

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Monday, Sept. 4th, being Labor Day, and a statutory holiday, the Morning Guardian will not be issued on Tuesday. The Evening Guardian will not be published on Monday but will be published as usual on Tuesday. Advertisers please note these changes.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1916

THE WAR

It would be useless to attempt to forecast the probable changes in the war situation in the immediate future. Events are crowding thickly upon each other and almost anything may happen without an hour's warning. In the Balkans there is a veritable mixup. The report that King Constantine has abdicated may be either confirmed or denied before this paper reaches its readers. The only thing certain about Greece is that she is in a bad way and that in all probability the worst is yet to come. The disarming of Greek troops by a French General, as reported in our despatches Saturday, was significant. The unknown quantity in Greece is how parties stand. Venizelos undoubtedly has a large following. There are many doubts attached to the cause of King Constantine and the Germans. The Greek enmity towards Bulgaria intensified by the recent treacherous invasion of Greece by Bulgarians, is a saving grace however which will probably minimize any hostility towards the Entente Allies. What the Entente Allies will do with or for or to Greece is the unanswerable question.

Bulgaria has apparently decided to fight on to the end. There is probably nothing else she can do. To make a separate peace with her, even if she offered to give up the struggle, as it was at first believed she would do, seeing that she was literally between the upper and lower millstones, would be practically out of the question. There are no terms that could be offered her short of national extinction, and she can have that by following out her present course. That she will be beaten long before the war comes to an end is practically certain. Whether she shall be wiped out as a nation or amalgamated with one of the adjoining countries there is yet no clue. She would not be happy under Serbian rule and Serbia, which suffered so much as her hands, would not be happy in having her incorporated into her restored nationality. Bulgaria's future is in all probability behind her.

On the western front events are also chasing each other rapidly. Roumania's entry into the war has given the Teutons many things to think of, and many fronts to look after. Our despatches seem to indicate that they are about to shorten their lines to such an extent that they will have to abandon the greater part of Belgium and northern France. They are evidently trying to draw a cordon around their own immediate Germany having lost hope of adding to their territory. They will make a desperate effort to avoid any hostilities in their own country. The Teutons are said to have decided to allow the Roumanians to occupy certain portions of Transylvania without serious opposition, in order that the front may be shortened. Such a proceeding must be gall and wormwood to them but common-sense demands it. The entrance of Roumania into the war has enormously lengthened the lines to be defended. Few people realize that the Roumanian frontier is longer than the whole battle-front on which the French, British and Belgians are fighting, from Switzerland to the sea. For the Allies, this big extension of the battle lines is a marked advantage, because with it comes a formidable army to fight on our side. Furthermore, it gives the Russians another gateway for the invasion of the Dual Monarchy, for undoubtedly Russian forces in huge numbers will soon be crossing Roumania to act in conjunction with the Roumanian forces. But for the Teutonic Empires this extension of the lines to be defended is a disaster, because huge forces in men and material must be diverted from the existing lines to meet the new danger. Just at the moment when concentration becomes imperative for the Huns, they are suddenly called upon to stretch their forces out over an additional 895 miles, for that is the battle-front which has been added by Roumania—520 miles of the Transylvania Alps, 75 miles bordering on Serbia, and 300 miles on Bulgaria.

ADAPTABILITY

Perhaps the most wonderful force in the world today is human adaptability. A few years ago men like Norman Angell and, some years previously, De Bloch discussed the possibility of a war on such a scale as modern invention and modern appliances would make it. Generally speaking the conclusions arrived at, apart from the folly of it, were that national finances and transportation would be crippled long before any conclusion could be arrived at by the belligerents. So delicately interwoven were the international relations throughout the world, argued Mr. Angell, that commerce would cease, and the nations, even the strongest of them, would be crippled. The millions of men and the quantities of artillery to be moved would so overtax transportation facilities that railways and steamers would be found utterly inadequate to the task, argued Mr. De Bloch. He also argued that the concentration of so many millions of men in camps that typhus and other diseases would follow, that hospitals would be utterly inadequate to meet the demands; that no commissariat arrangements could be carried out sufficient to feed such immense armies as would participate in a war under

modern conditions. These and similar arguments were advanced by able writers and generally believed by intelligent people.

