have in stock about 250 men's suits, from \$20 to \$40 in lovely patterns to select from. Come and see what correct clothing looks like.



Henderson & Cudmore 101 Grafton Street

Offering For Immediate Sale

150 pr. Goat Blucher Boots, boys size, worth \$3.75 for \$2.35. " " " " youth's " 3.25 for 2.00. " " " " little gents " 2.75 for 1.75.

The best value in the province. These were bought some time ago and are being sold at pre-war prices.

We have several lots of men's and women's boots and shoes at similar prices. END OF SEASON BARGAINS—We offer the balance of our rubbers, boots and shoes at reduced prices.

GOFF BROS LTD.