

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, MAY 6th, 1919

LIBERAL IN CONSISTENCIES.

The inconsistencies of the Liberal members are effectively exposed in the section of the speech of the Hon. Murdoch McKinnon appearing in today's Guardian. Out of their own mouth he has exposed not only their inconsistencies, but has proved to the hilt why they are inconsistent. They are "all things to all men" although not by any means in the Pauline sense. One claims that the Department of Agriculture is overloaded with officials; another that there are not enough officials. One member, who has developed a mania for statistics, claims the Department spent only \$9,000 last year, while the Liberal organ figures this expenditure at \$40,000. The Poultry Association, which has grown too large and too important to be affected by their criticism, they credit to the Federal Department, while, as Mr. McKinnon points out, they inform certain merchants throughout the province who imagined they were being injured by the association, that the whole blame rests with the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The fact is that the Opposition is absolutely powerless and that the only hope they have of making any impression upon the electorate, whom they must soon face, is to oppose indiscriminately everything the Government proposes. This was the secret of the attack upon the Prohibition Commissioners; it was the secret of Mr. Bell's manipulation of the Dalton Sanatorium documents; it was the secret of the diversified objections and contradictory criticisms of the departments of agriculture and education. One serious mistake the Opposition members are making is in assuming that the electors of this province are gullible and ready to swallow anything they care to throw at them. The people have not forgotten the last elections, partial and general, in which the whole policy of the Opposition was misrepresentation, nor have they forgotten the result, a result which in larger measure undoubtedly awaits these gentlemen when they again appeal for re-election.

PRICE PROSPECTS

The Montreal Trade Bulletin of recent date, says: "The scarcity of hay in New York is still a feature of the market there. No. 1 timothy selling in car lots at \$42.00 to \$43.00 on Saturday last, two cars of Canadian finest timothy hay being reported sold in that market last week at \$42.00. According to some of the best authorities in New York, a market scarcity of the best grades of hay may be expected during the next three months, and the same conditions are expected to rule on this side of the border between now and the next crop. It is not only in New York that the scarcity in the supply of hay has been noticed, but in all parts of the United States, causing an advance in values in most if not all of the markets."

As to wheat prices it is estimated that this year's yield in the United States will be more than a billion bushels. The normal consumption of wheat in the United States is 650,000,000 bushels, and it is expected that the European demand will absorb the surplus at prices that will not fall below those now ruling. The price of Canadian wheat, it is also expected, will keep at least up to present standards.

Hog products still rule very high and although the packers are complaining that prices are too high they continue buying at the advanced prices.

CAPTAIN EVANS OF THE TREWALLARD AT SYDNEY

SYDNEY, May 4.—Eighteen days in the bowels of a hostile submarine was one of the war time experiences of Captain Evans of the transport "Trewallard," which touched here today for bunker coal, enroute from Black Sea ports to Montreal, where she will load general cargo. The captain's former vessel was sunk a few months before the armistice was signed.

The European demand is credited with this stiffening of prices also.

Of the butter, cheese and egg market the Maritime Merchant says:

"The market in the West for creamery butter has eased off since last Friday, owing to increased receipts of new make, the trade being anxious to dispose of it as soon as it comes on the market. This is having a tendency to bring down the price of creamery butter in the Maritime Provinces, for the western butter being offered at lower prices will come East. While the trade do not expect to see very low prices, still the price will be considerably lower than the high notch reached. The interest in butter just now is centred chiefly on creamery, for there is nothing to report respecting dairy butter.

"The cheese situation is quite acute. The stock is not sufficient to carry on until new make comes on the market.

"Eggs show an advance of 2 cents a dozen. This movement is caused by operators storing and competition in buying."

