

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN HOW WARS HAVE ENDED

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, Jr.

Associate Editor D. K. Currie

FRIDAY, MAY 2nd, 1919

LEADERSHIP WITHOUT HONOR AND RESPECT.

Party Government and Responsible Government are practically synonymous terms. It is presumed the party in power have won the confidence of the people and that a responsible government will conduct themselves and the affairs of the country honorably and in such a manner as not to forfeit the confidence reposed in them.

Not the least important part of the responsible Opposition is to act as watch dogs, to be ever on the alert to see the Government does not stray from the path of rectitude. Eternal vigilance is their primary duty, and an Opposition that lives up to the standard is almost as important and influential in the administration of the country as the Government itself. A responsible Opposition that fails in this respect or resorts to dishonorable tactics is worthy of, and invariably receives, the scorn and condemnation of the people.

The present Liberal Conservative Government has won and retained the confidence of the people. No breath of scandal has reflected on its integrity; its record is as clean and wholesome after seven years devoted service to the public weal as could be expected from an administration following the best tradition of the Mother of Parliaments. The Government has lived up to the highest ideals of Responsible Party Government.

The same, we regret to say cannot be said of the Responsible Opposition. Under the late Mr. John Richards, the party, small in number, did strive according to its lights to maintain the traditions, did pursue a policy of clean, effective criticism, did vigilantly safeguard the interests of the minority, and did, moreover, give the Government credit where credit was due.

Since the lamented death of Mr. Richards and the advent of Mr. Bell in the Leadership there has been a regrettable change in the conduct of the Liberal Opposition, a degeneracy and departure from the honorable paths of criticisms and watchfulness which is to be regretted more even from the Liberal point of view than from that of the Government.

Mr. Bell signaled his accession to the Leadership by springing at the Souris by-election, the now notorious affidavit reflecting upon the honor and integrity of the Hon. J. A. McNeill. At the first meeting of the Legislature thereafter, Hon. H. D. McEwen moved a resolution ordering a public investigation into the

charges, in order to give Mr. Bell an opportunity to prove his allegations or make retraction. With what result? Mr. Bell faced with the obloquy of a public conviction, took back all he said and exonerated Mr. McNeill from even any suspicion of improper motives. The Opposition went farther. With a unanimity that was refreshing they bore eloquent testimony to the high character and unsullied reputation of the Commissioner of Public Works.

That was the beginning of Mr. Bell's career as Leader of the Opposition. To any ordinary man the unsavory experience would have sufficed for a lifetime. But Mr. Bell is not an ordinary man. Every year since, like the dog, he has returned to his vomit. In the present session he has repeated all the old exploded scandals, and excelled himself attempting to discredit the munificent gift of Sir Charles Dalton to the province.

Sir Charles Dalton's generosity has been a sore point with Mr. Bell, who, wealthy man though he be, has far not distinguished himself in endeavors to uplift humanity or benefit his native province.

In the House on Wednesday, both the Premier and Mr. McKinnon convicted Mr. Bell on positive evidence of deliberate falsification in connection with an excerpt from the minutes of the Governor in Council. Notwithstanding the incontrovertible documentary evidence submitted, Mr. Bell adhered to his misrepresentation and refused to apologize. Mr. Bell stated on the floor of the House, and inspired the Patriot to repeat the allegation, that the Government advanced moneys to Sir Charles Dalton, whereas the evidence proved conclusively that the order and cheques were made payable and were paid to the Dalton Sanatorium Commission to carry on work for which the province was responsible.

There is no hope for a man of such mentality who would descend to such depths to blacken a fellow-man's character; and there is positively no future for a party that continues to tolerate without protest the leadership in the hands of such a man. Mr. Bell manufactures evidence and allegations and gives them to the Patriot for circulation. His avowed object is to influence public opinion. What prospect would there be for the province if its destinies were entrusted to hands so unscrupulous and a mind so fertile in defamatory resourcefulness?

sent a telegraphic report to Paris giving a full account of the point of view of the Italians, and the Italian government. The hope is expressed in government circles here that there will be an acknowledgment. Powers have been given by the people and parliament of Italy to the cabinet, and therefore to the Italian delegation, and it is also hoped that a conciliatory solution of the Adriatic problem may be reached.

