

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1919.

ARMISTICE DAY.

This is Armistice Day, commemorative of perhaps the greatest event in the history of the world, an event which we of this generation were privileged to share in, either directly by personal participation or by personal relation to those engaged in it.

Let us remember this morning, as we bow in reverent silence at eleven o'clock, as we stand in that long procession that will girdle the world, that we are paying tribute to the millions of our own and of our Allies who died that Freedom might live. And let us remember also that this living Freedom has been handed to us, by failing hands, as a heritage to pass on to future generations. We have been bought with a price, let us not be slaves to ourselves or to others.

HOME STRETCH, VICTORY LOAN.

We are now in the last week of the Victory Loan campaign, the home stretch in which the provinces individually will make their mark. An objective has been set for each province and the aim of each is to exceed that limit. As already announced in the Guardian, Prince Edward Island has gone over half its objective and there is now no doubt that it will go far beyond the total limit set.

It is noticeable that up to the present the applications in this province are for fairly large amounts, the majority being from \$1,000 upwards. While this is commendable and, in a comparatively wealthy province like Prince Edward Island, to be expected yet it does not cover the ground in the most desirable way. From the point of view of the government's requirements there is no doubt that Prince Edward Island will subscribe the amount expected of it. The comparatively wealthy are losing no time in taking advantage of what is unquestionably the best investment available today, a gilt edged security yielding five and a half percent. interest payable on the date fixed and without the trouble of dunning for it or going after it. The small investor however, the man or the woman of limited income, the employee in every walk of life, is after all the one to be most benefitted. There is scarcely anyone receiving a reasonable wage who cannot, with a little wholesome economy, lay by enough of their earnings to buy a fifty or a one hundred dollar bond. These bonds are payable in ten monthly instalments and, if needed at any time before the maturity of the bond it can be had as the bond is readily convertible into cash.

There are hundreds of employees in stores, offices, workshops, hundreds of farmers' sons and daughters throughout the province, who can save five or ten dollars a month for ten months for the sake of having fifty or one hundred dollars laid away bearing interest and available for any emergency that may arise. If not saved thus it is usually squandered or frittered away without any permanent advantage.

During the present week canvassers will call on employees and others desirous of investing small amounts. It will not be possible for the canvassers to call upon all; many will be missed. To avoid being missed the surest way is to take five or ten dollars or more if possible and call at either of the headquarters of the Loan, the Eastern Trust, the office of the Pochontas Coal Company or any one of the banks and place the application. The effort will be found well worth while and the whole payment will be found at the end of the ten months to have incurred no privation.

It is hoped that this week will see many bonds of the smaller denominations taken. The investments though small will make a very respectable total and whatever the amount may be it will be so much saved that otherwise would have been uselessly spent.

It is especially gratifying that large as Canada's public debt is three fourths of it is already owned by Canadians and when the 1919 loan is completed Canadians will own four fifths of the whole debt. This means that we are practically independent of the outside world and that the money heretofore paid to foreign countries will henceforth be circulated at home.

A CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE.

It is not necessary to emphasize the fact that Prince Edward Island is an almost exclusively agricultural country and that practically all its problems are agricultural.

Neither is it necessary to emphasize the fact that all other callings are organized; the commercial and business classes have their Boards of Trade; the retail merchants have their association; the laborers have their union, each of the trades has its organization.

True, the farmers have their farmers' institutes but these are local; true, also the institutes meet once a year in annual convention. There is, however, no continuous advisory board, no regular central meeting place at which farmers could confer upon matters of immediate importance or discuss with merchants and shippers matters in which they are mutually interested.

In other countries the farmers have their chambers of Agriculture with a paid permanent secretary who keeps in touch with the markets, who is a central authority on matters of interest to farmers. Like other unions and boards this chamber is self sustaining; maintained by a small membership fee. The farmers of this province are, generally speaking, wealthy. They could well afford to maintain such an institution which might be county or provincial, the latter preferably and in Charlottetown.

A competent secretary of such a board would be of immense value to the farmers. It would be his business to keep tab on the markets, to give necessary publicity

to market conditions, to act as an advisory medium between farmers, to arrange for conferences, etc.

