

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1919

OUR WAR MEMORIAL

The memorial proposition outlined by Mr. Robert L. Cotton, given elsewhere in this issue will be of interest to those who have been thinking along the line of a proposed memorial to our fallen soldiers. Mr. Cotton has given the matter careful thought and has embodied in his proposition steps being taken by some of the countries in Europe.

All are agreed that a memorial should be erected, one that will be in some degree commensurate with the price in human life paid by our province in the great war, commensurate also with the greatness of the war itself. That such a memorial should be of practical use to present and future generations will appeal to all in this practical age and probably no more generally useful memorial

could be conceived for this province than a great "Victory Road" connecting its principal centres and provided, as Mr. Cotton suggests, with suitable memorials at different points. In any case it is one way in which the memory of our fallen heroes could be suitably perpetuated. Whatever is to be done in the way of providing a memorial, this or some other, should be taken in hand at once. We shall be pleased to publish any suggestions that may be offered along practical lines and we trust the whole province will unite to carry to completion any idea that may be agreed upon when properly matured plans are submitted. Final action will of course be taken at a general public meeting. In the meantime suggestions will be in order.

GOOD ROADS GRANT

The federal government has in contemplation the expenditure of twenty-five million dollars for the improvement of national highways in Canada. The proposition involves both federal and provincial expenditure in the proportion of forty per cent by the former and sixty per cent by the latter. The federal grants being fixed on the basis of population. Just what amount shall fall to this province is not yet known but whatever it may be will be a considerable supplement to the revenue available for our roads.

In a recent issue we suggested the desirability of organizing a Good Roads Association, or rather of resuscitating the nucleus formed last summer. The administration of the federal grant and of such expenditures as the Provincial government may decide upon will be a matter for careful consideration and a Good Roads Association would be in a position to give such valuable advice and suggestion. Our roads need careful watching, need the co-operation of all sections and this co-operation can best be secured by an

organization having representatives from all parts of the province. Good roads are a source of wealth as well as of comfort; farm values are judged largely by the quality of the roads connecting them with the market centres and are in every way an index of the progressiveness of the people. Any movement for the betterment of the roads will undoubtedly receive the support of all classes and especially of the farmers whose interests are so closely allied with good roads.

The Provincial Government is making preparation for extensive work on the roads during the coming summer and it is essential if the best results are to be attained that a general enthusiasm for good roads be aroused. This enthusiasm can be stirred up by a general propaganda under direction of a Good Roads Association. When everybody is a good roads enthusiast and an active member of a Good Roads Association good roads will be the rule and few settlements can afford to be an exception.

GIVE THE MAKER'S NAME

Canadians are being urged and rightly so to purchase goods bearing the label, "Made in Canada," says an exchange. They should insist not only upon this label being affixed, but also that the name of the manufacturer should be attached. The fact that goods are made in Canada is in itself no express guarantee that they are well and honestly made. Canadian manufacturers and their products vary as greatly as everything else. The manufacturer of inferior and unacknowledged goods "gets by" because his name is not stamped on his product. If it were, he would be forced to put value in his goods or go out of business. It is remarkable that more Canadian manufacturers do not take that honest

pride in their output that would be testified by the name stamped upon them and let themselves be advertised by their wares. This applies to farm products as well as to manufactured goods. Observance of the policy of affixing the name of the producer to the product would, in this province at least, result in a very material expansion of our markets and the strengthening of the faith of many of our customers in other provinces in the quality of our goods. A P. E. Island trademark with the producer's name included, guaranteeing his responsibility for quality and general honesty would do very much to build up the trade of the province.

New Chancellor of Germany not Repentant

WEIMAR, Thursday, February 9.—The opening of the National Assembly this afternoon was impressive for its solemnity, earnestness and simplicity. Chancellor Ebert's opening speech, the delivery of which occupied a half hour, was frequently interrupted. The court theatre was thronged long before the appointed time. The Berlin policemen assigned to Weimar kept the huge crowd out side of the building. The Chancellors voice shook with emotion as he touched upon points he deemed essential, then boomed high above the discordant shouts of the Socialists when they tried to interrupt and drown him out.

He aroused approval when he began by declaring:

DONE WITH PRINCES

"We have done forever with Princes and nobles by the grace of God." He said the German people was now ruling itself. There was disapproval mixed with approval when he declared that the revolution would decline rapidly from shortage of food and the defects of food in Germany.

Need, the Chancellor continued, delivered Germany to her enemies, but he protested against being a slave to Germany's enemies for thirty, forty or sixty years.

