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MONDAY OCTOBER 7TH, 1918

GERMAN PRISONERS

Agricultural Hall on Fitzroy Street is being fitted up for the accommodation of the German prisoners who will shortly arrive here to begin the work of standardizing the railway from this end as is now being done from Borden and Summerside. It is expected that there will be ninety men in the group besides their guards.

It is regrettable that it has been found necessary to house these men in the residential section of the city but it appears that no other place was available and the need for their services on the railway at present is so great that this accommodation has been reluctantly made use of. The presence in the city of enemy aliens, men whom we found it necessary to send our sons to wipe off the earth and who deserve all that has been and shall be done to them; is only tolerable, from the fact that we need the work they are being given to do.

They will be housed and fed according to international law and according to the invariable British custom. They will be given no privileges beyond their necessary wants. They will be marched to their work every morning and back to their quarters every evening and will have no communication whatever with the city or citizens so that their presence here will not even be noticeable. The building will be under guard day and night and "the Jews will have no dealings with the Samaritans."

It is hoped that neither idle curiosity nor natural enmity will be manifested towards these men who are here by the exigencies of war. They are here to work, not as curiosities or strange specimens and have their work to do. Beyond that we have nothing to do with them and when their work is done they will leave and we shall know them no more.

IS IT THE END

Again we are shouting victory and the victories of last week have been splendidly tremendous. But the end is not yet; we are only at the beginning of the end, on the home stretch, and much may happen on the last lap. We note by our despatches Saturday that the military authorities are taking no chances and are even increasing their orders for munitions from thirty million to fifty million dollars per week. This is a prudent precaution. In four months comes soon there will be plenty of ammunition to celebrate with. If the end will be plenty to buy. If it carries there is to be a great day.

FOR THE BOYS

All letters from the soldiers at the front tell of the consuming hunger for news from home, not only letters but newspapers, magazines and anything readable. They are especially eager for letters, letters from anyone at home or near home. One of the greatest kindnesses that can be shown to them is to write them letters, breezy, humorous, newsy letters for everything that tells of home happenings is welcome news to them.

Usually our consideration of the boys is confined to eats, smokes and little trifles which, while always welcome, are really less satisfying than home news. Now that Christmas is coming and with it the long winter nights and the tiresome night-watches in dugouts and trenches, we should not forget the news hunger and the loneliness that may be at least modified by an occasional letter, occasional news clippings from the home papers, comic pictures, humorous stories. They want nothing of gloom or of war history; they have plenty of that. This is a good time to begin or, if already begun, to increase the quantity.

THE NATIONS AT WAR

In reading from day to day the news of the war with its millions of men, the millions of dollars it costs, we lose sight of the real immensity of the struggle we are watching.

Nearly nine-tenths of the world is at war after four years of the great conflict for civilization, and a large part of the remaining ten is torn by internal dissension.

During the past year two new governments have definitely taken their places among the nations. The Hedjaz, which began a revolt against Turkey two years ago, has been recognized by the Allies and is fighting with them, materially aiding in the conquest of Palestine and Mesopotamia. Finland, racially distinct, probably will never again be Russian. Nominally neutral, she is practically controlled by Germany at present but her emancipation is now probably not far off.

Altogether twenty three nations are arrayed against Germany with an aggregate population of 1,195,042,000. Besides these six nations have broken off relations with Germany these six having a population of over fifteen million making a total anti-German alliance with a population of over two billions four hundred thousand. The population of the Germanic Allies is 157,000,000. Two States have left the ranks of the Allies—Russia, through Bolshevik treachery, and Roumania, isolated and forced into a dishonorable peace as the alternative to annihilation.

The numerical disproportion shown by these figures is deceiving as a comparatively small proportion of the population of the Entente Allies are actually engaged. The figures are illuminative, however, and show what the German Alliance has been up against.

LEST WE FORGET

In the not distant future the Germans will resume their whine about the inhumanity of continuing the bloodshed in Europe, the folly and the extravagance of pursuing war to the definite defeat of one or the other of the belligerents and the unanimous determination of Germans to maintain the honour and the integrity of the fatherland. This is the German way of begging for mercy, the way of the unrepentant and designing thief and murderer to escape the punishment he deserves and get a chance to resume his thieving and his murdering. And there are soft headed pacifists among the Allied nations who will be moved by these whinings; who will declare publicly and privately that Germany will have been sufficiently punished by her defeat on the battlefield and by the loss of so many millions of men.

