

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Head Office at Charlottetown, Souris and Montague. Morning Daily (founded 1887), \$4.00 per year (Delivered) in advance; \$3.00 per year (Mailed) in advance in Canada, and \$3.50 for U. S. A. President—Major A. A. Bartlett. Editor and Publisher—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie.

TUESDAY, April 29, 1919.

ATTACKING SIR CHARLES DALTON.

In the course of his speech on the Budget, Mr. J. H. Bell repeated all the exploded scandals which have done duty for the past seven years—scandals which are now only scandalous in so far as they reflect the peculiar mentality of the Leader of the Opposition. His whole political outfit consists of censorious reflection upon men of honor and integrity, as for example his disgraceful attacks on Hon. James McNeill, Commissioner of Public Works, Sir Charles Dalton, the magnanimous donor of the Dalton Sanatorium, the Prohibition Commissioners, and Mr. John Anderson, Provincial Auditor. Wherever Mr. Bell finds men rendering good and honorable public service, there he delights to delve and bespatter mud. He returned to the allegation, repeated and disposed of during the past three years, that the Government advanced money to Sir Charles Dalton to build the Sanatorium. The Government did nothing of the sort. During the absence

of Sir Charles Dalton in the United States the then Dalton Sanatorium Commission, of which Mr. W. F. Tidmarsh, a good Liberal, was chairman, informed the Government that the contractor, another good Liberal, was pressing for payment on account of his contract. The Government advanced the money to relieve the situation, and when Sir Charles Dalton returned he not only refunded the amount, but increased his original gift of \$30,000 to \$60,000. Notwithstanding this Mr. Bell delights in attacking Sir Charles, because we suppose "tis his nature to." Clean-minded, honest citizens who appreciate generosity and public spirit as exhibited by Sir Charles, have no use for such tactics, and Mr. Bell in having recourse to them is doing himself and his party more harm than Sir Charles or the Government. In the long run good deeds speak louder than words, especially the words of the slanderer.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

With the ending of the war, or rather the signing of the armistice, which was but a provisional ending, and the promised League of Nations, which was to prevent war hereafter, many hoped that the promised time had arrived when swords would be beaten into plow shares and spears into pruning hooks. Our despatches of the past few days are not reassuring. There are ominous clouds on the horizon. The League of Nations is not itself a council of peace. Italy has all but, perhaps altogether, withdrawn from the Peace Conference and the disagreement appears to be irremediable. Either Italy must withdraw from the position she has assumed or Great Britain and France must. The history of the origin of this disagreement is brief. Before Italy entered the war on the side of the Allies she entered into a secret treaty with Great Britain and France "the Pact of London," in which it was agreed that the whole Dalmatian Coast was promised to Italy. At that time this whole territory belonged to Austria-Hungary and Britain and France were willing that that country should pay Italy's war expenses. But the principle of nationality, of access to the sea for each nation and a desire to build up the Jugoslav state as a counter-Teuton expansion have led the other leading Allied nations to look coldly upon Italy's plea for entire observance of the treaty. Italy demands Fiume and all the other good ports on the Dalmatian coast. It appears, through later information regarding the Pact

of London that Italy was entitled to Trieste, Pola and part of Dalmatia, but Fiume was to go to Croatia. Italy claims that Croatia is not a nation and is not entitled to such consideration. Great Britain has advised Italy, in her own interests, to forego some of her claims but if she insists, Great Britain and France are prepared to honor their signatories, in which case Fiume must go to Croatia. Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino of Italy have withdrawn from the conference, but the British, French and American plenipotentiaries are coolly proceeding with the work of the conference. Our despatches yesterday morning state on what appears to be good authority, that Italy has dispatched fifteen divisions to Fiume, apparently with a view to enforcing her claims. It is known, however, that Italy is almost wholly dependent upon the Allies for food and money and raw material for reconstruction. There is a good deal of bluff, no doubt, in Italy's attitude and rumors are current that she has even threatened an alliance with Germany if her demands are not granted. It is known, however, that Germany is in no position to help her at present, and although the outlook is unpromising there are indications that Italy will yield eventually. On the eve of the coming to Versailles of the German plenipotentiaries, Italy's attitude makes the situation rather awkward and will no doubt be of material assistance to Germany in the game of bluff she is evidently prepared to play.

N. S. LABOR MEN WANT EIGHT HOUR WORKING DAY. HALIFAX, N. S., April 25.—An act to make legal an eight hour working day throughout the province is to be introduced in the House of Assembly...

and Messrs. C. C. Dane, of New Glasgow; M. B. Byrnes, of New Waterford; G. B. and J. A. Killis, of New Glasgow, all well known labor leaders, representing the Nova Scotia Federation of Labor, are in the city...