"Our enemies declare they are fighting militarism but militarism has been dethroned." Herr Ebert asserted, whereupon an independent interposed again.

The speaker then took up the armistice terms and branded them as unhearted and ruthless. The whole House was with him when he protested against the expulsion of Germans from Alsace and the sequestration of property.

PREFERS HUNGER to DISHONOR

The assembly broke into shouts of indignation as the Chancellor referred to the eight hundred thousand prisoners of war still held in captivity. All this, he said, showed anything but a spirit of conciliation.

We warn our opponents not to drive us to the uttermost, he declared.

"Hunger is preferable to disgrace, and deep privation is to be preferred to dishonor."

The Germans, he said, laid down their arms with confidence in President Wilson, and the present free Government of Germany believes it is only right to form the League of Nations and work together with energy.

"We turn therefore to all the people of the world for justice. We ask that our economic life be not destroyed. The German people has fought for inner-self-determination; it cannot be perfected from the outside."

Herr Ebert was cheered when he brought up the proposed union of Germany and Austria. He said he hoped that the bonds sundered in 1866 would again be sealed, and asked the House to approve the move heartily.

Following a strong appeal for German unity, the Chancellor declared that the provisional government had been the executor of a bankrupt regime.

CARING FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Q.—If a returned soldier or sailor suffers a relapse or recurrence of his illness some time after he has been pronounced cured by the Military Doctors, what should he do?

A.—He should at once get in touch with his Local Medical Officer, who will give him necessary treatment.

Q.—Does he have to pay for such treatment?

A.—No, not at any time, no matter how often he has to avail himself of it.

Q.—Does this apply to all illnesses to which he may be subject?

A.—No, only to injuries received in war, or contracted during, or as a result of his Military Service.

Q.—What is meant by Local Medical Officer?

A.—The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has appointed a number of physicians in the various localities to look after the returned men in their district. The list of towns where such Medical Officers are to be found in the "Returned Soldiers' Handbook," which is widely distributed among the returned men.

Q.—If a man takes sick in a place where there is no such Medical officer, or if the latter is away, or sick himself and the man requires instant treatment, what should be done.

A.—In such case the nearest physician, civilian or military should be called in to give temporary aid.

Q.—What else should be done?

A.—The Civil physician should be instructed by the patient to at once communicate the facts of the case, with particulars of the ailment and treatment given to the nearest Medical Officer of the Department.

Q.—Does the man have to pay for the services of the civilian doctor in such cases?

A.—No, provided he has the case properly reported as above, and does not make use of the services of such doctor when a Medical Officer of the Department is available.

Q.—Who pays the civil physician?

A.—The Government, but on recommendation ONLY of an authorized Medical Officer of the Department.

Q.—If a man is sick for quite a while and cannot earn anything, is any provision made for his dependents during that time?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How?

A.—On recommendation of his Medical Officer, pay and allowance are given to a man and his family during his illness.

Q.—What does this sick pay and allowance amount to?

A.—It differs in proportion to the extent to which the man's earning capacity is impaired by his illness. For instance, a man who could work two or three days a week, or who could do light work, whilst undergoing treatment, would not receive as much as one who could not work at all.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

THE NEW DAWN

Haste from your gloomy Past! Dawn follows night—
 With faith and hope, the days have clearer light;
 For lost sweet dreams the heart may often ache,
 But upward look, and a brighter day will break.

Haste from your evil Past! Alas, the shame—
 Live hence anew, retrieve a tarnished name,
 Wage inner warfare for the good and true,
 And peace shall await you, and honor, too.

Up from the troublous Past! Learn well the art,
 To hold Messiah's star above your trembling heart;
 To harbor doubts and fears be not enfeebled,
 But seek communion with the pitying Christ.

Haste from your sorrowing Past! Those severed ties,
 Loved friends and kin, are safe yond farthest skies,
 Their lives and love shall with your memory stay,
 And o'er your spirit like angel whisp'ers play.

Haste from your darkened path! Your chart revise
 A new dawn will break, as a sweet surprise,
 In the white way Divine leading secure,
 And the years to come will be sweet and pure.

—Rev. A. Messier Quirk

HINTS FOR THE MOTORIST

by ALBERT L. CLOUGH
 Editor Motor Service Bureau Review of Reviews

STARTING ENGINE BY TURNING REAR WHEEL

F. E. B. writes: An acquaintance of mine tells me that he can start his Ford engine in cold weather, by jacking up a rear wheel, pulling in the high gear and turning the wheel, easier than by cranking it in the usual way. I can see no mechanical reason for this. What do you say about it?