Potatoes show a general advance. The Maritime Merchant says they have advanced on export demand to \$4.00 a barrel. The local demand is firm and indications are that present prices will be maintained with a probability of going higher.

ed and the boat, on which he was a captive had several adventures, among them a collision with an Italian steamer. Before he was landed at Heligoland, after confinement in a prison camp at Brandenburg, he was set free by the armistice and has since gone back to sea. The Trewallard, before crossing the Atlantic, was engaged in carrying munitions to General Denekine's Russian armies in the Crimea.

And Men Who Reverted

Sir.—And the men who reverted—what of them? Now that the troops of Canada are returning in such numbers that a few months will see all units at home, once more. I think the time is opportune to point out to the citizens of this Dominion, generally, and to our Unionist Government, as well, that no mention has been made as to the intentions of the military authorities towards those officers who voluntarily reverted to lower rank in order to meet the common foe and to keep the flag of their country flying on the battlefields of France. Many of these men are still lieutenants. They left these shores captains, majors even lieutenant-colonels. Is it fair that officers whose devotion to duty led them to drop crowns and stars from their tunics, to undergo the privations and stresses and dangers of actual war on the far flung fronts of our empire should fare worse than men who did not revert? And there were many who refused to revert! Of the many some returned home—and found congenial military positions. Of the many some remained in England—and kept their stars and crowns and added to them at the expense of the real fighting men. Of the many some remained in England only until the armistice was signed—and then they themselves to France and joined great fighting units, and even obtained mention for inestimable services—though the latter have not as yet been specified. Is it fair, I again ask, that the real soldiers should fare worse at the hands of their countrymen than the warriors who fought in England—the heroes of a hundred pitched combat engagements?

It is the opinion of most men, I think, that the very least a grateful country can do is to restore all officers, who have reverted—the dead as well as the living, those who reverted and died, those who reverted and lived—to that higher rank which they voluntarily forsook so that future generations of Canadians will be enabled to offer them the homage due to men of good red blood and unstained patriotism. Those who gave their all will not know the hearts of their countrymen, but relatives and friends will feel their sorrow soothed because this land of his birth appreciated the hero's sacrifice.

I am, Sir, etc. ONLOOKER.

A Farmer's Criticism

Sir.—Will you kindly allow me a little space in your excellent paper for a letter, as I am anxious to have a say on several things that are going on in Parliament and elsewhere? In the first place I would like to know why we have to take \$1.85 per bushel for good Marquis Spring wheat, when the Government set the price at 22.20? Or is the Government going to allow the millers this graft along with what they got, and put up the difference? Now, Sir, I think the Government had better get the scales off their eyes, and legislate for the masses instead of the classes. I have been a Conservative all my life and a chairman of the association, but Sir, with the legislation we get now for the classes instead of the masses, is it any wonder that the farmers are uniting fast to get fair play? We have been patient and long-suffering to no purpose. The politician is making the same mistake that the hotel-keepers made before prohibition passed. They seem to think that the farmer is the enemy that he was years ago. That is where they are making their mistake. The farmers are all taking a daily paper, and are keeping themselves posted on how things are going. Whom did the daylight saving last

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL Birds are bursting into leaves Sunny spring her fragrant sheaf Of blossom, bright is bringing, May the golden Easter Light Shed on meadows vernal, Breathe to you the promise bright Of the life Eternal. H. M. Burnside. There is only one way to get ready for immortality, and that is to love this life and live it as bravely and faithfully, and cheerfully as we can. HENRY VAN DYKE.

year benefit? Not the masses by a long shot, but the classes had an extra hour in the evening to get out in their cars and tear up the roads, and send the dust over our fields of grain that stuck to it like the early dew, and left it black and rusty looking. They did not do much gardening, I can tell you that.

Next comes the liquor question. We are told that Canada is the home of the brave and the free. The former is all right, but the latter is not true, and prohibition proves it. The aristocrats can keep all the kinds of liquor in their cellars that their stomachs desire. No inspection bothers them. Let the Government put the aristocrat on the same footing as the ordinary man, and see how the vote for prohibition will go. I am an advocate of prohibition. If it puts the classes on the same footing as the masses, all that is done, there is bound to be trouble, for the Good Book says, "Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn?" Now that is the way this prohibition works. The ox must go dry while his master does all the drinking. Of course the Almighty gave him more brains than he gave the ordinary man.