TEACHERS SALARIES

Sir:—Not for any variety or vulgar display do I write on this subject. But not since the days of Coles and Whelan does the subject engross the attention of people as it does to-day. They who were the breeders of the free schools in their day no doubt conferred a great boon on P. E. I., when they introduced free schools. But considering the education as now universal throughout the island, and more especially of the inadequacy or meanness of the teachers' salaries both males and females, we are to-day sadly in need of another Coles and Whelan or public leaders who might fortunately be able to lead us out of our present slough of despond. For the teachers small and great are now on a general strike for higher wages.

On account of the poverty and meanness of salaries paid, teachers of P. E. I., who have long been noted for their disinterestedness and fidelity to their chosen avocation, are obliged to abandon the profession and leave their country for other lands which has now become an absolute necessity on their part for making a proper and decent livelihood. To attest to their ability, honesty and faithfulness, the public are now regarded as second in intelligence to no other province, not withstanding the fact that from the Atlantic to the Pacific no people have received no more faithful service for so poor a pay for the last twenty-five or fifty years.

Although this subject can be vastly enlarged upon, "I will content myself for the present with asking the "powers that be" a few questions: Why is it that they invariably choose only males for inspectors? Why not have females also for inspectors? Is it because it is illegal to appoint females to a position which they can fill perhaps better than males? If illegal why should it be so? Is it because those men have become so chivalrous or have had some political pull? Why is it that males draw more salary than females who do exactly the same work and very often with better results and as a general rule set a better example?

Since so few males teach now, why aren't the females' salaries raised accordingly? It can't be spent on such for the number of males in the profession is very small. Now as the House is in session I hope that both parties will join hands and raise the "teachers' salaries," for I'm sure that if the people were taxed they ought not to grumble to pay towards such a good work as

SMOKING UP NEW TESTAMENT

Dr. Veach told a thrilling story of his experiences as an acting camp pastor at the front during the World War. He described the salvaging of 358 pocket Testaments on the field of Chateau Thierry. Bloodstained many of them were! What had they meant before the battle to the men from whose dead bodies they were taken? Dr. Veach told another story that gripped us: "Not all the boys read their Testaments faithfully," he said, in frank confession, although he had just been estimating how well worth while the marvelous distribution of the Scriptures had been to our brave soldiers and sailors. He was speaking with one boy about his soul. "Have you a Pocket Testament, my lad?" he asked. Abashed, the boy said, "I did have one, but to tell you the truth, I wanted to roll a cigarette one day, and I didn't have any cigarette paper, though I had some loose tobacco. I remembered my Pocket Testament, and I tore out the fly-leaf. I discovered that cigarettes rolled in New Testament pages go wonderfully well!"

Then reaching into his pocket he pulled out the limp remains of his Testament, and said, "I've smoked it all up to the sixth of Hebrews!" "There are many chapters in the Bible from which I cannot quote," said Dr. Veach, "but the Spirit reminded me that I knew a passage in the sixth of Hebrews. So I quoted it: 'It is impossible for those who were once enlightened, and have tasted of the heavenly gift, and were made partakers of the Holy Ghost, and have tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come, if they shall fall away, to renew them into repentance seeing they crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame.' Heb 6-4 to 6"

"It was a subdued crowd of boys that stared at me, and said, 'Aw, Doctor, is that in the sixth of Hebrews?' And the half-fright, half-earnest boy who was missing God's Word said, 'I'll get another Testament, sir, and treat it right. I'll read it this time.' S. S. Times.

How Allies Could Punish The Kaiser

We have it on the authority of Cunliffe Owen, the well known American publicist, that if the Kaiser escaped punishment for his crimes he will owe it chiefly to President Wilson. Mr. Owen appears to have a better developed faculty than most of us for picking the grain of truth from the bushel of chaff that comes from Paris in the guise of news, and he says definitely that the punishment of the Kaiser was referred by the Peace Conference to a special commission which examined the evidence and the law and made two reports. The majority report, led by the British and French, declared that the Kaiser ought to be brought to trial by an international jury and punished if found guilty. On the other hand, the minority report, presented by the Japanese and American representatives, was against action. It was to be expected that the "Japanese" would take this ground, since they regard their Mikado as something akin to a deity, and have a special reverence for all crowned heads. The surprising thing was to find the Americans defending the Kaiser. They did not, of course, try to justify his actions or to argue that he had not committed frightful crimes, but they contended that he had certain legal rights which exempted him from trial by any foreign jury.

