

The Charlottetown Guardian

Morning Daily, (founded 1891), \$3.50 per year (Delivered) in advance; \$2.50 per year (Mailed) in advance, in Canada, and \$3.00 for U. S. A.
Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$2.00 by Mail in Canada, and \$2.50 for U. S. A.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1918

NEW CONVALESCENT HOME

Today the principal event in connection with the Remembrance Day celebration, after the adoption of the patriotic resolution, will be the formal opening of the Convalescent Home. A brief review of the circumstances leading up to the present auspicious occasion may therefore not be out of place.

In May, 1917, Premier Mathieson and Colonel S. R. Jenkins, M.D., delegates of the Provincial Government, had a conference at Ottawa with the Military Hospitals Commission with a view (a) to settling the question of maintenance and further extension of the Charles Dalton Sanatorium, and (b) to procure, if possible, the establishment in this Province of a Home for convalescent soldiers fully equipped with remedial appliances and for Vocational Training.

The Sanatorium agreement was completed and for upwards of a year has been in operation. Its terms are well known.

As to the Convalescent Home the delegates were met with these initial obstacles: The Commission had settled their policy that each such Home should—

- (1) be located in the vicinity of a large centre of population;
- (2) should provide accommodation for at least 200 patients; and
- (3) should be easily accessible.

Colonel Jenkins, as befitted his military rank and his special knowledge as to the conditions and requirements of Convalescent Homes, took the leading part in the negotiations. It was urged on behalf of this Province that its sons to the number of about 4,000 had enlisted in the war and it was only just to such of them as should require hospital treatment, that provision should be made at home where they would be in touch with relatives and friends; that as a Province we were entitled to special consideration and should not be treated as an adjunct of a Military District.

With these and such other considerations as developed in the discussion the members of the Hospitals Commission were sufficiently impressed to agree that our case should be made an exceptional one. One general provision with which this Province had to comply was to provide a suitable site. Government House and grounds was suggested conditionally, and it met with such strong approval and support from some members of the Commission acquainted with the place that it became a potent influence in securing a recognition of this Island's claim; and later, after an investigation of all alternative proposals, became an essential condition to success. When His Honor, the Lieut. Governor was made aware of this circumstance, he immediately offered to vacate Government House and place it at the disposal of the Returned Soldiers' Commission.

The terms of the agreement were at length settled (subject to the consent and concurrent action of the Lieutenant Governor above referred to) as follows:

Canada to pay all costs of construction and maintenance of a Home to accommodate 100 patients (afterwards increased to 200);

Government House and Grounds to be devoted to the use of a Convalescent Home so long as it should be required by our soldiers incapacitated in this war; no substantial change to be made in the existing residence without the consent of the Government, and at the close of its service to be returned to the Province in substantial repair. Other necessary terms and provisions to guard the provincial interests accompany the principal stipulations of the agreement.

Under these conditions the work of reconstruction and additions was commenced and has proceeded so satisfactorily that today the Home is sufficiently completed to permit the formal opening to take place. Congratulations are to be extended to the Government in this happy conclusion to their patriotic endeavor.

CATHOLIC ARMY HUTS

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an advertisement announcing the opening of a whirlwind campaign to raise a fund for the Canadian Catholic Army Huts. The campaign opens on Monday, August 19th and will continue till Saturday, August 24. The Maritime Provinces are asked to contribute \$100,000. This province will be asked to contribute its share.

The Catholic Army Huts is an organiza-

tion incorporated by letters patent by the Canadian Government. Its object is to render material assistance to every soldier of the Allies regardless of creed, race or nationality, and spiritual comfort to all Catholic soldiers. It is a companion organization to the Y. M. C. A. Red Triangle, doing for Catholic soldiers what the latter is doing for Protestant soldiers and doing for all soldiers, Catholic and Protestant alike, everything that can possibly add to their material well being. It is one of the great arms of the Allied armies, the "home away from home" of the soldier, his church, his home, his refuge.

Since the organization of the huts system in the army the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus have worked hand in hand, holding services interchangeably in their respective huts when necessity required it, ministering without question as to creed, to the material wants of all soldiers. They are both indispensable at the front where weariness and wounds and death are the common lot; indispensable at the camps in England, in France, in Italy and in Canada also. Wherever soldiers are there are the huts of the various organizations and they are the homes of the soldiers away from home.

The "Catholic Huts" is appealing to those enjoying the comforts of home and friends on behalf of those who are sacrificing everything, home, friends and life itself. The appeal is to everybody and the duty to contribute liberally is everybody's; let everybody help to provide this little bit of additional comfort to those who know little of comfort and very much of discomfort and danger.

The campaign, as already stated, opens on the 19th of this month and lasts only for the week. We trust Prince Edward Island will contribute as generously to this worthy object as it has done to all the other war calls.

THE WAR

On this, the fourth anniversary of the war, our "Remembrance Day" it is not premature to say that there is a distinct turn in the tide of war, a distinct betterment of the whole Allied situation. Two weeks ago today our despatches stated that "no Germans remain south of the Marne except prisoners and dead."—Since that time the enemy has been pushed back north of the Marne, back beyond their main centre of supply, Fere-en-Tardenois, back beyond all the vantage points they had gained in their impetuous rush to the Marne on what was intended to be a drive to Paris. Today we record the capture of Soissons, which was occupied by the Germans for two months, and the precipitate retreat of the enemy northward.