Now, Sir, the feeling of the people is a square deal or none at all, which the vote will prove when taken unless everyone is put on the same footing. The day of autocracy is past, which the Government will find out when the soldiers get settled. They went to France to fight the disease. Now they will fight it here, or I am mistaken. I am, Sir, etc. PRINCE COUNTY FARMER

New Manufacturing Industries for P. E. Island

Considering the subject of New Industries in the Province of Prince Edward Island, there is little to be gained by pluming our faith to one or two several industries and placing the same before the public as worthy of their attention and support. Before we can do this, it will be necessary to show in some concrete form that the proposition can stand being turned over on its back; that a vigorous shaking up will not danger its dividend paying prospects, and that if they (the public) decide to adopt it there will be a reasonable possibility of its staying powers proving good. In other words that it comes to "stay" with us and not suffer strangulation at its birth.—(as have other propositions of the past.)

Several months ago a gentleman of the city suggested that we employ a "Promoter" or "Industrial Expert" in one or more manufacturing lines. That suggestion leads right to the pivot on which the whole question revolves—it's the crux of the whole matter.

To make legitimate use of such a suggestion, the C. P. I. Committee should consider carefully a list of industries, and decide on one or more which would be likely to receive the whole-hearted support of our own people at home, and whose evidence of benefit would be shown in their purchase and use of the products of such industries. It would be desirable too that the goods manufactured should be such as would command a ready sale in at least the other Maritime Provinces—and if possible, beyond.

- (1)—The cost of the building for such industry (or industries)—leaving plenty of room for necessary expansion. (2)—The cost of machinery and its installation, etc. (3)—The cost of raw materials for 12 months on a turn-over of say: (a)—\$50,000. (b)—\$100,000. (c)—\$125,000. (d)—\$150,000. (4)—The operating expenses and overhead charges, etc. on each of the above amounts for the 12 months. (5)—An estimate at the Market Value of the manufactured products for the 12 months on each of the above amounts.—(and the best market in which to place same.) (6)—Depreciation of machinery and other contingent expenses for the 12 months.

With such data before them, the C. P. I. Committee would have reason to expect the support of the moneyed interests and the public in general.—two essentials on which all manufacturing concerns depend for support. Two industries which appear to be especially suitable are, viz.—Biscuits. Confectionery.—(manufactured either separately housed or under one building. Large quantities of these commod-

ities are annually imported into our Province, and from information which I have in my possession, I am led to believe that upwards of from \$90,000 to \$100,000 for biscuits and from \$75,000 to \$85,000 for confectionary is yearly sent out of the Province to pay for these goods. Think of it. EWEN CAMERON, 116 Prince Street Charlottetown.

Korea Protests Against Japan

Among the lesser nations that desire the Peace Conference to come to their rescue is Korea. She wants emancipation from Japan, which, according to some Koreans is the Germany of the East, Korea figuring as Belgium. Others cast Korea in the role of the Ireland of Asia, and Japan as England. It is difficult at long range to get a clear understanding of the situation in Korea, but there is reason to believe that Japan is rulling Korea with considerable harshness. This was pretty well established a couple of years before the outbreak of war when more than a hundred Koreans were arrested on charges of fomenting rebellion. Among them were several missionaries, and the treatment of the accused by the Japanese was not such as would be approved or tolerated in a Western country. Japan has certainly dissembled her love for Christian missionaries, and on this account there is a tendency on the part of Christian countries to suspect her. But the foregoing is not to be construed as a belief that the League of Nations either will or should interfere between Korea and Japan. Korea's status appears to be fixed for some years to come. That is to say, a Korean will have a Chinaman's chance.

