

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL

The interest being manifested in the Soldiers' Memorial proposition is most gratifying. Especially gratifying is it to find that already two very handsome subscriptions have been offered, as indicated in yesterday's Guardian.

There is pretty general unanimity of opinion that the memorial, whatever shape it may assume, shall be of a utilitarian type—something more than a stone or bronze monument, something that the future as well as the present shall be able to derive benefit from while at the same time commemorating the price our province has paid in the world's greatest war.

Two definite suggestions have been offered, one for a public highway connecting the principal centres of the province; the other a memorial building, both of which have been given in general detail in recent issues of the Guardian. No doubt other suggestions will be forthcoming.

Such a public highway as has been suggested is a necessity, whether projected as a memorial or as a matter of convenience and economy to the people of the province. The cost would necessarily be very considerable and the financing of it a task for our ablest financiers. Nevertheless it is not by any means impossible.

A memorial building which would embody a number of utilities such as those suggested by Mr. John O. Hyndman will appeal to many. Charlottetown needs such a building and the filling of a long felt want by a memorial worthy of those whose memories we have a right to perpetuate would be an

admirable blending of patriotic gratitude and service.

The appropriation by the Navy League of \$25,000 for a Sailor's Home in this province, referred to in our news columns opens a question which may well be considered in this connection. A memorial building such as Mr. Hyndman suggests would afford the accommodation necessary for a Sailors Home and the grant of \$25,000 would no doubt be available as a nucleus for, say, a fund of \$100,000. The two handsome contributions already referred to along with the Navy League grant would make a very encouraging beginning. This also is well worth taking into consideration.

Whatever shape the memorial may take it must be representative of the whole province and a contribution from the whole province. A rest room which soldiers from all parts of the province could claim as a home, a repository in which war souvenirs and other trophies could be kept on exhibition together with such other accessories and conveniences as might be deemed necessary would be sufficiently suggestive of war and victory to make it a suitable memorial. In any case the idea is one that should be carefully considered. The question of maintenance in after years would be a factor to be provided for. A public meeting should be called in the near future to take the whole question into consideration and to arrange definite plans to carry out whatever proposition is agreed upon.

FARMERS COINING MONEY?

The expression is often heard "the farmers are coining money these days." Is it true?

While we have not heard farmers complain of the shortness of their returns and while unquestionably they have been receiving higher prices for their products than ever before there is no reason to assume that they are growing rich too rapidly or that the wealth they are acquiring is being deducted from the general wealth of the community.

The farmers have received big prices; they have also paid big prices. A summary recently compiled shows some of the prices they have paid and are paying as compared with pre-war days. Some of these are as follows: Oil cake which used to cost \$22 a ton now costs \$30; bran could be bought before the war for \$20 a ton; today it costs \$30 and is difficult to get at that. Binders have increased from \$120 to \$225; mowers from \$45 to \$100; plows from \$12 to \$20; binder twine which before the war cost six to ten cents per pound now costs 28 to 30 cents and labor has climbed from about \$15 a month to two and three dollars a day.

The advance in these and other lines which might be named has in reality been greater than that in the price of products so that the

farmers "coining" is not by any means all clear profit.

The prices of manufactured articles have become exorbitant through the ability of the organized manufacturers to maintain prices at any level they unilaterally agree upon. Some day it may be possible to form a union of farmers which will be effective in controlling prices but such a union is still very far off as it must to accomplish its purpose, be not only international but world wide. In the meantime the problem is how to maintain present or even higher prices for farm products, as upon this alone depends the prosperity of every agricultural country. When farm products are selling at high prices there is general commercial and industrial prosperity; when starvation prices are received, commerce and industry starve.

Notwithstanding the slight decline in certain farm products during the past few weeks there is every prospect that higher levels will be reached shortly and maintained for many years to come as the destruction of the past five years must be made good. Already there is a stiffening up in the price of hogs, beef and lambs and other products will no doubt follow the upward trend.

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT

Of all the Government plans for creating opportunities for employment none is more comprehensive than the Government Housing Scheme for which the huge sum of \$25,000,000 has been set aside. The benefit to be derived from this form of activity is very far reaching.

The expenditure of some \$25,000,000 in actual building operations calls for a great deal of labor, both in the building trades, and those allied industries which supply the materials required, so that this scheme in particular benefits the working man in every way. Not only is he to enjoy the good wages produced by all this activity, but also the fruits of his labor in that the buildings erected are for his personal benefit.

