

The Charlottetown Guardian

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BRITISH FAIR PLAY

The present war has furnished many striking examples of the difference between British fair play and its opposite. We find the Germans, who introduced poisonous gas warfare, complaining bitterly and protesting solemnly to neutral governments when the British gave them a few doses of their own medicine; we find them protesting with equal solemnity against the British blockade of German ports while they themselves are pursuing the most damnable and murderous and treacherous blockade against Britain with submarines. In short we find that the German mind invariably justifies what Germanism does no matter how revolting it may be to civilized humanity while they whine like whipped curs when the odds are going against them. They even complained that they "were given no chance" in the bombardments to which they were subjected by British guns, as the shells fell so thickly around them that there was nothing left for them to do but surrender or run away, and they were not even given a chance to do the latter!

This is Germanism, but it is not confined to geographical Germany; we have it right here in Canada. Since the war began the Liberal press has been fairly screaming with charges against the Government and its conduct of the war. Premier Borden has been called a "weakling" unable to initiate or carry out an aggressive policy; his colleagues were accused of graft; rotten boots, old and worn out horses, faulty munitions, etc., etc. formed standing texts for homilies on the collective and individual incapacity of the government. And the screaming was neither hindered nor modified by the unstinted praise heaped upon the government by the press of the United States and Great Britain for its splendid conduct of its share in the war. British statesmen in the House of Commons and elsewhere were superlative in their praise of what Canada had done and the United States held Canada up as an example to her own people as to what they should and could do when they entered the war. But none of these things affected the stream of vituperation and abuse heaped upon the Borden government.

Now, when the vacillating conduct of the Liberal Leader in connection with conscription is referred to; when he is accused of holding up the passage of the conscription bill for almost a month, at a time when every day counts; when the haggling opposition to conscription is criticized these same screamers whine that this is not the way to preserve the unity of Canada! Is Canadian unity and wholehearted participation in the war any the less threatened by the charges and criticisms that have been continuously levelled at the government since the war began?

This is not a time for mutual recrimination, it is a time for co-operation and mutual good will in a cause on which not only the present but the future of Canada depends. Nothing is to be gained by emphasizing the differences but everything, present and future, is to be gained by overlooking the differences and working together for the common good of all. We want British fair play, we want wholesouled and united participation in the war till it is finished.

USELESS CONTROVERSY

The Guardian has received a number of letters for and against the running of autos, contradicting and upholding representations made by others. As the writers in each case are confident of the accuracy of their own views and the inaccuracy of those of the others little is to be gained by continuing the controversy. Certain roads have been opened in compliance with petitions signed by the prescribed seventy-five per cent. or over of the inhabitants concerned. These petitions can be seen and their bona fides ascertained by all who are interested. Newspaper controversy can neither prove nor disprove them or even throw any light on the subject. On the contrary an agitation is kept up which at best can result only in engendering unneighborly feelings. Other roads are still closed to the much maligned auto and will remain closed so long as the people living by them choose to keep them closed. When, in compliance with the law and the will of the majority, the roads are opened the proper course is to make the best of it and to see that autoists and others obey the laws. No good can come of useless and acrimonious discussion after a question has been settled, but much harm may come of it and we have no doubt that the obstructions placed on roads in the shape of spiked planks, etc., with a view to injuring, if not altogether preventing autos running, are the result of this continued agitation.

MISGUIDED AGITATION

Anti-conscription speeches and demonstrations have so far not done much harm. If we mistake not they have done good, and if the snarls become a little louder they will bring a lion's growl that will silence them. It is not for what they signify in the way of disloyalty, but for what they evoke in the way of loyalty, that these anti-recruiting ranters are to be taken account of. Their disturbances and their manifestoes may infect some people with the same itch for notoriety, but their effect will be ten times more rousing in favor of conscription. Many people who, before the pernicious activity of the Socialistic revolutionists and revolutionists and racial window-smashers began, hardly knew their own minds on the subject of conscription, are now strongly in favor of it. A little more rioting, a little more talk of starting a strike to paralyze Canada's fighting power, and our people would have been shouting for conscription from one end of Canada to the other. It is safe to say that since the rioting in Quebec the number of Canadians who are outspoken for conscription has at least doubled.—Mail and Empire.

NOTES

"Conscription—but conscription of wealth too" is another excuse. The man who says that is against conscription.

Speaking of fuel controllers, the good old-fashioned householder who nightly banks the kitchen range is not to be overlooked.

Conscription is the proper thing. That is why its opponents dare not oppose it openly. That is why they talk of a referendum and of conscription of wealth.

The more the Pan-Germans talk of annexations, indemnities, and other booty from the war, the better for the Allies. The Independent League for a German Peace discusses the dividing up of Russia. Its plans ought to be placarded where the pacifist visionaries in Petrograd will see them every day.

CREDIT GIVEN.

Sir.—Some time ago the Rev. Canon Simpson credited me with giving fifteen pairs of socks to our poor prisoners in Germany; but a small portion of the credit is due to me. The socks mentioned were made principally by my good friends Mrs. John Moreside, whose fingers seem indefatigable in working for our brave boys; and were a part of twenty-five pairs made by the W. P. A. of Highfield and Milton and the D. O. E. of Charlottetown. All I did was to provide the yarn.