In all ages it has been found a much more simple thing to let loose the dogs of war than to chain them up again securely.

Even brilliant and apparently decisive victories do not always spell peace, nor do treaties inevitably ensure it. Agincourt stands out in our annals as a splendid achievement, but when Henry V. and his gallant little army had fought their great fight, and won it in the thick of that Flanders mud our men know so well today, the "Hundred years war" still went on. Successful sieges which brought the whole of Normandy into his power, and so accomplished his object, made Henry attempt to end hostilities by a conference, but that failed. Discontent and growing remonstrance at home on account of the length and cost of the war almost forced his hand, when, in the nick of time for him, dissonance revived among his enemies. One party metaphorically threw itself into Henry's arms to obtain help against the rival factions, and in a short time the Treaty of Troyes was concluded, giving Henry a French wife and promise of succession to the French throne.

The conclusion of the war of the Spanish succession, in which practically all the rest of Europe was allied against France and Spain, was brought about mainly by political jealousy and rivalry and war weariness in this country, though it was but one of the many involved. Marlborough, the "Generalissimo," by whose genius the oddly-assorted allies were kept together, was robbed of the fruits of his great campaigns and splendid victories by the ignorance or failure or timidity of his allies, the incapacity of officers, and excessive demands made by the Powers when France offered reasonable terms of Peace. So the war dragged on for eleven years, and at last Marlborough's political opponents, fomenting the natural hatred of the protracted struggle and its cost, brought about a change of Government and policy. Secret negotiations were set on foot with France, the great General was recalled and disgraced, and peace concluded by the famous Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

A Satisfactory Wind-Up

In case of the last bid of Napoleon for world-power the victory of Waterloo was decisive enough to make even his indomitable spirit give up the cause as hopeless. He fled to Paris, abdicated under pressure, and as the Provisional Government concluded an armistice with the victorious Generals, surrendering the capital and withdrawing the army, he fled across country to the sea and gave himself up to the captain of a British man-of-war. By the Treaty of Paris (arranged at the Congress of Vienna), France, which was reduced to her limits in 1793, undertook to pay a large sum to the Allies for war expenses (the five millions of which came to England and was handed over to the Netherlands for restoring the barrier fortresses) to maintain an Allied army in French border fortresses for five years, to compensate for spoliation and destruction, and to restore works of art, etc. These terms are interesting reading today, as also the Duke of Wellington's proclamation to the French people after Waterloo. Refusing to treat with them except under the walls of Paris, he declared that he entered France not as an enemy, except to the usurper with whom there could be neither peace nor truce, but to enable them to throw off the yoke by which they were oppressed.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

TRAILING ARBUTUS

Along a winding footpath, Deep in a tangled glen, Oft times strolled in silence, Far from the haunts of men, 'Till once, as dreamily musing Beneath that sylvan bower, Peeping pink from the fading leaves I saw a fairy flower.

Slowly I stoop to pick it, When! to my surprise A wreath of heavenly beauty Nestled before my eyes; And through the silent forest It's perfume soft and rare Floats like a breath from heaven Upon the fragrant air.

So along life's pathway Often we blindly go, Seeing only the faded leaves, And moss, and never know Until we've beneath them And there bursts from the air All the beauty and the fragrance God has hidden there.

By William Lord Reed.

Neutral Intervention.

In a good many wars of modern times the first step towards peace has been through the mediation of some neutral Power, sometimes on its own initiative, sometimes by request.

In the Crimean War, Austria intervened ascertaining the mutual demands of Britain and France, and a Congress met at Paris on February 6, 1856, to decide on terms of peace. A victory won in November by Russia, whose aggressive policy the war was intended to check, enabled that Power to obtain better terms than she would have done, and peace was signed on March 20. Unfortunately jealousy and mutual mistrust influenced the negotiations, and Turkey was strengthened as an obstacle to the natural development of the Balkan States and a cause of later trouble.