With a suitable office and meeting place farmers from all over the province would be able to meet each other and exchange ideas, to meet with the merchants whose interests are interwoven with their own. The cost individually would be small while the possible advantages would be infinite. As matters stand at present the farmers have absolutely no voice in the markets, little voice in legislation and far too little conference with each other and with the buyers of their products.

A Chamber of Agriculture would be a long step in the Get Together Movement that is destined to bring to this province the unbounded prosperity which it is entitled to and which is impossible without getting together.

A FARCICAL VOTE

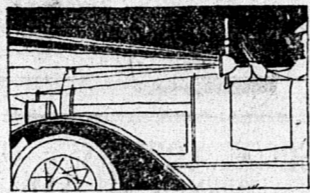
Irresponsibility is one of the attributes of the "back benches" in the House of commons. Mr. George Parent's amendments to the Grand Trunk Railway measure which, among other follies, declared that the bill might lead to annexation of Canada by the United States, may be excused upon that ground. But what can be said of a supposedly sane, responsible leader of the Liberal Party degrading the intellectual dignity of his office by supporting such a mental monstrosity? The Grand Trunk lines in the United States were built or acquired in the first place to provide traffic for the Canadian section; they foster trade between the two countries. And yet here comes the leader of the Liberal party, the party of reciprocity and of "wider markets," voting for a proposition to, make this trade more difficult.

Mr. Fielding could not stomach such a vote; even such hard-shelled partisans as Pardee, Euler, Kennedy and McCoig revolted; but Mr. King, lacking either the strength to oppose his Quebec followers or the intelligence to discern his folly, gave a vote that cast further grave doubt upon his fitness for the office which is his by the fortunes of politics.—Ottawa Journal.

HINTS FOR The Motorist

BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

LIGHTS BURN DIMLY AT LOW SPEEDS



R. M. B. writes: When driving slowly, as around a corner, my headlights dim to almost nothing, but as the car speeds up to 15 or 20 miles an hour they burn as brightly as ever. When the horn is sounded, the lights almost go out. My starter works perfectly. The battery has been recharged lately, with no effect.

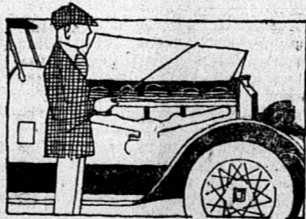
Answer:—Since your starter operates properly the battery must be well charged and the lighting trouble cannot be attributed to it. When you slow down the generator cuts out of circuit and the lamps and horn are then supplied from the battery, but when the car is speeded up, the generator cuts into circuit and the lamps are supplied from it. It is quite likely that there is some poor connection in the wiring from the battery to the lamps and horn, which introduces enough resistance to cut down the voltage delivered to the bulbs, when the battery is being depended upon. This may be a corroded or loose connection or a break in the wiring not sufficient entirely to interrupt the circuit. When you blow the horn, the exact current

called for, passing through this abnormal resistance, still further reduces the voltage reaching the lamps and causes them to burn yet dimmer. It may be that there is an overload on a leg, or a partial short-circuit on the lamp or horn circuits. This would have the same effect as poor connections, but it would soon exhaust the battery if the lights were kept on much of the time. You should look to the lighting and other supply circuits very carefully.

STOPPED UP EXHAUST JACKET

A. N. writes: I have a six and have been troubled by the engine running irregularly and sometimes stopping, when I try to slow it down. There is a small flexible tube that runs from the exhaust pipe to the body of the carburetor. This pipe no longer becomes hot as it used to, when the engine is run. Can this have anything to do with the trouble?

Answer: It may. This tube supplies exhaust gas, which circulates through the jacket around the carburetor mixing chamber, thus heating the fuel. This heat is most needed at low throttle openings and the lack of it may interfere with its running. The flexible tube and the jacket space itself may have become clogged with oil and soot deposited from the exhaust thus preventing the gas from passing through and conveying the necessary heat. You better disconnect the tube and the carburetor and try to clean the pas-



sages out with a stiff wire. Also try pouring kerosene into the jacket through the openings, to soften the deposit. In some such ways, you can probably get a free passage through and clean out most of the obstructing matter. When the parts are clean and the heat supply is resumed, we think you will notice an improvement in carburation.

