THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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President:—Major A. A. Bartlett
J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1919.

DEBT AND INTEREST.

The Patriot in Saturday's issue made a dishonest attempt to discredit our statement on the Provincial Interest Account. Much is made of the fact that the interest charge was lessened by the retiring of $85,000 of the Debentures. We admitted that there was an apparent reduction of interest, but we also pointed out that the payment made on debenture account was from sinking fund and as that fund is all paid out of bank borrowings on which we pay interest, there is no actual saving in the matter. It is in fact the other way about, as more has been placed in sinking funds than has been so far withdrawn. We merely borrowed from the bank, not all at once, but in portions annually, the funds required by law, for the sinking fund and then paid off debentures from this fund. Our statement was thus more than fair to the Opposition party.

The Patriot insinuates that there is a "deeper debt" of $2,000, that is, a concealed indebtedness somewhere. Mr. Bell has made similar statements for four sessions. But where that debt is located is unknown. We do not pay interest on it as the debts we do pay interest on are, Debentures, Temporary Loans and Bank Overdrafts—and on nothing else. How a debt of $200,000 could be secretly carried over for four years without interest being paid on it is quite a mystery.

A statement so simply childish should be too much even for Mr. Bell or Mr. A. E. McLean to make, but why a public journal should repeat it is beyond us. Some time ago the Patriot had an article headed "Are We Crazy?" Well, it appears the weakness must be recurring.

LIBERAL SUBTERFUGE.

"Over there" in the trenches, our boys were subjected to every class of scheme, deceit and treachery by the Huns facing them in their hope of fooling them; but, true to Canada tradition, they did't fool worth a cent. On the other hand, they more often fooled the Germans by some feint, subterfuge or camouflage. What they went through in this regard on the battlefield from the crafty Hun, however, was only child's play compared to what they are now called upon to bear in peaceful P. E. Island at the hands of some, probably most, of the Liberal candidates now in the local political field. We trust that their training overseas will now stand them in good stead and enable them to see through the camouflage of the artful political dodgers at home. Of one thing we feel quite confident. They are wise enough to know that all that will be done in their true interests will be done only through the Arsenault Government of P. E. Island with the Union Government at Ottawa at its back.

Amongst some of the subterfuge now doing duty for just political argument, of which the Liberals seen entirely devoid, is the unholy statement that during the recent session Premier Arsenault turned down the Grit proposition for petitioning the Dominion Government to give a money grant to returned Island soldiers who either cannot or do not wish to go West to take up land, so as to place them on an equality with the returned men of the West. Far from Premier Arsenault turning down such a proposition, he spoke favorably to the resolution upon these lines moved in the House by Mr. McMillan, and seconded by Mr. McLean. He pointed out very truthfully that the resolution was in line with the policy of the Government, and it was pasesd by the unanimous vote of the House.

It is further stated, in the hope of hoodwinking the returned soldiers, that the Government was opposed to a resolution moved by Mr. McLean to the effect that the Government should assist the returned men by a money grant of $2,000. The truth is that Mr. McLean's proposition, in itself far from original, was merely placed on the order paper and was never brought before the House at all. If the Liberals had been in power in this province and at Ottawa no suggestion of this kind, in itself a mere subterfuge, would ever have been placed on the order paper; for at the present time Canada is faced with an adverse balance of one hundred million dollars between prospective revenue and certain and unavoidable expenditure.

What is wanted at the moment is some drastic measure to put a stop to such disreputable campaigning devices as would stir up animosity between soldier and civilian. Although we are called upon to provide a greater amount of money than ever before in our history, of even greater importance than the mere accumulation of revenue is the pressing need of that class of peace which involves a complete cessation of the industrial and economic turmoil which at present obtains, a peace in which industry, unhampered by outside forces or political subterfuge, will find itself and in which this young country will regain its industrial manhood from coast to coast—in other words, a resumption of pre-war conditions.

Instead of the best and most manly of our boys, those returned heroes, going West, we would like to have them with us, which they will be, we trust, if the Arsenault Government has its way. Of all the industries farming is the least crowded, and the most promising. It holds out to all, right here in this banner agricultural province, the hope of peace, happiness and the highest type of citizenship for the returned men who are wise enough to heed the timely call and grasp the opportunity which is held out to them by the present Government, and which would probably pass if there was a change at the present time.