The present war has thrown all these and many other theories to the winds. Infinitely more colossal than the imagination could have pictured any time during the last half century, every detail connected with the war and with the nations involved has been carried out faultlessly and apart from Germany, whose commerce, it is true, has been interrupted, the trade of the world flows on, the armies, numbering many millions, are regularly fed and clothed; each soldier, even up to the front line trenches, receives his letters and his little packages from home as regularly as if he were engaged in any one of a thousand peaceful callings in a country undisturbed by the sound of guns. There have been no epidemics among the soldiers; hospitals, doctors and trained nurses minister to the wounded; there is no more actual want among the millions of soldiers than there would be among the same number of people at their homes. We are told by those who have visited London and Paris and other cities whose sons in thousands are at the front that from the general appearance of the city, from the even tenor of business, from the social and industrial activities it would never be inferred that the country was at war. And all this after more than two years of the greatest war in the history of the world, the greatest not only in the size of the armies and the armaments involved, but in the importance of the issues at stake.

The capacity of the nations to adapt themselves to such a strain, the resourcefulness of the statesmen who have so steadily the finances of the country that the raising of billions of money was effected without appreciable disturbance, is simply astounding.

We are worrying unnecessarily about the after-war conditions. There will be difficulties and disturbances doubtless, but they will all be met and adjusted and the old world will swing along after the war pretty much as it has done before and since the war began. It will clear the air somewhat, will rain new problems, none of them insurmountable, and the solution of them will be for the benefit of mankind. It will create larger opportunities and make for a better world generally, and we shall unconsciously—or automatically—find ourselves in one or the other of the processions marching on after the war. It is for us to select our procession.

CRIPPLE GERMAN SHIPPING

The Norddeutscher Lloyd annual review of the German shipping says the outlook is excellent for a powerful recovery by the German fleet after the war. In German shipbuilding yards there is extraordinary activity, far beyond that of peace conditions, and the making up of losses of ships seized in enemy ports has already been accomplished. Last October the Federal Council prohibited the sale of German commercial ships to non-Germans and in February and March of this year orders were issued that all ships building in German yards for foreign concerns must be released to Germans. Germany is bound that it will not on the coming of peace, lose that important and aggressive position on the seas it formerly occupied.

In the conditions of peace, Britain ought to compel Germany to make good all losses of British and other Allied merchant ships through illegal torpedoing. The German merchant marine should pay heavily for the losses of Entente shipping. That much is due British shipowners, who have lost a million and a half tons of ships. Economically the stroke would be most effective. Germany counts on a trade war of gigantic extent after the military war closes, and is preparing therefor. Knowing that British, French and Italian ships will be practically closed to German goods, the Berlin authorities are fostering energetically the organization of a much-enlarged German fleet. If the Allies deem it wise to organize economically to protect themselves against German "dumpers," they must admit the protective value of crippling for some years, anyway, the carrying system by which the "dumpers" work. No false generosity should restrain the infliction of severe penalties on Germany's maritime ambitions.

A table of ship losses by the various belligerents up to August shows that while the Allies have lost 2,178,000 tons of ships, neutrals lost 212,000, and the Teutonic powers 223,000 tons. Britain's loss is placed at 1,730,000 tons. The magnitude of the British mercantile fleet and the destructive operations of German submarines made it inevitable that Britain would suffer chiefly. But Britain should be chiefly recompensed in this respect. It is true that by energetic building, the British merchant fleet has been maintained at practically its normal strength. Since the submarine operations were limited last Spring, there has been a steady gain of tonnage. At the end of June, according to Lloyd's, there were 1,540,000 gross tons under construction in British shipyards. By the end of 1916 the losses will have been fully replaced. But this gratifying fact cannot excuse forbearance toward the German merchant fleet. The Allies' ship requirements are immensely greater than the supply, much as it may be augmented. The very saving of the Allies' cause depended on that British merchant marine. Even now, complete defeat for Germany still depends on that fleet. It ought to grow at German expense.

It is improbable that the British mercantile marine will return completely to its former individualism. The Government will have to retain a directing and guiding hand. The development of trade within the Empire, of the resources of the Dominions and colonies will require greater tonnage accommodation—not entirely at the option of the shipping concerns. German ships would give an excellent impetus to such imperial trade-fostering—Mail and Empire.

Willie Says:

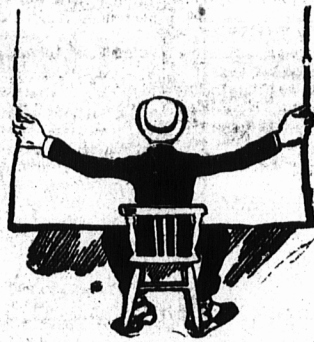
Hurrah! Mother's going to PATONS tomorrow to buy me a new School Suit. They got them at \$3.49, 4.49, 5.00, 5.50, 6.25, 7.50, 8.50 and 10.00 and they're all stunning.

Iron Bed Sale At Patons' Ltd.

Clearance Sale of Iron Beds all sizes at Patons Ltd.