Leaving aside all that the soldiers did in the towns they occupied; what the soldier did in the towns they occupied, what soldiers and sailors did in the bombing of unfortified cities, the murder of wounded soldiers and nurses in hospitals—these might by a stretch of imagination be attributed to military enthusiasm. But at the true inwardness of the German character we must be governed by the actions of the civilians and especially of the women. A few examples from British official records will suffice. Especially from the testimonies of British official records. The testimony of 125 British prisoners taken in Belgium in 1914. Surely any great sections of the German people were not in sympathy with the German Government's war methods the German women would be among them. But this testimony shows that German women even surpassed the German soldiers in their educated cruelty toward these helpless British soldiers. In many places in the record are stories of German women wearing the badge of the Red Cross deliberately holding out food to the starving British only to throw it to the ground when they reached for it. Prisoners being taken in dirty horse-cars from Belgium to Germany were dying of thirst and hunger. The testimony of Lieut.-Col. Neish of the Gordon Highlanders is typical of their treatment at the stations they passed. He said: "At Cologne I saw a female with a Red Cross badge on her, after serving our escort with coffee, deliberately pour the remaining contents of the can on the ground when requested to allow us to have some."

Another officer, Major E. H. Jones, R. F. A., said: Red Cross women who gave our guards coffee, food cigars, etc., but who absolutely refused us even water. I do not think that so much as a cup of water was given to us by the German Red Cross during the whole journey. We met with the same treatment all along the line at the hands of the Red Cross and the crowd."

Lieut. Col. Collingwood, R. A. M. C., told a similar story: "Very frequently when our men asked for coffee or soup of the Red Cross workers they were spat at or had their mugs knocked out of their hands."

Captain Browne, R. A. M. C., testified that at the various stations the Red Cross women came to the carriage windows and showed the starving prisoners coffee and sandwiches and took them away without giving them anything, at some places spitting at them. Another English officer saw "some Red Cross nurses actually bringing water in cans up to our men, showing them, and then pour it on the pavement."

SAVE FOR VICTORY

Consider what you would do if you suddenly found your income reduced a certain amount. How would you save if you were compelled to save? Do you shop when you do not need to?

Every separate transaction involves the labor of several different people—salesmen, packers, bookkeepers, in addition to that of the manufacturer. Remember that laying in a supply for the future may be good housekeeping in peacetime—in war times it may be unpatriotic, hoarding, and may hinder the Government. Don't question whether you can afford it but whether the country can afford to let you have it. Save the money for Victory.

FAREWELL ADDRESS

W. H. TOUT, Esq., Instructor, First Aid to the Injured, Canadian Government Railways Respected Sir:

We, the undersigned, your class of 1918, First Aid to the Injured, cannot permit you to say AU REVOIR, to us without having first expressed to you our sincere appreciation of your interest in us while instructing us in the principles of rendering "First Aid to the Injured" as arranged according to the revised syllabus to the First Aid course of the St. John Ambulance Association.

It is but fitting that we should here express our appreciation of the Government's desire, and also that of the Management of the Canadian Government Railways, to disseminate such practical knowledge as will conduce to the alleviation of suffering and the saving of human life. Accidents occur almost daily. The prevention of accidents is under control of the safety First Committees; those that do occur are alleviated and valuable lives saved by the application of those rules laid down for our instruction in First Aid work.

Through the unholy ambition of one nation a World War is raging in Europe, entailing the wholesale slaughter of the human race. In we do well to consider the sacrifice of our lives at home. The nation that does so will hold out longer and recuperate more rapidly when the war closes than those who do not. Your mission, therefore, is an important one and its success here will be measured by us. Your teaching has been most practical. You have not failed in teaching us to be observant, tactful, resourceful, explicit and discriminating in handling cases that may demand our assistance.

Only a few days ago the press recorded the death of a workman by a peculiar accident in a blacksmith's shop. In using the sledge on a chisel, the head of which was "broomed", a piece of steel flew from the chisel and struck the man, using the sledge, in the throat wounding the Carotid Artery. Had the instructions given us by you,

Daily Selections For Guardian Readers

LONGING The dim green woods, the alder buds, The swaying, swaying keel, The shimmering on woodland ways, The lake of shimmering steel, The tender rain on heading grain, The whispering in the wheat, And beyond the hill the whippoorwill, When day and darkness meet. At twilight while the day's last smile Still lights the haunted west, The winds swing low, the afterglow Falls on an empty nest, I hear beyond the tranquil pond Some birdsong, thrilling fair, Some fluttering croon that makes the June Too sweet for heart to bear. For though the old sweet shadows fold The world in long embrace, The joy is gone as days go on Until I see your face, Oh mark the dawn since you are gone, Nor is the nooning fair, Nor skies their olden blue till you Come back from Over There! —Mary Lanier Magruder.