It is a huge problem that is faced by Canada and by the boys themselves—this re-entering into civil life. The boys do not want to be placed or shoved anywhere. They very rightly desire to settle their own future, with such assistance as may be necessary and is their due.

Those of them are wise who look with longing eyes and hearts to the peace and quietness of the valleys and hills of P. E. Island—their home, where peace and hope, success, independence and happiness abound on every side. The boys cannot do better than abide with us now they have the chance. The farmer works for himself, and is his own master; the industrial worker takes orders from the "next man up."

He is dependent upon the fitfulness of world conditions. The farmer has the world at large dependent upon him.

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HINTS FOR The Motorist

BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

STORAGE BATTERY ELECTROLYTE

Its Condition Means Long Life Or Premature Death To The Battery

It is just about as good practice to try to maintain a storage battery without a hydrometer syringe as it is to care for tires without a tire gauge. The hydrometer costs little, but the battery is expensive and this little instrument coupled with the knowledge of how to use, is a money saver. The liquid in a storage battery is a mixture of pure sulpuric acid and pure water. Enough of the former has to be used to make the solution a good conductor and allow sufficient current to pass through the battery, as pure water is hardly a conductor at all, but if too much sulphuric acid is present, it destroys the insulation between plates and the plates themselves abnormally fast. Sulphuric acid is a heavy liquid and water is a light one, comparatively speaking, and thus the larger the proportion of acid in the solution the heavier it is and vice versa. The purpose of the hydrometer is merely to tell, by the density, what proportion of sulphuric acid there is mixed with the water. As a battery furnishes current and discharges itself, some of the sulphuric acid leaves the liquid and gradually enters in chemical combination with the material of the plates and vice versa, but during the period that current is entering the charging the battery this acid progressively goes out of chemical combination back into the solution. The more nearly the battery is to a fully charged condition, the heavier the liquid is and vice versa and it is these changes that are indicated by the hydrometer, when it is floated in the liquid. From such indications the condition of charge can be determined. The insulating material between the two sets of plants is of porous wood or similar material. If it were not, no current could flow and, if in filling the battery, water containing solid matter is used, these pores finally become stopped up and the battery fails to deliver its regular current. The very purest lead and lead compounds are used for the plates and, if water containing other metals in solution is supplied the cells, this foreign metal sets up little batteries of its own as it were, with the plate materials, creating local action that results in premature discharge. These are the reasons why pure water only should ever be used.

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

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

OH YOU WOMEN!

(By George Matthew Adams.)

I want to slip into this little talk, in this small space, in this helpful newspaper, a few sentence tributes to the women. Hoping that they will inspire greater service from all.

Never in the history of the world have women so thrown their hearts into service. On the battlefield, behind the lines, in the hospitals, on the farms, in the shops at home—in fact, everywhere.

Never would there be a battle fought or a battle won, were it not for the women—the Mothers!

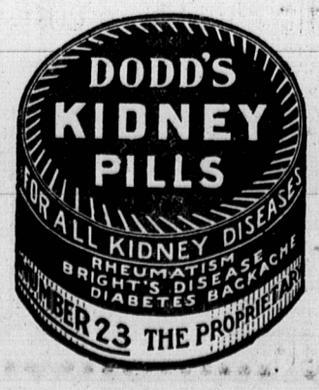
I have never seen such inspiring examples of service and sacrifice. For the life of me I can think of nothing that women do not deserve. And if there is anything that they desire at this time, I hope that they are given it. For wherever there are urgent things to be done, wherever suffering and sorrow is, there women always are.

Women! God bless you. I think you are the serving messengers of the Messiah.

But it has never taken a war to reveal the wonder of women's hearts and their ability to love and serve. All through history her shining star gleams, both through the night and through the day. It has always led.

I want to see a few Crosses and Medals distributed to women — beyond the sound of guns. And I would like to see it continued into the time of peace. For who was it during the long years, through all sorts of pain and anxiety that trained and built the lives and character of those who are now giving their all for the New Hope of the World? None other than the women—the Mothers.