Indications now are that ere many days there will be no Germans south of the line between Rheims and Soissons, except dead ones and prisoners. Already 33,400 of them have been taken prisoners since July 15th; their dead will never be numbered, but when we recall that every square foot of the ground they occupied was shelled we may infer that the number taken alive was but a fraction of the dead. Their losses in this drive have been appalling, and when the truth leaks out in Germany, as it is almost sure to, there will be more cursing of militarism.

There is little doubt now that the Germans will be driven out of the salient on the Marne front. How far back they will retire, what further effort they may put forth farther north it would be useless to guess. The repeated failures they met with since their great drive began on March 21st, would have a demoralizing effect upon the army—if it knew, but the army does not know it is steadily losing. These things are kept carefully hidden from them and also, as far as possible, from the civilians at home.

In the east as indicated by our despatches of Saturday, all is not well with the German cause. Turkey is evidently squirming under the German heel, and although no confirmation has yet been received of the severance of relations rumored a few days ago, there is enough to indicate that the relations are not very cordial and that Turkey's assistance in the war will hereafter be more grudgingly given.

There are indications also of an awakening in Russia. The number of Russians who are beginning to understand Germany is steadily increasing and German tenure in Russia is not likely to be long lived. Ukraine, too, is acting rebelliously towards its self-appointed master, the Kaiser, and he is threatening to recall the minister and replace him by an army. These things all spell doom to Germanism and the end, be it near or afar off, is coming.

Important developments may be looked for in the next few days. The situation both on the western and eastern fronts is changing rapidly and anything may happen at short notice.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S CONFIDENCE IN FOCH

U. S. TROOPS POUR ACROSS ATLANTIC

So many American troops have arrived in France that there is now no possibility of the enemy gaining a victory by wearing out the Allied reserves before he has exhausted his own. This important statement was made by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons in moving the new Vote of Credit. Alluding to the unsuccessful Austrian offensive, he said it was part of the intense offensive being carried on over the whole battle-front.

No offensive on this scale had secured so little result at its initiation as this had done and none such a disastrous finale. There was no doubt that not only our own troops and those of our French Allies gave a good account of themselves, but that our Italian comrades had been fighting throughout with the highest courage and most remarkable tenacity.

The Italian Higher Command had no fear and were looking forward to the future with perfect confidence. It was too soon to say that the danger was over; but it was not too soon to express, on behalf of the House of Commons, their admiration and gratitude for the share our Italian Allies were taking in this terrible struggle.

THE POSITION IN FRANCE

As regarded the position in France and the great attack which began on March 21, our Headquarters and those of our Allies knew that every preparation was being made for such an attack; but both the British and French Staffs had doubted whether the attack was coming at that time.

However, the attack came, and it achieved an amount of success which caused the utmost anxiety. Four months had passed, and though the battle was a continuous one we could look back on what had happened with some confidence.

In the whole campaign the Germans had before them three great strategic objects, two of which were territorial.

The first was to take Paris; the second was the Channel ports; and the third was to divide the Allied Armies and break the communications between the British and French forces.

After four months, though the Allies had had to give a great deal of ground, it was still true to say that not one of those strategic objects had so far been attained. (Cheers.) He believed that if, in the early days of the struggle, anyone had suggested to Hindenburg that after four months the position would be as at present he would have treated the suggestion with scorn.

RESERVES WILL DECIDE

There was clear and increasing evidence, in the German Press, that they were becoming disappointed with the success which had attended the German Army.

So far, this attack had brought about two results which would be of far-reaching and, he hoped, in the end, of almost decisive importance.

The first of these was in connection

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR
GUARDIAN READERS

 Furnished by W. S. Lousen

SOME SWEET DAY

Some day we'll see the dawn of peace, some day the noise of war will cease, and swords will gather rust; the men who wield the sabre now will march along behind the plow, amid the flies and dust. Some day the man who fought and bled will have a wreath upon his head, and honors by the ton; and we'll admire him as he walks, and say, "He helped to knock the socks from off the hideous Hun." Some day the man who stayed at home and tilled the gumbo and the loam, to give the nations wheat, will find we've marked his loyal game and in our little hall of fame he'll have a parquet seat. Some day the men, and women, too, who helped to see the struggle through, with patriotic zeal, will know the joy of duty done; they've helped in all the triumphs won, and gee, how good they'll feel! Some day the men who growled and groaned when in the war time they were bound to cough up fifty cents, will be so lonesome they will swear, and they will weep and rend their hair, and put up loud laments. They'll have acquired a punk renown, and they can never live it down in twice a hundred years; their tears will flow in streams and ponds as they clip coupons from their bonds with cheap mail order shears. The man who fails to loosen up will find there's wormwood in his cap when peace has come again for him there'll be no cordial hand in any corner of the land where there are loyal men.