Appalling Conditions Among Belgian Children

Fate of Coming Generation Rests on Relief Work.

MANY people have thought that the United States loans to Belgium have financed all the Relief Work necessary. As a matter of fact the loans provide the minimum ration to sustain life in a grown person. The bowl of soup and two pieces of bread are totally inadequate to build bone and muscle for a growing child. The results are ghastly!

"These cases, running into hundreds of thousands of sick and defective children . . . cannot be taken care of by the general funds," writes Mr. Hoover on July 8th of this year. "There is an increasing need for funds for these cases . . . our last reports show that the supplies of Belgium have increased from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half million persons . . . I wish particularly to remove any doubt as to the acceptability of contributions to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for the special purposes above indicated."

Unless the sick and starving children of Belgium are given a chance for life, Tuberculosis, Rickets and kindred ills will claim the next generation. That is Belgium's outlook.

And yet a few dollars will restore health and strength to one of these tiny sufferers. Will you open your purse and help! If Fate had willed it that you should SEE these babies starving, you would share your all with them. Must you SEE, before you will help?

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act) to your Local Committee, or to Headquarters: 59 St. Peter St., Montreal.

which are in a accord with pages 80 and 81 of our manual, been efficiently applied that valuable life would have been saved to his family and to the state. We speak of this to impress upon ourselves the great necessity of efficiency in this great and important work. We are not doctors and must never get into the doctors' shoes, but it is imperative that we should be so thoroughly efficient that we can allay suffering and sustain life "until the doctor comes."

Your class, 1918, are only learning to be efficient and we trust that you will be permitted to return to us and give us more fully the benefit of your superior knowledge in "First Aid to the Injured." Were some of us younger than we are we would hail with pleasure an appointment to the blood soaked fields of France and Flanders, there to render "First Aid" to those heroes who are standing between us and the Hun whose savagery transcends that of the reprobate Attila fourteen centuries ago.

Wishing you and yours health, happiness and prosperity, we are, Sincerely yours, (Sgd.) H. F. VANIDERTINE, Sec'y, First Aid Class No. 22.

Otto N. Baird, S. F. Hodgson, Eli McLean, Albert Newsome, J. P. Martin, Eugene Kelly, James Lappin, Geo. Douglas, Alex. Cameron, John Parkman, Weston Carmody, Guss. Gallant, H. Strickland, Donald D. Gillis, C. McLean, Peter Craig, Rowland Meikle, Ed. Foster, R. MacDonald, Charles Hine, George Pnucher, Walter Power, Frank Duffy, Geo. H. Channier, Louis Carleton, John Currie

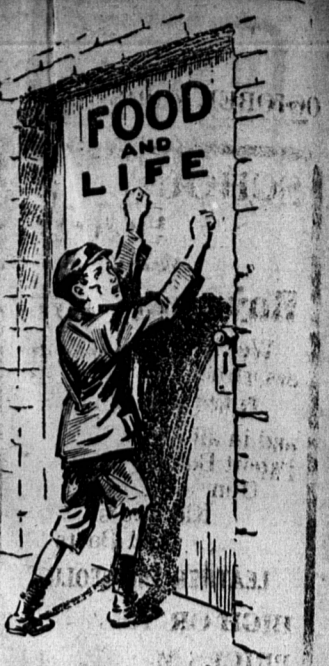
Charlotte town, September 24th, 1918.

***** Your Problems Solved ***** BY REV. T.B. LINSOTT, D. D. (All rights reserved) *****

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.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS: "To what extent am I responsible for the future of my five sons?" asks "A Mother". You are responsible first of all that morally and spiritually you are everything, which you would like your sons to be. You are also responsible that you give your sons as thorough an education as your circumstances permit. You are more or less responsible for their choice of occupation in life. You are able to meet these responsibilities, and if you do, you need not fear for your sons.

"WHY DO CIVILIZED AND INTELLIGENT NATIONS WAR WITH EACH OTHER?" asks "A Mother". For the same reason that members of the same family quarrel and neighbors fall out and go to law. Wars are caused by passion, jealousy, misander-



Before you sit down to another meal, think of the Belgian children too weak to stand in the soup-line, and give. Give generously.

standing and selfishness. When the majority of the people that govern a nation are truly Christians there will be no more war. If the leading nations of the world were to form a league of peace each agreeing to keep armies and navies only for police purposes, and settle all their disputes at an international court this would reduce war to a minimum. Minards Liniment Lumbermans Friend

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