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GERMANS WITHIN ONLY EIGHT HOURS OF PETROGRAD

Bolshevik Gov't Makes Ready to Quit. United States, Japanese and Chinese Diplomats Leaving the City. Russians Making Frantic Preparation for Defence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The state department was advised by Ambassador Francis today that yesterday the German army was only eight hours' march from Petrograd and that he was preparing to leave the Russian capital with his staff. The message, which was dated yesterday and sent by way of Peking, said Mr. Francis would join the Chinese and Japanese diplomats, also preparing to leave. It did not refer to plans of the European diplomats.

railway and are sending more soviet troops to Pskov. Later advices say that the soviet armies are now everywhere resisting the invaders. At Narva the garrison and workmen have formed an army of ten thousand and gone to Revel. There are similar reports from Walk. Great activity is manifested at the Bolshevik headquarters in Petrograd and arms and ammunition are being distributed.

TRANSFER HEADQUARTERS

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Bolshevik headquarters have been transferred from the Smolny Institute in Petrograd to a military camp, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Petrograd dated Monday. At this camp the despatch reports, the workmen of the city are assembling en masse, carrying red banners and fighting detachments are being formed continually.

FALL OF PSKOV.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 27.—Blaring sirens awoke sleeping Petrograd last evening signifying to the inhabitants that the Germans had entered Pskov. The blast of the whistles also served as a summons to begin digging trenches for the defence of the capital.

NO ARMISTICE.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 27.—(British Admiralty per wireless press)—"Germany has formally refused to grant an armistice, and German detachments continue to advance," says an official statement issued today. "Resistance thus becomes the principal task of the revolution."

"Russia's greatest strength lies in her wide territories and the government can, and if need be, will retreat. If the threat against Petrograd increased, the government will remove to Moscow or another city."

GERMANS MOVE HASTILY.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A Petrograd despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, dated Monday, says: "That resistance to the German advance is shown by the reports of fighting which continues in the vicinity of Pskov. This town has changed hands several times. The German detachments which first entered Pskov were very small, but they have since been reinforced."

"There is a general belief that the Germans are moving forward hastily because supplies of ammunition worth four hundred million rubles are concentrated in the neighborhood of Pskov. The Russians, however, are taking measures to guard the

NICHOLSON AND MCISAAC ELECTED BY SOLDIERS' VOTE

LAST WEEK'S SUBMARINE TOLL

Showed an Increase Over That Of Previous Week.

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, Feb. 27.—Eighteen British merchantmen were sunk by mine or submarine in the past week, according to the British Admiralty report tonight. Of these fourteen were vessels of 1,600 tons or over, and four were under that tonnage, seven other vessels also were sunk. Arrivals 2274; sailings, 2498; merchantment unsuccessfully attacked, 9.

PREMIER BORDEN AND A. K. MCLEAN, M.P., IN WASHINGTON

(Special to the Guardian)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, was presented to President Wilson today by Lord Reading, the British Ambassador. The Premier is here conferring with officials of the British and Canadian War Missions regarding the transfer of British credits here to Canadian accounts.

GIANT METEOR SEEN AT DAWSON

(Special to the Guardian)
DAWSON, Yukon, Feb. 28.—A phenomenon of wide scientific interest occurred Tuesday night at 8:45 o'clock when a giant meteor shot northward across the heavens, making the country as luminous as day. There was an apparent explosion which threw a flood of light every where. The whole phenomenon was visible for twenty seconds. It is known by telegraphic reports received here to have been visible from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Caribou, Yukon territory, a distance of approximately six hundred miles.

JAPAN READY TO TACKLE GERMANY

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, Feb. 28.—Under the heading "Japan ready to intervene—Allied agreement," the Times declares: "Foreign Minister Motono made a statement to the Japanese Diet which is an authoritative declaration of policy. In an evidently inspired announcement he adds that Japan will not allow Germany to command the Trans-Siberian Railway and Eastern Siberian resources. The Japanese army is efficient, ready and able to execute any policy Japan and her allies consider requisite."

HEAVY PENALTY FOR USE OF GERMAN IN ONTARIO SCHOOLS

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—Under a penalty not less than \$100, and not more than \$1,000 recoverable by any one suing therefor and in the case of a corporation cancellation of its charter, the use of German language in churches, churches or by public bodies is proposed to be forbidden in Ontario, according to the provisions of a bill introduced by Dr. Forbes Godfrey, West York, in the Legislature this afternoon.

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

*Come to the Social and entertainment in Hartsville Hall Tuesday evening March 5th. Admission 15 and 25c. Ladies with baskets free. If weather unfavorable first line evening following. 27823-1M2ipd.

*Come to Long Creek Baptist Church, Monday March 4th and hear Rev. E. P. Calder, give his lecture on the "Ministry of the Sword." Entertainment begins at 7:30 p. m. Adults 20c, children 10c. Proceeds in aid of W. P. A. 2801.