President Roosevelt was the mediator in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. After disasters at Mukden and Tsushima, the Czar, threatened with troubles at home, accepted the friendly offices of the President of the United States, and partrappers were set on foot in June, 1905. The war drifted on desultorily until on August 9, peace negotiations were definitely opened at Portsmouth in New Hampshire, and within a fortnight the belligerents had agreed on the main points at issue, Russia obtaining very favorable terms.

When the Great Powers Intervened.

The intervention of other Powers in the Greco-Turkish War in 1827 was of different significance from the mediation in the foregoing cases. The oppression of the small Greek State by Turkey, to whom it was subject, led for some time exercised the Great Powers, and Russia, Britain, and France had formed an alliance to intervene authoritatively between Greece and her oppressor. Turkey refused to bow to the mediators, and after harassing Greece with an invading army for some time, paid the penalty by the destruction by the Triple Alliance of a combined Turko-Egyptian fleet at Navarino in 1827, after which Greece was declared an independent kingdom. Another war between Greece and Turkey in 1897 was going disastrously for the former, and again the Powers intervened and an armistice was concluded. Peace was finally arranged by the Treaty of Constantinople, Greece having to submit to a change of boundaries and to agree to the control of the Powers in her financial affairs.

Yet again in 1912 there was war in the Balkans. This time the little States of the peninsula, setting aside their rivalries, combined against their common oppressor. The Great Powers, whose jealousy had bolstered up the iniquitous rule of the Turks in South-East Europe for long, tried to intervene diplomatically, but the little Powers were determined to move for themselves, and on October 8, Montenegro pluckily declared war against Turkey. Again the Powers intervened, pressing Turkey to grant such reforms as would arrest the war, but to no purpose. Then Greece, Bulgaria, and Serbia came in, and the four armies of the Allies won such great victories that on November 4 Turkey appealed to the Powers for mediation, which they refused. On November 12 the tyrant was compelled to ask Bulgaria for an armistice. Delegates met on the 25th to arrange terms, which were not finally settled till December 3. The subsequent peace conference met at St. James' Palace in London on the 16th, a conference of Ambassadors being held at the same time at our Foreign Office. On May 30 the Treaty of London was signed.

A Peace that Led to War.

During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 defeat and disaster and the capture of her Emperor made France seek a way to peace several times before an armistice was finally arranged. A request to the Powers to intervene failed, so did a direct appeal by France for an armistice, because in both cases the conditions laid down were too stringent. Only when besieged Paris being in the last stage of famine and distress, a representative of France appeared on January 23, 1871, at the Prussian headquarters to negotiate was an armistice at last arranged—on Bismarck's terms, the

harshness possible, of which Germany may well rejoice herself today. The chief points were that forts should be evacuated, fortifications disarmed, gun carriages removed, arms laid down—and, should the armistice expire without conclusion of peace, arms and everything else mentioned to be spoils of war! On January 28 this came into effect, and negotiations went on at Versailles, Brussels, and Frankfurt, where peace was finally signed on May 10—a peace which robbed France of Alsace and part of Lorraine, left her saddled with a heavy war indemnity, and laid the foundations of that arctic and uneasy peace of Europe which had its natural outcome in the war 45 years later.—Glasgow Herald.

Colonial Preference Lowers Revenue

(Special to the Guardian) LONDON, May 1.—The principal colonial products affected by the introduction of colonial preference in the budget as announced today by Austh Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be tea, cocoa and rum, but there are other products like cotton, sugar, tobacco and wine in which there will be great opportunities for the development of trade. It is considered that never was there a time when the imperial development was so important. The preference on alcohol is one third, while the preference on tea, nearly 52 per cent, of which is grown within the empire, will be equivalent to reducing the duty and involves a loss of £2,200,000 in revenue. It is expected the preference will greatly increase the consumption of tea. Fifty per cent. of the cocoa is produced within the empire, and a preference of seven shillings per hundredweight. The loss in revenue will be £200,000. The increased duties on beer and spirits are domestic and not customs duties.

