

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1919.

MR. BELL AND SIR CHARLES DALTON.

Mr. J. H. Bell in the Legislature yesterday, on a question of privilege, raised a small tempest the most damaging effect of which was the waste of about an hour of the time of the House—and the loss to Mr. Bell of an opportunity to make a second speech on the budget.

It was quite evident that what Mr. Bell wanted was to make another long speech on this already much discussed question with a view to justifying the stand he had taken or beclouding the issue.

The Speaker ruled that Mr. Bell could only make a denial of the allegations there and that if he was not satisfied with that he knew his remedy.

The adjustment of the issue between Mr. Bell and The Guardian should not occasion the loss of much time or temper. The situation is simply this: In his place on the floor of the House, Mr. Bell, purporting to quote from a return tabled in 1916, charged that certain payments had been made to Sir Charles Dalton as follows:

GOING BACK TO THE DEFICIT.

Mr. Johnston was the principal speaker on the Opposition side of the House on Monday evening. He traversed the old ground alleging that the Government audit was not to be relied upon because the Provincial Auditor was the servant of the Government and the External Auditor had to report along certain prescribed lines.

Charles Dalton \$1,000.00 Oct. 8, advanced to Charles Dalton, 500.00 Nov. 29, advanced to Charles Dalton, 9,018.56

This statement by Mr. Bell was quoted editorially in the Patriot of April 30. It was proved by Premier Arsenault and by Hon. Murdoch McKinnon by the production of the original return and of the cheques that these payments were not made to Charles Dalton, as alleged by Mr. Bell, but to the Charles Dalton Sanatorium Commission.

Now the only question at issue is whether Mr. Bell misrepresented the return and the cheques. If he did not the Guardian owes him an apology. If, on the other hand, Mr. Bell misrepresented these returns as was charged on the floor of the House by the Premier and by Hon. Murdoch McKinnon, as was reported in the Patriot of April 30, and as was charged in The Guardian from which Mr. Bell quoted, then Mr. Bell owes not only the House and the public an apology, but he owes a similar duty to The Guardian.

The Guardian charges that Mr. Bell falsified the return by omitting the word Sanatorium therefrom and quoted such return as saying that the money had been advanced to Sir Charles Dalton, notwithstanding that the original return had been placed in his hands by the Premier. He has since refused to correct his statement.

decide in favor of the independent experts, and we are satisfied the country takes the view of a jury. The position is this. All the time the Liberals were in power they failed to report on the state of the finances of the province, except to submit a balance sheet of income and expenditure. No account was given of the outstanding liabilities so that no one was in a position to judge to what extent the Government was going behind. The Conservatives, every year, called for an external audit to show the true state of our finances, but were refused. When the Conservatives were returned to power, they immediately set about doing what they claimed the Liberals should have done, and ever since the country has been favored with an independent outside report, showing exactly how the province stands financially. As the result of this open-and-above-board system of dealing with our financial position, the Government has been able to get better terms in the money market than any other province in the Dominion. We could borrow at as cheap a rate as the Dominion Government, and that is the highest testimony that could be paid to the satisfactory state of our finances and the method adopted in auditing our accounts. In the last analysis that is the true test.

THE FUR MARKET

Sir.—You may be interested in a few news items regarding the great Auction of Furs taking place at the fur centre of St. Louis, Missouri. The offering of furs at this sale is the largest ever shown in the world, and quoting from the American press I understand that it is larger than the combined offering of all the rest of the auction sales being held.

The United States government have their offering of seals on this sale and to show their interest in this corporation and the product of their own, there are present the Hon. Messrs. E. F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and H. M. Smith, Commissioner of Fisheries.

The auction opened this morning with a half-hour's sale of Victory Bonds, and that the Fur Men did their part is not necessary for me to say when you know that in about 25 minutes they bought \$1,025,000 worth of Bonds, Mr. P. B. Fouke, President of the Auction Co., and his associates buying over \$300,000—some man—some bonds.

The government seals were then put on sale, prices realized were extra good. While I am scribbling my notes the sounds of "up," "up," "up" and still "up" are being heard from all sides and corners of the sales room, which all sounds good to yours truly, and may it continue when our silvers are under the hammer.

While in many trades and lines of business there has been more or less uncertainty as to what trend the course of events will take after the terms of peace are signed and settled, the one trade that has gone on, unchanging and unchanged throughout all the storms and stress of war is—the fur trade. Right in the midst of war and war's alarms fur prices have soared steadily and steadfastly.