Japan's Ireland

Except for the fact that Korea is not an island, her position with regard to Japan from a strategic point of view is similar to that of Ireland and England. Korea might be described as a dagger pointing at the heart of Japan. Its possession by an enemy of Japan's would constitute an intolerable menace to the Japanese, and this is the chief reason why Japan went to war with Russia when she feared that Russia meditated designs with regard to Korea. Having fought Russia, Japan proceeded in the good old-fashioned way to annex Korea. There appears to have been some hanky-danky resorted to in order that a color of legality and propriety might be given to the proceedings. First, the Emperor of Korea was asked to sign a treaty that annexed Korea. Weak though he was generally, on this occasion he showed strength and refused. Then the Prime Minister was approached—he too refused and was imprisoned. Another Prime Minister practically chosen by Japan signed the necessary treaty, but as the Korean nationalists asserted without the consent of either the King or the people. Nevertheless, the treaty was signed and Japan made any protest when Japan took what she had won.

A Race of Rabbits

Now the Koreans are an exceedingly pacific people. They have always been too philosophical, too lazy, too proud or too sensitive to boldly suffering to fight. They are like a nation of rabbits that any other people. Before being annexed by Japan their Government was corrupt and feeble; their habits of life antiquated and class distinctions put national coherence out of the question. But like worms that world over, the Koreans turned when the force of annexation was brought home to them by the firm military government that Japan set up. They did not openly rebel, that would have been suicidal, for they had neither arms nor organization to oppose the Japanese. But they silently resisted and, in order to crush this resistance and win their love, Japan has adopted strict and restricted measures. It is alleged that her chief offense against the Koreans has been to deprive them of their land. This is done by imposing heavy taxes, and by completely controlling the banks so that Koreans are deprived of money with which to pay their own taxes. The lands are then forfeited and sold at perhaps a mere fraction of their value to a Japanese. The Koreans believe this is just one step in a general policy that aims at reducing them to the rank of slaves in their own country.

Easily Intimidated

The Koreans, too, are intimidated in many ways. For instance, in the

POLITICAL NOTES

The resolution on the Bill Respecting Housing introduced by the Premier, seconded by Mr. James Paton, will give the House an opportunity of expressing its opinion on an all important subject. So far the only dissentient voice has been that of Mr. J. A. Dewar.

Mr. A. E. McLean is such a brilliant statistician that he would command a big salary in the New York promotion market. He proved to his own satisfaction that the alleged deficit of the Government was three different totals, any of which was right—depends on how you take it." Exactly.

The reason why Mr. Saunders did not get his notice about the first meeting of the Public Accounts Committee until two days afterwards, was because he went home to attend his own business, which he gave preference. Then he blamed the Government and Mr. Paton for his own remissness.

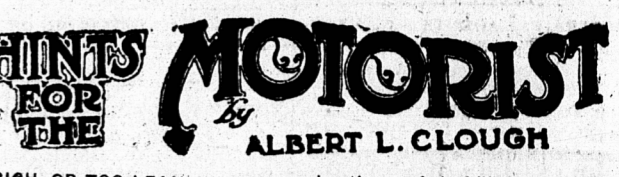
Mr. Paton's notice calling the Public Accounts Committee was dated April 22—not November—as inadvertently printed in yesterday's issue.

Premier Arsenault, who has made such a fine record since he became Premier, is perhaps the most popular man in the House. His followers marvel at his great administrative ability and resourcefulness, while the Opposition have developed a wholesome respect for him. He has never once been caught napping and has a profound acquaintance with every detail of government. He is going to be given a complimentary dinner in the Victoria Hotel Thursday night.

Falconwood has been given a wide berth by the Opposition this year. Wonder why! The Commission of Inquiry, of course, did not suit their propaganda last session. Probably fearing another boomerang they prefer discretion to even the appearance of valor.

Mr. George E. Hughes claims credit for insuring purer whiskey. The only trouble is that nowadays, even at an election, the average elector will not be able to benefit by the alleged improvement.

