

The Charlottetown Guardian

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SUBMARINES THIS SIDE

The news yesterday morning that German submarines were operating on the American coast and had sunk several vessels was somewhat startling. The fact that they succeeded in getting some unprotected vessels only goes to show that their mission was a failure. They did not cross the Atlantic for small game; they came for transports and the fact that they failed in this is the strongest evidence that their mission was a failure. To demonstrate to their superiors at home that they reached this side they sank what they could get and, having shown their hand, they will now be obliged to get back home as best they can. The fact that they came over has warned our shipping and especially our transports and they will be fully prepared to meet any menace the submarines may put up. No doubt the sinking of a few small vessels will be heralded throughout Germany as a great achievement and the vessels will be magnified into war ships and transports but these murders are of no more military value to Germany than the murder of a few women and children in Paris or London. Had they any hope of sinking a transport they would not have revealed their presence by sinking small coastwise craft. It is not probable that there shall be any further trouble from this visitation.

TRADE WITH GERMANY?

Shall we trade with Germany after the war is over? Today the world is declaiming against Germany, declaring against any such trade. Germany must be boycotted, etc., etc. Let us not make any mistake about this. After the war German trade is not likely to cut much of a figure for several years, probably for a generation or more. She will have to lay new foundations for her industrial undertakings, will have to build or buy new ships for her trading, will have to find new customers, for she will have been unknown in the markets for several years, and her name as a trader will have been forgotten. Nevertheless when her wares come into the market we and others will price her goods and appraise their value. If we find her prices and her values better than those of our own manufacturers or those of our allies, we shall buy from her. At least this was the way of human nature before the war and, unless the war materially changes human nature, it will be the way after the war.

There is no sentiment in buying and selling. We buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market. Possibly, when feelings of enmity are acute as at present, we might hesitate to buy from or sell to one whom we as heartily despise as we do Germany—except in the event of securing an exceptionally good bargain—and it is just barely possible that some of us would find it difficult to turn down an exceptionally good bargain with a German even today.

Trade has never been appreciably influenced either by sentiment, by patriotism, by friendship or even by religion. True we patriotically, amicably and religiously advocate trading with our own country and with our own friends and vehemently denounce the acceptance of "blood money" for moral and religious purposes but neither patriotism nor friendship will long continue to pay the highest and accept the lowest price for the sake of either country or friendship if better bargains are to be secured across the way, nor will religion itself long continue to refuse the bona fide gifts of the sinner unless there is a palpable string attached.

We shall trade with Germany after the war provided she is in business and can offer us better inducements than our allies, not because it is right to do so but because it is business and business knows no law except business which in the last analysis means giving the least for the most and accepting the most for the least.

It is as yet too soon to figure on our trade with Germany after the war. In the meantime it is little use wasting our energies on threats to boycott Germany and put her out of business, for we shall not do it if she opens shop and offers us bargains.

THE ECHO FROM RHEIMS

The bombardment of the Cathedral of Rheims consolidated Mohammedans in India against Germany. This interesting

statement is made by Bishop Warne of the American Methodist Church who has lived in India as a missionary for many years. He declares that in Lucknow the news of the first attack upon the cathedral was followed by the formation of an Indian National Mohammedan League. The leaders of this organization did everything possible to warn Turkey against joining Germany. When their efforts failed they announced that the war was political, not religious, and gave their support to recruiting for the British Indian army.

Bishop Warne mentions the respect that Mohammedans continually show towards shrines and places of worship, and contrasts the blundering vandalism of Germany with the sedulous efforts of the British to avoid hurting the sensibilities of Mohammedans. A special and shining instance of the British way was cited by Bishop Warne in an interview quoted by The Literary Digest. In Cawnpore one of the streets was to be straightened. If the plans had been followed, it would have been necessary to cut off a corner of a great prayer platform which stood before a celebrated mosque. The city authorities, rather than commit such a sacrilege, were preparing to construct a subway under the prayer platform. The Viceroy took the position that the street should be diverted slightly. Thus the expense of a subway was avoided, and the prayer-platform was undisturbed.

Since the capture of Jerusalem additional evidence has been offered to the Mohammedan world of the contrast between British and German methods. In the days of peace Wilhelm of Germany visited Palestine. A portion of the wall of Jerusalem was pulled down so that he could have the satisfaction of riding into the city. In wartime, General Allenby left his horses outside the walls and entered the city on foot. If, as Bishop Warne testifies, the reverberations of the guns trained upon Rheims reached the bazaars of Lucknow, how much more, the story of the British advance on Jerusalem?