Questions of general interest to motorists may be answered in this column, space permitting. If an immediate answer is desired, enclose self addressed, stamped envelope. Address Albert L. Clough, care of our office.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

THE WEARING OF MOURNING

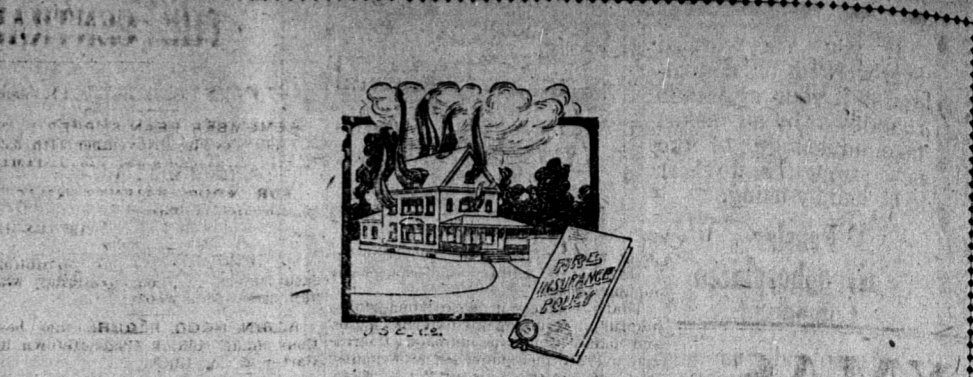
No, do not put on the heavy black weeds. I recognize that nothing is largely a matter of personal taste and of public sentiment, and so will not die me to you. But this is my advice. Put off gay colors, or a season if you like, but do not put on the conventional mourning attire. What right have you to thrust your own sorrow upon others, to advertise your grief, to say to all men, "Look at me, pity me, I am one who suffers?" Has the world no burdens of its own? Are you not strong enough to bear this with such help as God and your friends shall give, or must you thrust it upon others, whether they will or not. Your grief, you say, demands this expression; besides, what will people say if you do not? Your grief will express itself where it has a right, and as for what people will say, some will say one thing and some another, but the wiser and truer friends will commend your wisdom, and count your grief the more real being strong enough not to need proclaiming. You can afford it, perhaps; another, as truly loving and mourning as you, will feel constrained by your example to follow an expensive, cruel custom, or encourage to face the world bravely and go on. These dense black garments are heathen symbols of inconsolable grief; they have no place in a Christian's funeral.

—Selected.

ADDITIONAL GRAT RETURNED MEN

OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—Another clear-cut intimation that the Unionist government will not carry on should the House impose upon it the burden of providing additional gratuities for returned men, came from Hon. J. A. Calder, chairman of the special soldier's committee, in parliament tonight. The minister, after remarking that it was only fair and proper that the government should state to the House its policy, and to take a definite stand on questions involving large expenditures, said that the members should vote as they saw fit. But, he added, the point was that if the members signified their disapproval of the government's stand by voting down its policy, "then another government would have to carry on."

The majority of the members heard from today appear to favor Major Andrew's amendment to the motion for the addition of the report of the committee. This would substitute the G. W. V. A. plan for the government's proposals. They did not all indicate how they would vote, however, the number of government members who have expressed themselves, com-



If your Household or Mercantile property was destroyed by a Conflagration today, would you have adequate Fire Insurance Protection?

A great many citizens are carrying today the same amount of Insurance as before the war, whereas all Building Materials, Labor, etc., has increased about one hundred per cent. (100 p.c.)

We represent ten of the strongest and best known Fire Companies in Canada, and would be pleased to have an opportunity to quote rates.

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Members who criticized the report, and thought the returned men should receive more favorable treatment, included J. H. Burnham, W. F. MacLean, W. K. Baldwin, W. F. Cocksbutt, O. Turgeon, Major Power and Thomas Foster (East York.) On the other hand Dr. Edwards, E.

Nesbitt, Colonel Cooper, Colonel Arthurs and H. B. Murphy, all members of the special committee, favored its findings. Captain R. J. Manion made the suggestion that the amount for relief of returned men should be increased from fifty to one hundred millions. He was opposed, however, to the Andrews amendment. He observed that should it be adopted, and a general election result, nothing whatever could be done for the returned men for a period of six months. H. B. Murphy, the last speaker of the evening, strongly supported the committee's report and described Major Andrew's amendment as being "futile."

25 p. c. Off Clearance Sale of three Dinner Ware Patterns REAL BARGAINS Black & Co. SUNNYSIDE