\$3.50	Iron Beds	\$2.80
4.25	"	3.40
4.75	"	3.60
5.00	"	4.00
5.85	"	4.70
6.50	"	5.20
6.00	"	4.80
6.75	"	5.40
9.00	"	7.20
10.00	"	8.00
10.50	"	8.40
14.00	"	11.20
15.50	"	12.40
17.00	Special	12.00

1 Brass Bed Worth \$30.00 for \$24.00. Springs 2.50 to 4.00. Mattress 3.00 to 11.00 each.



Canadian Prisoners of War in Germany

Sir,—I am glad to be able to report that the interest in our unfortunate prisoners of war is growing. During the last month the following persons and societies have adopted a prisoner each:

The Maple Leaf Women's Institute, Sherbrooke.

The Active Service Chapter, I.O.D.E., Alberton.

The North Bedouge Red Cross.

The North Tryon Red Cross.

Mr. J. L. Townsend, Springfield, Mass.

Mr. J. N. Williams, Springfield, Mass.

These are giving \$4.00 per month to supply the prisoners with a weekly box of food through the Canadian Red Cross.

Letters of acknowledgment and thanks are constantly being received from the prisoners. We are now caring for twenty-seven prisoners, and monthly contributions are received from seven P. E. I. branches of the Red Cross, three chapters of I.O.D.E., two clubs, two schools, three Sunday schools, two women's institutes, and sixteen individuals. Besides these we have received donations amounting to \$14.00.

The Canadian Red Cross has a Prisoners of War Department which looks after all our prisoners and receives all monies for this purpose, so that it is a definite part of the Society's work and funds raised for the Red Cross may be donated to this Department as to any other. I think if this were known every Red Cross Branch in this Province would be glad to support at least one prisoner, and many of the Women's Institutes would be glad to do so. Even if all our island prisoners are provided for there are hundreds of other Canadians who have given their liberty to defend us.

Continued on Page Two.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

BECAUSE OF YOU.

Sweet have I known the blossoms of the morning tenderly tinted to their hearts of dew;

But now my flowers have found a fuller fragrance because of you.

Long have I worshipped, in my soul enraptured, high visions of the noble and the true.

Now all my aims and all my prayers are purer because of you.

Wise have I seen the uses of life's labor; To all its puzzles found some answering clue.

But now my life has learned a nobler meaning because of you.

In the past days I chafed at pain and waiting; Grasping at gladness as the child when do;

Now it is sweet to wait and joy to suffer because of you.

In the long years of absence that part us, dimmed by my tears and darkened to my view,

Close shall I hold my memories and my prayers because of you.

Whether our lips shall touch or our hearts shall hunger,

Whether our love be fed or joys be few,

Life will be sweeter and more worth the living because of you.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY, Edmonton.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY, Edmonton.

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It's The Only Safeguard
Carry Insurance against every contingency with

Hyndman & Company, Limited
Established in 1876
61 Queen Street, Charlottetown
The Oldest Insurance Agency in the Province

When You Buy A Gun Get A Good One

The duck season will soon be here,—and you want to be out with the early ones. There is no use in being early, though, if you have not a good gun. And the one right place to get that good gun is right here. Call in and look over our line of single- and double-barreled shot guns, hammer and hammerless types, 10 and 12 gauge. We have everything you want in Black Diamond shells, empty shells, shot, powder, primers, shooting vests, cartridge belts,—everything you want for that shooting trip.

Fennell & Chandler
VICTORIA ROW

EXPRESS MOTOR OIL
"Carbonless"
Ask Your Dealers

McColl Bros. & Co., Montreal
W. H. FRENCH,
Maritime Traveler

"The Haberdashery"
Boy's School Suits

We want every Mother in Charlottetown to see our boy's Suits before buying.

We have perhaps the best selected stock of boy's clothing in the city—and can suit the most particular boy.

Nearly every suit in stock was placed before the big advances in prices and you will get the benefit as all we ask is a small advance on cost.

We can sell you good Tweed Suits at \$4.25, 4.75, 5.00, 6.00 and almost every price you might wish to pay up to 12.00. Special blue Serges to fit boys up to 16 yrs. at \$10.00.

Remember our Boy's Suits are bought from the best houses in the trade and the superior tailoring and fine workmanship is noticeable at a glance.

Henderson & Cudmore
101 Grafton St.

Boy's and Girl's School Shoes

Strong and neat made of Box Kip and Gun Metal Leathers. PRICES RIGHT.

See our window, Sample Boots about half price \$2.69.

We sell Ladies' Silk and Lustre Hosiery. Three and six months wear guaranteed.

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