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMIES

Reliable war correspondents and statisticians estimate the total strength of the German army at 5,300,000 men, of whom 3,500,000 are on the western front. In 1914 the German army numbered 2,800,000 men and a year later it grew to 4,800,000. By August, 1916, the German fighting strength was 6,800,000. In August last year the strength was about 6,000,000. Now it is about 700,000 less.

The difference between the present size of the army and at the high water mark of 1916 is 1,500,000. Since August, 1916, recruits have been put in at the rate of 300,000 a year or 900,000 in all. This indicates that the German losses since August, 1916, have been 2,400,000. The German army's total war losses have been over 3,000,000 men. The German statistician, Karl Bleibtren in Das Neu Europa places the German killed and prisoners since the beginning of the war at 4,456,961. The German government stopped publishing the casualty lists last June, at which time the dead numbered 1,105,760, the prisoners and missing, 591,966; wounded, 2,825,581; total, 4,423,307.

Andre Tardieu French high commissioner to the United States, says that France had an army of 3,000,000 when the German offensive began in March last. The Allies now have about 4,000,000 men in France.

NOTES

About the most successful form of reprisal for the German bombing of British hospitals at the front would be to keep German prisoners in buildings marked with a Red Cross back of the lines.

Some of the British divisions near Rheims fought to the last man. Apparently, there was no voluntary retirement in their case. The Allied troops fought as if they wanted to hold the ground they held.

Some idea of the strength of the sentiment against Hearst in the United States may be gathered from the fact that John W. Griggs, Attorney-General of the United States in the McKinley Administration, has volunteered to defend the mayor of a New Jersey town who is being prosecuted by Hearst for refusing to allow his papers to be circulated in his bailiwick.

It is the same everywhere. The New York Times says the great majority of motor car drivers are careful and observant of the rights of others in the use of the streets. The few reckless ones place an undeserved stigma upon all, and it is quite right that they should pay the maximum rates for their folly.

HUMAN FLY TELLS ABOUT HIS STUNTS

With a red cross stitched to his white flannel coat, Harry H. Gardner climbed the highest building in Brooklyn a few days ago collecting money for the great Red Cross drive. He climbed in New York and in several other cities in the course of the American campaign to raise \$100,000,000 for war relief work, and collected many thousands of dollars from the awe-stricken multitudes who watched him perform his remarkable stunts. Gardner was in Toronto last September, and climbed the King Edward Hotel. To him this was mere child's play. He would much have preferred to climb the C. P. R. building, and sought permission to do so, but was refused because his climb would have blocked all traffic while it was going forward. Gardner, of course, climbs for money. He does not collect from the spectators, except in the case of the climbs for the Red Cross. He is employed to carry the advertisement of some firm on his back as he mounts aloft, and the publicity that invariably attends his performances given him, as one might say, a considerable circulation.

Never Takes a Chance

Gardner does every day what ninety-nine people out of one hundred would consider impossible. For instance, who looking at the Flatiron building in New York would admit that it was possible for a man to start from the sidewalk and go up the face of the building to the roof? Gardner uses no appliances whatever. He does his climbing with his three fingers of each hand, with his knees and his elbows. His feet do not figure in the game, except to balance him. He wears nothing on his hands to give him a grip. He wears rubber-soled shoes, and usually a white flannel suit. He is called the Human Fly, and is popularly considered a daredevil. This form of flattery he repudiates. He insists that there is nothing remarkable about himself physically, and also believes that he is in less danger when waving like a rag on the outside of a building 20 storeys from the ground than on a busy street crossing. Gardner says that he does not take chances. He took just one chance, and properly, as he considers, got a nasty fall the only fall in his career.

His First and Only Fall

To a Brooklyn Eagle reporter he related the incident. It was when he was climbing over the Capitol at Charleston S. C., which is crowned by a copper dome. It was raining when the time arrived for Gardner to go over the top, and he knew that this meant that the copper would be slippery. Nevertheless, rather than disappoint a crowd of 60,000 he took the chance. He calculated that if he did fall from the dome he would land on a slate roof some 51 feet below. "I knew that in falling 51 feet I wouldn't hit hard enough to be greatly hurt. That is because when I climb I am never afraid—I do not permit myself to be—and my muscles, therefore,

never become rigid through fear. So, when I took this chance and missed because my fingers landed in a puddle of water, I just relaxed my muscles after fixing myself in the proper position to fall. I only broke three ribs and hurt my nose. I wouldn't have been hurt at all if it hadn't been that I happened to land on a ridge of the slate."