The silver fox industry has not only shared in this general advance in prosperity, but has even on several occasions been the leader. In former days silver foxes were the special privilege of the wealthy; but with the growth of the industry a wider range of silver peltries have come on the market, and a wider acceptance found for the fur. People who never before expected to wear

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

NOT UNDERSTOOD

We move asunder; our paths grow wider

As the season creep along the years;

We marvel and we wonder while life is life

And then we go to sleep

Not understood

Not understood: we gather false impressions

And hug them closer as the years go by

Till virtue often seems to us transgression;

And thus men rise and fall, and live and die.

Not understood

Not understood. Poor souls with stunted vision

Of measure giants by their narrow gauge;

The poisoned shafts of falsehood and derision

Are oft impelled 'gainst those who mould the age.

Not understood

Not understood. The Secret Springs of action

Which lie beneath the surface and the show

Are disregarded; with self satisfaction

We judge our neighbors, and they often go

Not understood

Not understood. How trifles often change us;

The thoughtless sentence or the fancied slight.

Destroy long years of friendship and estrange us

And on our souls there falls a freezing light.

Not understood

Not understood. How many hearts are aching

For lack of sympathy? Ah, day by day.

How many cheerless lonely hearts are breaking?

How many noble spirits pass away.

Not understood?

Oh, God, if men could see a little clearer.

Or judge less harshly when they cannot see;

Oh, God; if men could draw a little nearer

To one another: they'd be nearer, then to Thee.

AND UNDERSTOOD.

HINTS FOR THE MOTORIST

ALBERT L. CLOUGH

BREAKING WITH THE ENGINE



C. M. asks: Does it do any harm to make the engine hold back while the car is going down hills, instead of using the brakes?

Answer: No. It is considered the best practice. In coasting hills, the throttle should be closed as much as possible, the clutch kept engaged and the brakes applied only sufficiently to assist the braking effect of the engine and hold car speed to a safe value. This procedure greatly reduces the rate of wear of the brake linings. Some people also, cut off the spark and, with engine that tend to overheat, this assists the cooling process. On very steep down grades, some operators engage a lower gear, throttle the engine and switch off the spark. This gives the engine a powerful retarding effect that calls for very little help from the brakes.

SHUNT AND COMPOUND GENERATORS

V. F. W. asks: What is the difference between a shunt wound and a compound wound generator? What is meant by a series winding?

Answer: The difference is in the

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

method of applying the current which excites the field magnets. In the former, there is a circuit the only purpose of which is field magnetization, which consists of rather fine wire, wound in many turns around the field magnets. This circuit commences at one brush and ends at the other main brush—or at the "third brush"—and carries a relatively small current but nearly the full voltage generated. The latter type is a combination of a shunt wound and a series wound generator. Its magnets carry not only the shunt wind-



ing, but also a series winding, which is a coil of a rather small number of turns of quite coarse wire that carries the whole useful current produced by the generator. The series circuit starts at one main brush, includes the series field winding and the load (battery for instance), and ends at the other main brush. In a compound generator the shunt and series coils may both act to increase the field magnetism or the latter coil may act to reduce the magnetism produced by the shunt coil. The latter is usually the case with motor car generators.

New Manufacturing Industries for P. E. Island

PRIZE COMPETITION

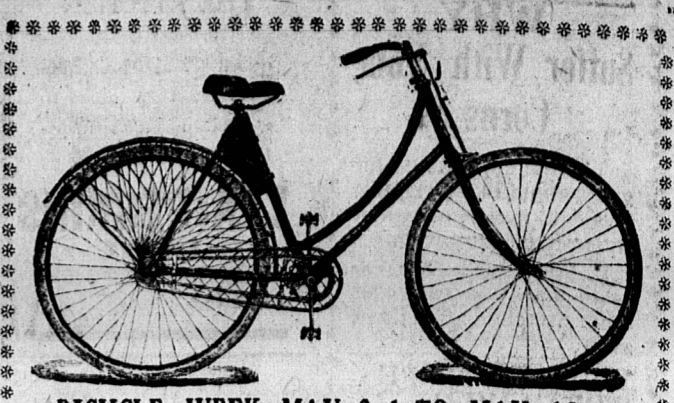
Farming has been my occupation for only a short period. Yet in that time I have learned that in order to make a success of it "the ground must be kept in a first class state of cultivation. This can only be brought about by manure or fertilizer and it is on fertilizer that I wish to write a few words. I think that fertilizer would be one of the best manufacturing industries obtained on Prince Edward Island. I for the past years have been a fisherman and as one of the many hundreds of fishermen have thrown away tons of the best material for fertilizer suitable for our Island farms and elsewhere. This fertilizer can be made of dog fish, skate fish, rock eels. The offals of codfish and mackerel and etc. This factory or factories could be established at any principal places, such as Souris, Alberton, Rustico or any other port. Smacks or any other conveyance could be used to carry the material for fertilizer to those places to be manufactured. By having such a factory on P. E. I. one can readily see what a save of money it would be and while it would be helping us farmers it would be booming our own province. We also have abundance of seaweed on our shores which could be used in the fertilizer. I also have in mind a boot and shoe factory which would be a profitable thing to P. E. I. This factory could be sited in Charlottetown and add to the beauty of that fair city and would give employment to many young people who leave our province daily in search of work. Our abundance of hides could be manufactured at home, thus giving us foot wear from fifty cents to seventy five cents cheaper than imported stock. As it is now we have to sell our hides for a trifle and pay the highest prices for boots and shoes.