But with all the various forms which Government activity has taken in stimulating production, agriculture of necessity takes first place. It is estimated that 45 per cent of the Canadian soldiers have expressed a wish to go on the land, either as a new venture, or as a return to their old occupation. Many sons of farmers were not previously financially able to take up farms of their own and objected to working for others as "hired help." For these in particular the

Government's plan is a golden opportunity. Canada is pre-eminently a farming country, and thus it is but fitting that the plans along this line should be the most extensive of all.

The most extensive settlement scheme ever evolved has been worked out by the Government experts by which returned men, desirous of becoming farmers may obtain land, funds, seed, equipment, the best of instruction, everything that could help them in any way to become successful in their chosen vocation. Land is being acquired for this purpose both by purchase and expropriation in the most suitable localities, a most generous system of loans is in operation, amounting to a maximum of \$7,500 to any man, with 25 years to pay up; equipment is purchased by the Government and sold to the prospective farmer at cost, and experts from the Government Agricultural Colleges are prepared to give every assistance and advice required. The benefits of this scheme again are retroactive, as the supplying of the vast quantity of machinery, building materials, household effects, etc. required will furnish much employment to industrial workers in the towns.

HINTS FOR THE MOTORIST

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

CAUSES OF INCORRECT VALVE TIMING

The small-bore, high speed engine, which is found upon all modern motor-cars, is particularly sensitive to errors in valve timing, its power and speed being enormously reduced even by slight inaccuracies in this respect. Every manufacturer, who designs a new engine, makes very extensive experiments to determine the best results and adopts this timing, which is usually a compromise between that best adapted to very high and to moderate speed operation. Bearing the very slight possibility of exact valve setting capable of giving a car's being delivered to a customer with its engine wrongly timed, there are two principal causes of valve timing troubles of which by far the most common one is the incorrect meshing of the timing gears, in assembling an engine, that has been taken apart. The other cause is the wearing of parts concerned in the valve action, which is a very slow process but, which after a long period, may pronounce a noticeable effect. It is quite astonishing how many engines are timed wrongly, when they are put together after overhauling and it may be remarked,

even at the risk of repetition, that having an engine taken apart is something that should be scrupulously avoided unless it is absolutely necessary, for something is almost sure to be assembled incorrectly and sometimes more than one thing. With full valve-timing marks carried by the flywheel, in the case of most engines, and the meshing teeth of the gears plainly indicated, there should be very little danger of mistiming, but still it occurs quite often. When an engine fails to operate properly and compression is good carburation normal and ignition certain and properly timed, an error in valve timing is the most probable cause of the trouble. Belated valve action, causes "loggy" operation in an engine, prevents the attainment of high speed under load and causes excessive heating, while too early action leads to diminished power, especially at low engine speeds. Excessive lost motion, due to worn cams, cam followers, rock-arms and other valve gear parts as well as to over-loose adjustment, results in shortening both the period that the valves are open and the extent of their opening, thus interfering with the completeness of the exhaust and intake operations.

Always on the look-out for possible improvements in existing models.

SOLDIERS REPATRIATION

Q.—If a fellow comes home without an arm, hand or eye how is he to get an artificial one?

A.—It will be provided for him by the Government.

Q.—What will it cost him?

A.—Not one cent.

Q.—If he needs a new limb after a while, or some changes or alterations made in the one he has, what should he do?

A.—He should communicate with the Local Medical Officer of the Re-Establishment Department, who will authorize the issue of a new limb, or the necessary adjustment of the old one.

Q.—Where are the artificial limbs made?

A.—In Toronto, where an up-to-date factory has been established, in which only the best and newest patterns are employed, and experts, in consultation with experienced surgeons, are

Q.—If a man needs some repairs to his artificial limb does he have to send it, or go himself to Toronto for this purpose?

A.—No, repair parts for standard patterns are kept in stock at a number of "Fitting Depots." The names of the towns where these depots are located are given in the little booklet issued by the Repatriation Committee, which is known as the "Returned Soldiers' Handbook." Any limb requiring repairs should be sent to the nearest Fitting Depot, if there is not one in the man's town.

Q.—In a case where it is necessary for a man to go himself to the Fitting Depot, what should he do?

A.—If there is no Depot in his own town, he will receive authority from his Medical Officer to travel to the nearest one.