Kaiser Not Above Law

It is rather difficult to find a precedent for the case of the Kaiser, for while to execute crowned heads is no new thing, the English being racially quite as willing to execute a king, a anyone else, the invariable practice has been for kings to be tried and executed, if need be, by their own subjects. There could be no legal question of Prussia's right to try the Kaiser, although the constitution of the German Empire, as framed by Bismark, while specifically forbidding the Emperor to do certain things, failed to impose a penalty for violations. However, the King of Prussia is not above the law, and Mr. Owen remarks that on one occasion Frederick the Great was successfully sued in the civil courts of Berlin by a bold miller of Potsdam. Granting the right of Prussia to try the Kaiser, the question arises, would Holland surrender him? There is the still more dubious reflection that a Prussian jury would not do much harm to the leading Prussian.

"Kill Your Own Snakes"

England put to death two of her overzealous. Edward II was tried by the Committee of the Estates and forced to abdicate in favor of his son, Edward III, and afterwards was put to death in most horrible fashion. Charles I. was brought before Parliament on charges of high treason, for having resisted the legislative will of the people and plunging the nation into civil war. After a long trial he was found guilty and was executed. Queen Caroline was tried by the House of Lords on charges of infidelity brought by her husband, George IV, but she was defended with great skill by Lord Brougham and Lord Denman, and this, added to the intense unpopularity of the King, led the Lords to throw the case out of court. Louis XVI, of France, and Marie Antoinette were tried separately for having conspired with foreign powers to invade France, and though the charge was not proved in either case, they were sentenced to death and were duly executed. Queen Mathilda, of Denmark, sister of George III, of England, was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment for treason against the nation. In all these cases the Kings and Queens were tried by their own subjects.

The Case of Napoleon The nearest precedent to the case of the ex-Kaiser is that of Napoleon Bonaparte. He was tried by an international tribunal, and was given a sentence that amounted to life imprisonment. Had the tribunal decided to execute him nobody would have questioned its right to do so. It seems that the Peace Conference has it in its power to bring the Kaiser legally to the status of Napoleon. All that is necessary is that William Hohenzollern be proclaimed an outlaw that will deprive him of all legal rights. That is what was done to Napoleon. He was proclaimed an outlaw by the much-maligned Congress of Vienna which was in session when he returned from Elba. When Napoleon abdicated in 1814 the allied powers permitted him to retain all his civil rights. He was allowed to use his Imperial title and was accorded the sovereignty of Elba, was assured a handsome annuity from the French Treasury, and all that was required of him was his pledge that he would not leave the island or take any step to bring about war. When he violated that pledge he was proclaimed an outlaw.

He Broke His Parole

It's a tough thing to be proclaimed an outlaw. It means that a man has no right under the law. Napoleon had been assassinated the assassin could not have been brought to trial. This is why after the surrender at Waterloo he was denied any of the courtesies that are usual in similar circumstances. That is why he could not even claim the rights of a captive officer. He had broken his parole. He was convicted, a felon, guilty of the unpardonable offence in the eyes of military and naval men from time immemorial. Now the Kaiser has also broken his old pledges. He had pledged his word to protect the neutrality of Belgium, to mention but one instance. Why could he not be proclaimed an outlaw? Once regarded as an outlaw would have no claims whatever in any law court in any land. His assassin could not be punished. He could be surrendered to the Allies and disposed of as they wished. Should this procedure be recommended at the Peace Conference it is difficult to imagine President Wilson or even the Japanese representatives objecting to it.

education for you will all agree that teaching school is next to preaching the Gospel—fitting your children to guide the rising generations. Thanking you for your valuable space. I am Sir, etc., TEACHER, Prince County.

Why Prince Edward Islander's Should Buy W. S. S. and Thrift Stamps

Canada Needs Money. We told our Soldiers we would look out for their needs. They are now returning. WE MUST KEEP OUR PLEDGE. The Soldiers must have jobs. Canada must pay \$65,000,000 in pensions. The work of reconstruction must not be hampered by lack of funds. War Savings Stamps are not especially gotten up for school children they are really a means of procuring Government Bonds on the Installment Plan. The success of the W.S.S. movement means prosperity to the Province. ARE YOU DOING YOUR SHARE. If every person in the Province puts \$2.50 in the movement during this coming year we will reach our goal. Have you contributed your share to the \$250,000 loan. MURDOCK MACKINNON CHAIRMAN. ULRIC G. DAWSON SECRETARY. P.E.I. DIVISION. National War Savings Committee. Phone 712. Office 140 Richmond Street.

Unity of Races Urged by DeBeland

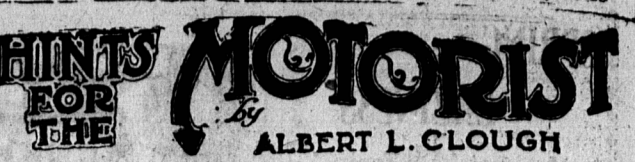
(Special to The Guardian.) TORONTO, April 28.—An earnest appeal for unity between the French and English speaking races of Canada, a demand that government action be taken immediately to lower the tariff so as to meet the request of the farmers and to relieve the workmen from the burdens under which they are suffering, a warning to the Dominion Government not to tamper with the franchise Canadians enjoy and a note of caution advising the government to preserve Canadian autonomy; these were the outstanding features of a stirring and brilliant address delivered by Hon. Dr. Henry DeBeland, M.P., for Beauce, Quebec, to a gathering which had assembled to do him honor at the Ontario Club on Saturday night. The keynote of the entire meeting was unity of the races.