Then we might have a biscuit factory in some favorable part, but as the P. E. I. wheat crop is very uncertain it would not be well to recommend that industry. There could be a cereal factory at Summerside, or Charlottetown thus consuming our corn, wheat and other grain. These factories could be run by deep thinking men who have means to put it into action, thus making good old P. E. I. a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

JAMES E. HISCOTT, Stanley Bridge, P. E. I. March 22, 1919.

EDUCATION BOOMED IN ENGLAND BY WAR.

LONDON, May 5.—The mixing of the nation during the great war has resulted, as far as Britain is concerned, in a strong demand for additional facilities for adult education. From the educational centers it is reported that



BICYCLE WEEK MAY 3rd TO MAY 10th.

This week is devoted to bicycling all over Canada. It is the dealers big opening week; DURING THIS WEEK WE WILL GIVE A SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF \$5.00 OFF EVERY WHEEL SOLD.

THE BIG FOUR

The four big famous lines to choose from are CLEVELAND, MASSEY SILVER RIBBON, PERFECT AND RED BIRD.

These are the very highest grade Bicycles made and are manufactured by the Canada Cycle and Motor Co. Ltd. Weston, Canada.

BENEFIT OF SAME

TO THE BUSINESS MAN. It is the quickest means by which you can come from your home to your business.

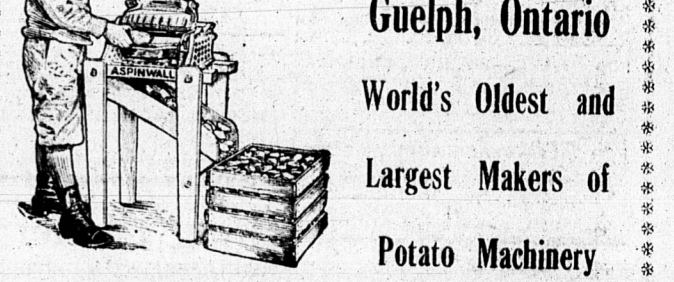
TO THE WORKING MAN. It affords you an opportunity of being able to do or transact business at a distance from your employment and at the same time you are enabled to be at your work on time.

TO THE SCHOOL BOY OR GIRL. It besides giving pleasure carries you any distance from your home to school and while doing so is benefiting you by giving you the exercise.

I have a very large stock on hand for you to choose from come and look them over and get a catalogue and my prices.

ERNEST RICE

161 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. (RICE'S GARAGE) 5429-53M61



THE ASPINWALL POTATO PLANTER equipped with fertilizer attachment is a boon to the farmer, with it you can plant potatoes, corn, peas, beans and fertilizer for these crops at the same time—it is absolutely accurate and will plant from five to eight acres in a day.



Aspinwall Potato Cutter This is one of the most valuable little machines on the farm and every farmer should own one; see can be cut accurately and rapidly; it has a capacity of from six to eight bushels per hour. Division of the eye is better than hand work and the seed end may be removed if desired.

Also Makers of Aspinwall Sprayers and Elevator Potato Diggers

S AMUELKENNEDY JR, Charlottetown JAMES A. McNEIL & SON, Summerside Distributors for P. E. I.

D. B. MacDONALD, General Agent, R. R. No. 35 Summerside

there is now a wonderful volume of enthusiasm for all subjects of adult education. The Workers' Educational Association is finding difficulty in supplying the lectures demanded by all parts of the country, while many classes are enrolling more pupils than ever, and arrangements for one class on a subject have had to be extended to several classes to accommodate the demand for education.

The London County Council educational department finds overcrowding in its classes dealing with literary and like subjects and has decided to increase the number of literary institutes by five, with a corresponding increase in classes. The new institutes will be opened within a few days. The council will soon open a new course at its present institutes comprising folk songs and dances. The report of the government committee on Adult Education refers to the present interest in adult education schemes and recommends certain