BY WALT MASON

with the unity of command on the Allied front, which had been brought about by the pressure of necessity, arising out of the German attack and their early successes.

He believed that anyone who had followed the conflict would realize that the results had justified the appointment of General Foch. No one else commanded the confidence of both Armies in the same degree.

The other result was even more important. This long-continued battle must be a question of reserves, and the great source of Allied reserves was America.

It was part of the German scheme to use up the Allied Reserves before they could be reinforced from America. They had not succeeded.

He wished it was possible to tell the House the number of troops from this country since the 21st March; and as to America, the stress of necessity had made possible what seemed to be impossible.

AMERICA IN THE WAR

American troops were not coming; they had come. (Cheers.)

America was not coming into the war; she was in the war; and we were delighted to know that the American troops, who had been fighting, had justified the high hopes everyone had formed of the fighting value of these Forces. (Loud cheers.)

He could not give the strength of the American forces now in France; but he read an extract from a minute made at the last meeting of the War Council, which stated that, thanks to the prompt and cordial co-operation of the American President, the transportation and brigading of American troops would make it impossible for the enemy to gain the victory by wearing out the Allied Reserves before he had exhausted his own. (Cheers.)

With regard to our Air Service, there was no branch of British effort of which we had better reason to be proud.

There was an almost universal feeling that our Air Service was the best in all the theatres of war.

NO DANGER OF STARVATION

Twelve months ago the submarine menace appeared to be the greatest danger with which we had to cope. All that was changed. (Cheers.) The menace was still there, and it would probably cause privations; but in April the world's construction of ships exceeded their destruction; and the same was true of May.

There was now no danger whatever, so far as human foresight could foresee, of this country being starved into submission.

Germany had reckoned that the resources of America could not be made available soon enough.

The Germans had been mistaken. (Cheers.) The number of troops brought over, and that would continue to pour into France month after month, was at a rate that would have been thought absolutely impossible a month or two ago.

This stream had become a river which would flow continuously until the whole available man power of America was, if necessary, thrown into the struggle. (Loud cheers.) America's contribution would not be limited by transport, but only made available for the struggle. (Cheers.)

The moral of our men was never higher, their courage was never in doubt.

The future of our country and of the world depended on the next few months; and it was for us to bear the strain, as our soldiers were doing with confidence, courage, and hope. (Loud cheers.)

War Canning Bulletin

BRING ON THOSE JARS

The hoe has done nobly and the man with the hoe now calls his wife to do her part. Canning and preserving time is here. Peas, young beets, carrots, rhubarb, raspberries, greens, like spinach and beet tops are all ready for the canner. It would be a shame, after having worked hard all summer in the garden, and producing more vegetables and fruit than can be used fresh, to neglect storing the surplus for winter months. These are perishable foods and in order to avoid very great waste they must be handled promptly and carefully.

Write to the Provincial Committee of the Canada Food Board, or, in Ontario, the Organization of Resources Committee, for a handsome little book on canning, drying and storing, price 5 cents.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED

BY REV. T. LINSOTT, D. D.
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Dr. Linscott in this column will help you solve your heart problems religious, natural, social, financial and every other anxious care that perplexes you. If a personal answer is required enclose a five cent stamp. No names will be published; if you prefer, sign your initials only; or use a pseudonym.

TRADING AT HOME:—"A General Merchant." If you and other merchants systematically advertise the advantage of the public buying all their goods in the Province you could prevent most of the vast mail order business from other cities. You can safely guarantee the quality of the goods purchased from stores that advertise in the Guardian. These stores are spending their money to win the confidence of our readers. Our advertisers know that a pleased customer will be a constant buyer, while dis-

pleased customers will pull down what they are spending their good money to build up.

ANXIOUS TO WORK:—Miss H. writes, "I am very much worried that I can do but little or nothing in church work or in social service, can you help me?" If you are doing all you can and are anxious to do more when you can you ought to be satisfied. If you are trying to excel others in doing good be careful that you are not inspired by pride, for this alone would prevent you from doing your work as Christ did his. I have no advice to give you except to do all the good you can and keep your own thought purified.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

Gents,—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinarians had treated him without doing him any permanent good.
Yours, &c.,
WILFRID GANGNE

Prop. of Grand Central Hotel
Drummond, Aug. 3, '04.

CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Year End Offer

TO

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THE GUARDIAN carries the latest telegraphic news of the world's doings in addition to the War news.

THE GUARDIAN carries all the latest best city and provincial news. Its district correspondents are paid and reliable.

THE GUARDIAN carries the daily stock and share market and the produce market reports.

THE GUARDIAN is the best advertising medium in the Province. It is read by the great majority of the population who can read, and its circulation is guaranteed by the annual audit of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the official auditors of the National Advertisers and the Newspaper Associations of Canada and the United States.

THE GUARDIAN is in itself full value for its money every day and all the year.

Special Opportunity

for

New Subscribers

\$1. Till the End of Year \$1.

To the Publisher of the Guardian,
Charlottetown.

Please book my subscription to the Morning Guardian till Dec. 31st, 1918, for which I enclose \$1.00.

Signed.....

Address.....

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