Canadians Object To Red Flag Site Picked for League of Nations

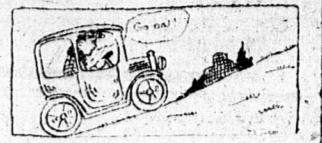
MONTREAL, May 1.—As a result of the protest of the grand army of Canada against the carrying of the red flag in the May 1st parade, it has been officially announced from the mayor's office that no such flag can be used. The police have been given

HINTS FOR THE MOTORIST

ALBERT L. CLOUGH

HILLS TOO STEEP FOR GRAVITY FUEL FEED

A. P. J. writes: My Ford Sedan will not climb some of the steepest hills in this city. After its stalling on one of these, I disconnected the gasoline pipe at the carburetor and found that I had to lower the detached end three inches below its point of connection before gasoline would flow from it, although there were nearly five gallons of fuel in the tank. How can I remove this difficulty?



Answer: The fuel flow on these closed cars falls, on sharp up grades, with a larger amount of gasoline in the tank, than does that on the open models, because the tank of the closed model is of a somewhat flat form, while that of the open cars is cylindrical. Installing a vacuum fuel feed system is the remedy for your trouble and we are quite sure that some of the manufacturers of these devices can furnish you with such apparatus, with special fittings for mounting the tank. Some users have attached to Ford fuel tanks, apparatus for creating a temporary pressure feed, consisting of a hand-

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

orders to confiscate them if the order is disobeyed. It was further stated that if the rule against the red flag is violated no more Socialist parades will be sanctioned.

Site Picked for League of Nations

(From our own Correspondent) GENEVA, May 1.—A palace for the permanent seat of the league of nations will be constructed on one of

operated air pump, delivering into the top of the tank, a gasket under the filler cap to make it air tight and means for venting the tank pressure is not being used. We recommend the vacuum feed arrangement rather than this.

IDENTIFICATION OF MISFIRING CYLINDER



T. W. F. asks: How can I tell which cylinder of a Ford engine is missing explosions? Answer: Set the engine running at a moderate speed and take a screwdriver with a wooden handle and touch its blade simultaneously to the metal top of a spark-plug and the cylinder. This will stop that plug from sparking. Do this to each plug in turn and if, when it is tried on a certain plug, the engine does not slow down, this plug has not been firing properly. Another method is as follows: Remove the coil-box cover and stop each vibrator successively from operating, by holding it down with the finger. A vibrator which can be stopped without causing the engine to lose speed, is furnishing current to a cylinder, while a missing explosion.

several beautiful sites along Lake Geneva, near the city. In the meantime the authorities will place the Palais Einaud, near the university, at the disposition of the delegates. Flags and other decorations were flung out in Geneva today and tomorrow will be a public holiday.

A dowry rights measure which provides that a wife should be secured in a one-third life interest in the realty owned by her husband has received the unanimous approval of the British Columbia Legislature.

"The Haberdashery" When You Change to Civies Get the Latest. Come to "The Haberdashery" for your outfit and you won't regret it. You'll get the best goods we have to offer and that means the best made. You'll get every help in making a selection and we know what is correct. -Norfolk Suits \$20 to 30 -Waist line suits \$25 to 35 -Regular Suits \$25 to 40 -Spring Overcoats \$18 to 30 -Tweed Raincoats \$13.50 to 25 -Hats \$4 to 6.00 -Genuine Borsalino Hats \$6.00 -Shirts \$1.50 to 3.00 -Silk Shirts \$5.00 to 6.50 -Caps \$1.50 to 3.00 -Suit Cases \$2.00 to 12.75 -Club Bags \$5.00 to 18.00 -Ties \$75c to 1.50 Henderson & Cudmore The Fashion Craft Shop

Adriatic Problem May be Solved

(Special to The Guardian) ROME, May 1.—The American ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page had a long interview on the situation today with Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, after which he

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. BRIGHT'S DISEASE. DIABETES. BACKACHE. No. 23 THE PHARMACY.

Offering For Immediate Sale. 150 pr. Goat Blucher Boots, boys size, worth \$3.75 for \$2.35. youth's worth \$3.25 for \$2.00. little gents worth \$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 rubber boots and at reduced prices. GOFF BROS LTD. The Family Boot Store