Full Returns from America and Europe Reverse Many Laurierite Majorities. Sinclair, Laurierite's Majority Reduced to Four. Warburton's Converted into a Minority. Read Holds Seat With Reduced Majority.

(From Our Ottawa Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—Two of the four Prince Edward Island seats in the House of Commons will be occupied by supporters of the government as a result of votes cast by members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and other Canadian soldiers and sailors in Great Britain. They are Kings, where J. J. Hughes' majority has been replaced by a majority of 53 for McIsaac, the government candidate, and one of the seats in Queens, where Donald Nicholson, the government candidate, now has a majority of 156 over his opponent, Warburton. McIsaac in Kings County received 148 soldiers' votes in England while Hughes secured only fourteen as a consequence. McIsaac's total vote now stands at 2,559 and that of Hughes at 2,387.

increase that majority at least to 70. Following are the results in detail:

QUEENS.	
Civilian Vote	4,435
N. American	159
France	388
England	391
Total	5,373

NICHOLSON	
Civilian	4,434
N. American	157
France	398
England	295
Total	5,434

WARBURTON	
Civilian	5,140
N. American	67
France	46
England	28
Total	5,276

SINCLAIR	
Civilian	5,244
N. American	44
France	43
England	23
Total	5,377

KING'S COUNTY.	
Civilian vote	6,239
N. American	59
France	156
England	148
Total	6,859

HUGHES	
Civilian vote	2,775
N. American	25
France	43
England	14
Total	2,837

PRINCE COUNTY	
Civilian vote	2,437
N. American	59
France	208
England	270
Total	3,974

LEFURGEY	
Civilian vote	4,291
N. American	25
France	31
England	34
Total	4,298

MCLAAC	
Civilian	5,244
N. American	44
France	43
England	23
Total	5,377

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HUN CHANCELLOR SEEKS TO DIVIDE BRITISH OPINION

Von Hertling Wants to Create Greater Demand for Peace in Britain. Declares General Peace Possible of Discussion on Basis of Wilson's Principles, but with Modifications.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The German imperial chancellor, Dr. Hertling, has told the Reichstag that a general peace is possible of discussion on the basis of the four essential principles laid down some time ago by President Wilson in an address to Congress.

Almost in the same breath, however, the usual qualifications were entwined about his utterance, leaving the suspicion that the Central Powers, if they are desirous of peace, still have their old ideals of a victorious peace to the fore.

Conditional upon the acceptance of the principles of President Wilson was the declaration by Chancellor Hertling that they must not only be proposed by the victors but actually be recognized by all states and peoples. In addition there was no court of arbitration in which Germany would place her trust, he said. The old accusation that Great Britain's war aims are imperialistic was reiterated by the chancellor.

As it endeavored to divide the sentiment of the people of Great Britain, the spokesman for the German government declared that the speaker is longing for peace, but that the governments of countries enemy to Germany were inflaming the passion for war. "There are," he added, dramatically, "other voices to be heard in England. It is hoped these voices will multiply."

Devoid of Rancor.

As a whole, the chancellor's address was devoid of rancor. The speaker seemingly having as his purpose to paint a picture to those at home who are dissatisfied with the war in general and the resumption of hostilities against Russia, how generous Germany is inclined to be. To this end he went to the point of declaring that Germany had no desire to re-tain conquered territory in Courland, Estonia, Lithuania and Livonia with in her grasp. In fact the broad assertion was made that Germany's present operations in Russia were being carried out solely to secure the fruits of the peace she had signed with the Ukraine.

SURVIVORS LANDED OF GLENART CASTLE

Red Cross Nurses, Doctors and Orderlies Included in the 200 on Board. 34 Were Landed.

(Special to the Guardian)
SWANSEA, Feb. 28.—The British hospital ship "Glenart Castle," which went down yesterday in the Bristol Channel was torpedoed, according to survivors, 34 of whom were landed here. Nothing so far

MORE CANADIANS LAND IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Guardian)
OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 28.—It is officially announced through the Chief Press Censor's office that the following troops have arrived safely in England: Drafts—1st Battalion Central Ontario Regiment, Toronto; 2nd Battalion, Eastern Ontario Regiment, Ottawa; Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto; artillery, heavy battery, Colborne; artillery from Toronto, London, Guelph, Kingston, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria; skillful railway employees St. Jean, Que.; officers Royal Flying Corps, Toronto; Canadian officers, training corps candidates; B.E.F. recruits, Serbian troops; detail.