Reader—a silent tribute of love and honor and devotion to women everywhere.



The Land Grant

(Hansard, June 27)

Mr. CALDER: Mr. Chairman, there are two sections of this Bill standing—section 4 and 8. Subsection 2 of section 4 povides for the scheme of distribution of those grants to the province. I beg to move:

That subsection 2 be struck out and that the following be inserted in its place:

(2) such sums, subject to the conditions of this Act shall be allotted and shall be paid quarterly as grants to the Governments of the several provinces as follows:—

(a) The sum of $10,000 shall be paid in each year to the Government of each province.

(b) The remainder of the appropriation for each year shall be allotted and paid to the Governments of the respective provinces in proportion to the population of the said provinces respectively as determined by the last federal decennial census.

It will be remembered that when the Bill was last before Committee it was suggested that there should first be made a grant to all of the provinces. That principle is embodied in our Agricultural Instruction Act, and also in the highways resolution now before the House. Upon consideration the Government came to the conclusion that in connection with the work of technical education the grant should not exceed $10,000. Hence this amendment.

Mr. McISAAC: Mr. Chairman, when this Bill was last before Committee, on behalf of the province of Prince Edward Island, which has a small population, I advocated the distribution of the grant on the plan that the hon. minister has now adopted. My only regret, of course, is that the amount apportioned, in the first place, is not larger, because, by reason of our small population, even with this grant we shall not have very much. However, I am thankful that he has adopted the principle and has, to some extent at least, met the wishes of those who represent the provinces with small populations. This assistance will enable them to make a beginning at least.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Over There—
Over Here

STAG Chewing Tobacco is appreciated by both of Canada's war units—those who fought in Flanders and those who served at home.

It is also enjoyed by civilians of all classes throughout Canada and is recognized as being

"Ever-lastingly Good"

Have The Maritimes Had Fair Play?

THE Maritime Provinces did not enter Confederation very willingly and it may surprise people in other parts of the Dominion to learn that at the present time the people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are not altogether pleased with the results of the bargain. There is a distinct feeling among them that the advantages of Confederation have gone to the other Provinces. In the course of an article in the July issue of MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE, Thomas M. Fraser explains why this feeling has grown and the basis for it.

This article was written for the purpose of letting the other provinces know that the feeling exists but it will be of intense interest to people in the Maritimes. Be sure to read it—"The Spirit of the Maritimes."

The July issue is, in a sense, a Maritime Number, for it contains, in addition to Mr. Fraser's article, the following interesting features:

"The Land of National Leaders"

An article on the political aspect of the Eastern Provinces and the achievements of their leading statesmen.

"Guarding Our Coast Line"

An extremely interesting description of the measures that were taken to patrol and guard the Atlantic seaboard during the war.

Bonar Law, the man from the Maritimes, who has been the able lieutenant of Lloyd George at all crises in Great Britain, appears on the cover in a handsome three-color reproduction.

Other Big Features of the Number

"With the Snowball Brigade"
By Captain Louis Keene
Just back from Siberia—Captain Keene tells some sensational and intensely gripping things about conditions in that country which the Canadian forces are helping to stabilize. It is a record of international complications, strange atrocities and almost unbelievable living conditions.

"The Four Tommies"
By Robert W. Service
A war poem of unusual strength.

"Solving the Problem of the Arctic"
By Vilhjalmur Stefansson
The fourth instalment of his remarkable story of the five years he spent in the north for the Canadian Government, appearing exclusively in MACLEAN'S.

Four Magnificent Stories
The best fiction obtainable is found in this issue: "Owners' Up," a race horse story by W. A. Fraser; "His Majesty's Well Beloved," by Baroness Orczy; "Petite Simunde," by Arthur Beverley Baxter; "Bunkered," by Allen C. Shore.

The Review of Reviews

Here are a few of the articles in this splendid department chosen as the best published during the past month in all magazines:

Finding Husbands For Three Million Women.
Will England Become an Agricultural Country?
Germany Can be Prosperous Under the Peace Terms.
The Woman Who Wrecked the World.
The Great Lama Rides in Motor Car.
Strange Personalities at Paris.
Making All Men Equal.
Winning the Secrets of the Desert.

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