I am Sir, etc.,
J. T. JENKINS.

P.S.—I had a card of acknowledgment of the safe arrival of the prisoners' socks. G. T. J.

A FRIEND'S TRIBUTE.

Dear Sir.—The death of Chester F. Vanderstine has caused grief and sorrow not only to the beloved ones at his home on Orlebar St. but also to one outside of Charlottetown as well, and that is namely Mark B. Duest of Somerville, Mass., U. S. A. If friends and followers of sport remember Mark Duest when he played with the Teddy Bears of Charlottetown in 1910 and the clever playing of baseball shown by him they cannot forget his old team mate who has past beyond the great divide namely Chester Vanderstine. Neither can folks who attended the Base Ball games in 1910 forget the great team work of Chester Vanderstine and Mark Duest. They made it a winning team. Now his old team mate Mark Duest has been so shocked with sorrow and grief for his old pal and team mate that words cannot express the heart felt sympathy he has extended to me an eye witness and this I vouch for. Mark was prostrated when told of his old team mate's death and after recovering said: "I lost the best friend I ever had, a true sport, from head to foot, always with a smile cheery and happy was Chester Vanderstine. We were always together and his memory will always live and while I am still on this earth I will always picture him in my mind. I cannot say any more. I am too grieved."

From the heart and lips of Frank B. Duest and forwarded by Joseph N. Bradley a former Charlottetown man.

WERNER HORN ON TRIAL AT LAST.

BOSTON.—The case of Werner Horn, formerly an officer of the German army, who was arrested on February 1, 1915, after an attempt to dynamite the international bridge at Vanceboro, Maine, came up for trial in the United States district court here today. The specific charge against Horn is the unlawful transporting of explosives in interstate commerce.

At the time of his arrest Horn claimed to be a lieutenant in the German Landwehr and contended that what he did in connection with his attempt to destroy the bridge was an act of war upon Great Britain. He sought release by a writ of habeas corpus, but he was refused. His attorney took the case to the United States Supreme Court, which sustained the lower court. In default of a \$10,000 bail Horn has been in the Dedham jail.

REVOLUTION IN GERMANY TO START IN SEPTEMBER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ludwig Lore, secretary of the German Federation of the Socialist party in the United States, announced he has been notified by the Socialists of Germany that a revolution would be started September 27th of this year. According to the information received by Lore, the principal uprisings are planned to occur in Potsdam, Breslau, Erfurt, Berlin and Frankfurt-on-Main.

Although the information which has come to Lore and other American Socialists concerning the possibility of a revolution in Germany is by no means definite in character, it is presumed that the Teutonic Socialists and Radicals favor the abdication of the Kaiser and the establishment of a German republic. The demand for a radical change in Government has been voiced several times recently in various sections of Germany, the latest being in the Reichstag on May 15, when the demand for a republic was raised.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by
W. S. LOUSON.

IT ALL COMES BACK

The little piece of machinery working away inside of us and which we call our memory has some queer notions sometimes. It would seem our loved ones have to die before this memory engine can be "tuned up" for its best running. "It all comes back" as we sit alone by the empty chair. "It all comes back" as we take a well-earned letter out of its ragged envelope. How stupid and blind and forgetful they all were as they walked with Jesus day after day along the dusty roads and camped with him under the starry sky on the mountain sides. And how dull and heavy and opaque we are as this same Christ lived in some dear friend, associated with us day after day. When that friend is "glorified" the memory wheels lurch up and work overtime. Mr. D. L. Moody has now been here, even many years, yet many men are remembering countless little things of the great man's daily life. But why not oil up the machine and let it spin a happy hum while the dear ones are still here and can take a ride! There is mother for instance—why not remember now that mother has always loved flowers and tenderness and attention. Why not remember now that dear old quiet and thoughtful Dad craves Jack's respect, honor, and confidence and loves Sallie's warm arms around his neck and soft cheek against his face? Why wait until we stand by the granite marker up yonder in the cemetery before we press the button and let the memory run? (Pa. 143:5.)

W. H. RIDGWAY.

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CAPTURED BY BRITISH WAR-SHIPS

Position Taken on the East Shore of the Red Sea

LONDON.—Fort Saliff, on the east shore of the Red Sea, has been captured by British warships.

The announcement says—"The commander-in-chief in the East Indies reports that Tuesday morning His Majesty's ships under his command captured Fort Saliff after a resistance of three hours."

"The fort is situated on the eastern shore of the Red Sea in the Kamaran anchorage, 180 miles north of Pehrim.

"Ninety-four prisoners, three machine guns and two mountain guns, and material stores, camels and the harbor plant were captured."

"One Britisher was killed."
(Fort Saliff is on Kamaran Bay, in Yemen Province, southwestern Arabia. Large rock salt works are located there. The captured fort lies about 175 miles north of Gulf of Aden. A force of Turks to the north of Aden has been long in the way of the British in the attempts they have made to advance from that city. The purpose of the seizure of Fort Saliff may be in facilitation of a movement to work in behind their force and capture or disperse it.)