Q.—Who pays his expenses?

A.—The Government.

Q.—What is meant by "expenses?"

A.—1st class railway fare to the nearest fitting depot, meals, and in all cases where it is required, an allowance to cover time lost from the man's work.

Q.—In cases where it is necessary for the man to stay over for some days at the Fitting Depot to get the necessary adjustments made, what arrangements are made as to his expenses during that time?

A.—If a man has to remain longer than a week, he is maintained at the Dept. and his dependents receive the same allowance as if he were in hospital.

Q.—What steps must a man take in order to obtain an artificial limb or other appliance from the Government without cost to himself.

A.—Artificial limbs, orthopaedic and surgical devices, to correct as far as possible injuries to feet and legs, special boots, braces, trusses, spectacles, anything and everything to lessen the man's disability, are supplied absolutely free, but on the authorization of a Medical Officer of the Dept. Only are these things issued. Therefore, any man requiring anything of this nature should apply to his local Medical Officer.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

SAINT VALENTINES DAD

LOVE'S DREAM

My favorite vine, a woman's gentle love,
That clings about my heart in fond caress,
My favorite nectar, sweetest of all dew,
I sip from off the rose-bud lips I press.

My favorite flowers, the violets that o're shine,
Deep in her laughing eyes as with impish glee,
They gaze all tantalizingly in mine.

My greatest wealth, the gold glints of her hair,
That dance like merry elf and fairy in the light;
My greatest hope, that her love will o're be mine.

Its loss would burn my pathway into night;
My greatest wish, that in sweet communion we,
May wander down the path of life content,
Nor parted for a single day.

Self-satisfied in each other her and me,
I would not take the worldly wealth of men,
Tho' it passed mountain top to sky about;
And know that I must pass a derelict through life,
Not knowing heart throbs of a woman's love,
For what uplifting, closer to Divine could be
Than know she's waiting in our home to greet,
With smile and kiss,
A humble, tollstained, undeserving man like me.

EGG MARKET

TORONTO.—Market is lower and weak this week in sympathy with the break in prices in the United States. Yesterday (Monday) specials were jobbing at 60c, but indications were prices would go lower, some mention 55-57 as the possible jobbing prices for today. Only a few storage eggs are left, these are jobbing at 53c. On the farmer's market on Saturday their fall price was 65c.

NEW YORK.—Eggs—in sympathy with other United States markets, New York declined rather sharply at the week end. Previously during the week the temporary firmness caused a rather satisfactory feeling. About Wednesday of last week, however, indications were that deliveries would be heavier at the week end, and a rather nervous tension developed. Some confidence is expressed that the anticipated decline will not materialize as rapidly as was expected for the reason that receipts are not running only about 42,000 cases per week when it is estimated that it would require from 60,000 to 70,000 cases per week to cause any radical change in the market.

SPECIALS FOR TO-DAY

Remnant Sale Begins This Morning!

Prices are slashed to effect a swift clean clearance of all these desirable remnants including

- Remnants of Flannelettes
Remnants of Sheetings
Remnants of Art Sateens
Remnants of Art Cretonnes
Remnants of Curtainings
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Odd and Soiled Fancy Linens in a big range of kinds and sizes---slightly soiled from handling---tremendous bargains---all at Great Reductions.

Beer & Weeks

FIRE INSURANCE A NECESSITY

Then insure in good strong stock companies, which never contest an honest claim such as is represented by

E. R. BROW
Charlottetown.

JUDGE LANGELIER SEVERELY CRITICIZED

For Alleged Statements With Reference to Department of Justice.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—Officials of the Department of Justice expressed extreme surprise today at the statement of Judge Langelier of Quebec that he had been instructed by the Justice Department to fine defaulters under the Military Service Act only five dollars each. "I can't believe he made such a statement," said E. L. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice. "We have had no communication with him what-so-ever. The Magistrates received no instructions from the Department of Justice," said Hon. Arthur Meighen, Acting Minister today. "Any intimation which went out generally from the Department was just the contrary to Judge Langelier's statement."

Mr. Meighen wired last night Friday to Sir Lomer Gouin, Attorney General of Quebec, pointing out the impropriety of the action of the Magistrate of Quebec City in imposing minimum sentences and asking that they be discontinued. It is likely that defaulters who have been let off with a minimum fine will be arrested and again brought before the Magistrate for sentence.

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