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

By Lilian Leveridge

Brither soldier brother, the Spring has come back again, But her voice from the windy hilltops is calling your name in vain; For never shall we together 'mid the birds and blossoms roam Over the hills of home, brother, over the hills of home.

Laddie! Laddie! Laddie! "Somewhere in France" you sleep, Somewhere 'neath alien flowers and alien winds that weep, Bravely you marched to battle, nobly your life laid down, You unto death were faithful, laddie; yours is the victor's crown.

Laddie! Laddie! Laddie! How dim is the sunshine grown, As mother and I together speak softly in tender tone And the lips that quiver and falter have ever a single theme, As we list for your dear, lost whistle, laddie, over the hills of dream.

Laddie, beloved laddie! How soon should cease to weep Could we glance through the golden gateway, whose keys the angels keep! Yet love, our love that is deathless, can follow you where you roam, Over the hills of God, laddie, the beautiful hills of Home.



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never become rigid through fear. since, and has surmounted most of the high buildings in the United States. About the only thing he balks at is something like the Washington Monument. If there is a projection upon which he can stand, and another ledge above that he can reach with his fingers, that is all he needs. He will raise himself to the height of his chin, and then will swing his body from one side to the other until he gains sufficient impetus to swing it to the ledge above. He shins up a massive column by gripping it with his knees. To say that he can climb where a squirrel can climb is an understatement. A cat's climbing abilities are crude compared with Gardner's. His own explanation of his wonderful achievements is that his will power is responsible. Most people, he says, are quite unaware of what they can do if their will power is developed. Gardner simply makes up his mind that he is going to climb up the face of the building, studies the building carefully from the ground, and then he climbs. In fact, the only difference between him and the average man is that the latter makes up his mind he is not going to climb up a building and doesn't.

Duff. Some 250 cases have already been forwarded to him by the military authorities for quick decision. These are the cases in which the only son of a widowed mother or of dependent and infirm parents has been called and which there is any doubt as to whether or not the exemption previously granted under the old regulations should be cancelled. In all obvious cases the depot battalion commanders have authority to grant leave of absence forthwith, pending ratification by militia headquarters.

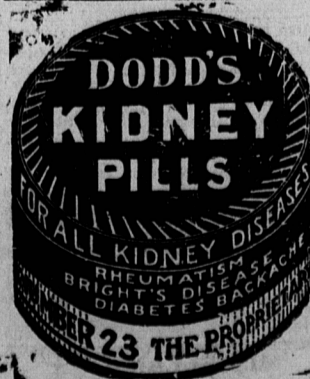
Justice Duff, who has already closed up some ten thousand appeals under the military service act, will, it is estimated, have about 2,500 more of these "special cases" to decide. Among the seventy thousand or so young men affected by the new regulations cancelling exemptions, the total number of Class A men to be secured under the new regulations will, it is now thought, likely be close to 50,000, of which number Quebec province may furnish as high as twenty-five or thirty thousand. The "B" men, between 20 and 22 years, number approximately 20,000.

Varsity Student, Then Balloonist Gardner was a student at Columbia University, and was headed for a career as doctor, when the idea came to him that he wouldn't like the profession. He thought he would become an aeronaut, and therefore he went to every balloon ascension he heard of, and one day got a chance to go aloft when the regular performer became ill. He took the parachute drop, and on the way down performed so many original circus stunts that his success in this calling was assured. He borrowed money from friends to buy a balloon and for some years traveled about the country making ascensions. Fifteen years ago, as he was passing the Flatiron Building the idea came to him that a man might climb it and make a lot of money. Before making the attempt he practised on a number of small buildings, and then, when he felt that he was ready for the great attempt, he told nobody, but simply swarmed up the skyscraper and eventually reached the roof.

All Due to Will Power He has been climbing ever

HEARING APPEALS FOR EXEMPTION UNDER NEW REGULATIONS

OTTAWA, June 2.—Special cases for exemption under the new draft regulations affecting men of twenty to twenty-two years of age, inclusive, are now beginning to come before the contest appeal court, under Mr. Justice



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