Viscount Jellicoe Arrives in India

(Special to The Guardian.) SIMLA, India, April 28.—Viscount Jellicoe and his staff have arrived. They will be banquetted at the United Services Club. The situation in the Punjab is officially declared to be well in hand. Many wandering Fakirs suspected of spreading false reports are being arrested and examined. This activity is being counteracted by the widespread distribution of pamphlets.

THE PEN FOR YOU

Waterman's Ideal. The best by test. \$2.50 and up. Large assortment to choose from. G. H. TAYLOR "The store for Waltham Watches"



ALBERT L. CLOUGH

GASOLINE SAVING DEVICES

If All Economy Claims Were True, One Could "Run On The Smell Of The Can." The purpose of this article is to review the various classes of devices the object of which, wholly or in part, is the saving of fuel, and to make a few remarks concerning each. Since the prices of gasoline have risen to its present high level such devices have multiplied rapidly, have attracted increased notice from motorists and are the subject of many inquiries. Auxiliary air devices: These are of two general types, the automatic, typified by the spring controlled, suction operated arrangements, designed for insertion into or connection to the intake manifold and known as manifold plugs and by many special trade names, and the hand operated manifold air intake, with needle-valve control, frequently combined and a water injection and priming device. Instruments of both these classes often give flattering results when used with a carburetor that delivers an overrich mixture but, as those of the first mentioned class work upon the compensating carburetor principle, is hard to be expected that they will accomplish any economy that a good, well adjusted carburetor cannot. Devices of the second class can be made to effect a fuel saving by producing a leaner mixture than the carburetor can judiciously be adjusted to deliver, when a car is speeding on the level and a weak mixture can profitably be used. However, hand mixture regulation is something that few motorists desire to burden themselves with and such devices generally soon become neglected. Water vapor devices: The fuel saving value of these is hardly established but, in so far as they prevent preignition due to carbon deposits on other causes, they assist in fuel savings. Homogenizing devices: These consist of wire gauze cones or rotating fans, inserted in the path of the incoming charges, designed to break up gasoline entering in the liquid state and thus to prevent manifold loading. They are of some value, especially when the gauze is so arranged as to conduct heat into the mixture. Liquor or solid substances designed to be added to the fuel in the tank: The merit of the tablets included in the class is extremely problematical and, generally speaking, even soluble solids are rather objectionable in a gasoline tank. Liquid gasoline "dope," if it contains lubricating oil, may save a little fuel by reducing engine friction. One inherent trouble with such preparations is that their use is too troublesome to be long persisted in except by the most "long suffering" motorists.

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

Why Prince Edward Islander's Should Buy W. S. S. and Thrift Stamps

Canada Needs Money. We told our Soldiers we would look out for their needs. They are now returning. WE MUST KEEP OUR PLEDGE. The Soldiers must have jobs. Canada must pay \$65,000,000 in pensions. The work of reconstruction must not be hampered by lack of funds. War Savings Stamps are not especially gotten up for school children they are really a means of procuring Government Bonds on the Installment Plan. The success of the W.S.S. movement means prosperity to the Province. ARE YOU DOING YOUR SHARE. If every person in the Province puts \$2.50 in the movement during this coming year we will reach our goal. Have you contributed your share to the \$250,000 loan. MURDOCK MACKINNON CHAIRMAN. ULRIC G. DAWSON SECRETARY. P.E.I. DIVISION. National War Savings Committee. Phone 712. Office 140 Richmond Street.

Prizes Worth Striving For

The Charlottetown Guardian's Circulation Campaign prize list is a record for the Maritime Provinces, viz: 1st Grand Prize—Overland Auto, \$1410; supplied by Bruce Stewart & Co. 2nd Grand Prize—Ford Auto, \$820; supplied by Kennedy & Webster. 3rd Grand Prize—Karn-Morris Duchess Player Piano, \$800; supplied by Miller Bros. District Prizes: 1.—3 Willis Pianos, each \$475; supplied by A. E. Toombs. 2.—3 Grafanolas, each \$150; supplied by A. E. Toombs. 3.—2 Diamond Rings, \$100 and \$50 or Pathephone, \$78; supplied by G. H. Taylor. 4.—3 Wristlet Watches, each \$17; supplied by G. H. Taylor. In addition 10 per cent. is given to all unsuccessful prize winners who continue to the end.