His own colleagues, as well as the general public, are now waiting for the amende honorabils from Mr. Bell in connection with his falsification of official documents in the Dalton Sanatorium case.



TOO RICH, OR TOO LEAN, WHICH? It's Generally The Former, But Sometimes The Latter in Weak Engines

The motorists do not keep in mind the fact that, with a car in perfect mechanical condition and its engine satisfactorily ignited, performance and economy depend mainly upon one factor—the character of the fuel mixture. A fraction of a turn on a carburetor adjustment is often capable of determining whether a car shall "eat up" the hills or shall balk at the slightest grade and whether it shall be thrifty or spendthrift with fuel. The question "Is My Carburetor Correctly Adjusted?" is of paramount importance and one which every motorist should frequently ask of himself or others. If the answer is "Probably Not" it is then the problem to find out whether the fuel mixture furnished is too rich or too lean in gasoline and to correct the proportion of air and fuel. The following suggestions should enable one to decide whether the mixture is too rich or too lean. Among signs of over-richness are fouling of the insulation of some or all the spark-plugs with black, dry soot; the rapid carbonization of the engine; low fuel economy as compared with that of similar cars; irregular missing at times and explosions in the muffler; unusual heating of the radiator; slow acceleration and inability to attain normal speed of pulling power; black smoke in the exhaust and a yellow or yellow-edged flame to the exhaust, when viewed as it leaves the muffler cut-out. It is only when the mixture is very greatly over-rich that many of these signs are apparent. Indeed an unnecessary rich mixture may be used without causing soot and short-circuited plugs, or diminution of power, and the most reliable sign of moderate over-richness is low gasoline economy and the ability of the engine to run powerfully before it is hot, even though the carburetor is not choked. A lean mixture is indicated by hard starting unless fully choked; liability to stall; slowness to get into full action after a cold start; explosions in the intake and carburetor; inferior acceleration and pulling power, with no great lack of speed on level roads; some tendency to overheat; a tendency to "labor," when heavily loaded at low speed; perfect freedom of plugs from gasoline soot and a short greenish-blue exhaust flame from the cut-out. Even a moderate degree of under richness so reduce engine power as to make the use of a car so affected almost out of the question, which over-richness may be quite extreme without producing so pronounced an effect performance; for which reason, over-richness is more common than under-richness and longer tolerated.

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

course of a church service a Japanese gendarme is likely to appear on the scene and remain for a moment searching the faces of the congregation. He is on the hunt for sedition. He is being satisfied that there is no one he leaves, but his mere presence has sent a thrill through the worshippers. Koreans are not permitted to sing such hymns as "Onward, Christian Soldiers" or "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus, Ye Soldiers of the Cross." The Japanese feel that such hymns are likely to stiffen the backbone of the Koreans or perhaps fire them with a religious fanaticism which is a more dangerous thing to oppose than well-organized militarism. This is one of the reasons why the Japanese do not encourage the advance of Christianity in Korea. They do not want to have to cope with any such spirit as that of Cromwell's Ironsides.

Japan Has Done Much

On the other hand, Japan has sought to fashion her policy with regard to Korea after the British colonial policy. This, at least, appears to be so on the surface. She has introduced modern sanitation. She has built roads and railroads, and most remarkable, if her aim is what the Korean nationalists assert, she has established a general school system, both academic and industrial. She has introduced also modern agricultural methods, and has inaugurated reforestation on a large scale. At Seoul an industrial school

CANADIAN BACON PRICES IN ENGLAND

The following are comparative prices, as forwarded to the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa, as among those fixed by the British Food Controller in April for the sale by agents of the British Ministry of Food of "arden" ham or bacon in original packages ex store. Wiltshires, Canadian, 180 s. per cwt. Class A., American, 176 s. per cwt. Cumberlands, Canadian, 177 s. per cwt. Class A., American, 175 s. per cwt. Hams L. C., Canadian, 176 s. per cwt. Class A., American, 176 s. per cwt.