Answer: This method gives the operator a greatly increased leverage, so that much less strength is required to turn the engine over. The final gear ratio of this car is 3.6 to one and the action of the differential doubles this mechanical advantage. Assuming the radius of a wheel equal to the length of the starting crank, the engine should turn over by the wheel, with only one-seventh of the force required at the crank, but the speed at which it turns would be reduced in the same ratio. The friction of the transmission belts would reduce the actual leverage somewhat. If the starting difficulty arises from the stiffness of the engine, your friend's method should be very helpful, but if inability to start is caused by failure to secure spark enough to cause the carburetor to deliver a good mixture, we should doubt its effectiveness, as it is hard to turn the wheel fast enough to really spin the engine.

A. G. writes: I have recently had three new bearings put into the engine of my car and, since then, it has not run well, not "picking-up" properly. Also, it seems to use too much oil, although the crank-case gauge always registers "full," while the dashboard pressure gauge does not indicate more than "one" even at fairly high speed. kindly let me know what is wrong.

Answer: If the occasion for new bearings being put in was their having burnt out through some lubrication fault, it may be that the cylinders were scored and their compression spoiled at the same time. If this did take place, the engine would be slow in picking-up. If no such accident occurred, and compression is still good, most likely something was wrong adjusted when the engine was assembled, such as valve or spark timing or the mixture. The fact that the crank case gauge indicates a full condition whether this is true or not, shows that the float is stuck in its up position and this should at once be corrected. Your oil pressure we think is sufficient. Excess oil consumption would result from your cylinders having become scored or from the piston rings being badly fitted. A defective crank case gasket would also permit of leakage.

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

Q.—If a returned man is too sick to be cared for in his home, or there are no facilities at his home for such care, what happens to him, when he lives in a place where there is no Military Hospital?

A.—Arrangements have been made to receive such cases in the local hospitals, in all of the cities and larger towns, so that a man living in a town where there was a civil, but no military hospital, would not be obliged to go many miles to receive treatment in a strictly military establishment.

Q.—Can a soldier developing tuberculosis either before or after his discharge as a result of the rigours of military life to receive any special treatment, as such cases would not be received in the ordinary hospitals?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Does it cost him anything?

A.—No.

Q.—Where can that treatment be obtained?

A.—In special sanatoria established throughout the country, under the supervision of this Department.

Q.—How can such a man obtain admission to these institutions?

A.—On the recommendation of his Local Medical Officer, subject to the approval of the M. O. in charge of the institution.

Q.—Where are the sanatoria located?

A.—There is at least one in each Province from coast to coast.

French Idea of Solution of Labor Difficulties.

(Special to the Guardian)
 PARIS, Feb. 9.—A labor League of Nations is the French idea of a solution of the international labor problem. It would dovetail with the League of Nations to grow out of the peace conference now in session in France. Labor federation officials frankly say they do not favor a boycott against German labor. They do not favor any international industrial or labor war-fare. They shrug their shoulder and say the war is over. This was the attitude of Leon Jouhaux, Secretary of General of the

German "Constituent" Government

ZURICH, Feb. 9.—Edward Davida, Majority Socialist, was elected President of the German Constituent Government by the National Assembly at Weimar, Herr Febrbach, former President of the Reichstag, Conrad Raetsman and Herr Dietrich were elected vice-presidents. The despatch does not make clear what is

meant by the "Constituent Government." It may mean an important commission appointed to draw up the constitution of the New Republic for the Provisional Government which will replace the Ebert Cabinet until the people elect a new government.

A ripple of laughter is worth a flood of tears at any stage of the game.

It takes a versatile man to make a different kind of fool of himself each day.

We have decided to continue our BIG BARGAIN SALE until Saturday February 15th at 10 p. m. 10 to 50 per cent discount on entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Slippers. Just received a lot of Men's Brown Rubbers.

GOFF BROS

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We are showing some very high grade shirts at \$2.25, 2.50 and 2.75 to see them is to desire them. Your size is here don't let the other fellows get first choice come to day.

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The most famous hat made in the world in all the newest shapes and colorings still retailing here at \$6.90. We want you particularly to see the medium leaf planter shapes a becoming Hat to most every face.

NEW SUITS

Arriving daily by express in shapely new American models, such as the Cornell and Broadway prices \$25.00 to 30.00 and up.

Don't Forget the Dates for the Ice Races
 Wednesday and Thursday Feb. 19th. & 20th.

Henderson & Cudmore

110 Grafton Street.

HOCKEY

Tuesday and Wednesday, February 11th--12th

MONCTON VS CHARLOTTETOWN MILLIONAIRES

Plan at Apothecaries Hall



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