THE WEATHER, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

TODAY IS THE 1305TH DAY OF CANADA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR.
TORONTO, March 1.—Moderate winds cold, then unsettled with snow or rain.
The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 29 above. At 9 a. m. it was 22 above. At 9 p. m. it was 26 above. The lowest the previous night was 20 above.
The tide will be high this afternoon at 12:54 and tomorrow at 1:17; it will be high tomorrow morning at 1:25 and Sunday at 2:05.
The sun sets this afternoon at 6:05 and tomorrow at 6:06; it rises tomorrow morning at 6:54 and Sunday at 6:52.
The moon rises tonight at 10:14. The moon was full on Monday, Feb. 25th at 4:35 p. m.

Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism
CONDENSED SPECIALS
*FOR SALE QUANTITY OF LOOSE hay. J. Heber Crosby, Marshfield, 2763-2-27M3ipd.
*HEAVY BROWN PAPER FOR SALE, excellent for putting under oilcloth or carpets. Apply at the Guardian Office. 732-10-20Mtf.
*HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR ALL kinds of Raw Furs, B. R. Holman, 155 Richmond Street, Charlottetown. 2671-2-21Mtf.
*EXPERTS SAY CAPLIN IS THE best feed for foxes. Get it at \$2 per 100 lbs. P. C. Brown, Revere Hotel. 2659-2-20Mtf.
*GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages to reliable party. Apply to Mrs. P. C. Brown, 196 Richmond St. 2660-2-20Mtf.
*WANTED.—TO RENT THREE unfurnished rooms for family of two. Apply at this office. 2597-2-16Mtf.
*FARADOR MACHINE TO LET BY week or month. Apply to 234 Union street. 600-10-12Mtf.
*WANTED.—TEN EXPERIENCED cod fishermen accustomed to trawl and hand line fishing, to fish next Spring and Summer on the north shore of Prince Edward Island. Motor boats and full equipment provided. For further particulars apply to Portland Packing Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I. 2783-M101

OUR COAL CONSUMPTION IN P. E. ISLAND

Mr. H. V. Buntain Explains the Situation, Tells How the Scarcity Occurs and Why Prices Have Gone Up. He Prophesies Further Increases in Fuel.

Mr. H. V. Buntain, of Messrs. Buntain & Bell, coal importers, read a very valuable paper on the coal situation at the Rotary Club luncheon yesterday under the presidency of Mr. E. G. Saunders.

Mr. Buntain said in part: "The total coal requirements of Canada for all purposes is 30,000,000 tons annually. Of this quantity, she produces about 14,485,000 tons out of which she exports 2,140,000 tons, which leaves 12,345,000 tons of her own production for home consumption. So that to meet her own needs it has been necessary for her to import annually about 17,655,000 tons. This she imports nearly altogether from the United States. The time may come very shortly, if this present war continues, when it may be necessary for the United States to keep her own coal within her own country, to meet her own demands. Such a situation may not arise for some time, but the indications are that we may have to meet such a situation in the near future. The demand for coal in the United States is increasing, but the demand in Canada is increasing, but I am sorry to say the production in Canada during the past few years has been decreasing.

Dr. Garfield, the American Fuel Controller, claims that the United States is required to produce this year 60,000,000 tons in excess of 1916. The war has created this extra demand, and while he does not expect, they will produce over one-half of this additional supply, he is sounding a note of warning to the homes and

factories to economize, and save every shovelful of coal possible, in order to meet this shortage, and thus during the year he able to support all war activities, with an adequate supply of coal. Mine operators on the other hand claim that on account of the withdrawal of her skilled labor from the mines to other occupations, also on account of the demand on her transportation facilities for the carrying of material directly connected with the war, the United States will not produce as much coal this year as they did in 1916, although their country will require about 33 1/3 p. c. more for their requirements than any preceding year.

Canada is endowed with very large deposits of coal, both in the east and in the west, and has sufficient areas to supply all her requirements; but a large part of these areas are undeveloped, and it is impossible to develop these areas and have them worked in these times, especially when the man-power of the country is required for war.

For this reason also the production of mines in Eastern Canada is decreasing. During the year 1913 or the year previous to the outbreak of the war, the total output of the mines of Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton Island) amounted to 7,263,487 tons, while the total output of these mines in 1917 amounted to 5,735,000 tons, a decrease of 1,528,487 tons. It is no exaggeration to state that the coal output of the province of Nova Scotia, on which we are altogether dependent for our supply of bituminous or soft coal, is now over 2,000,000

tons per annum, below the capacity of the collieries for output, given sufficient supply of labor.

It is estimated that there will be a further decrease of about 485,000 tons in production this season.

In speaking of the Dominion Coal Co., which his firm has the honor to represent in Prince Edward Island, and which is the largest coal company in Canada, he said that the total output of their twenty working collieries in 1917 was 4,739,149 tons, while the output of these same number of collieries in 1917 amounted to about 3,574,900 tons, or a falling off in production of over 1,164,249 tons. This decrease in production may be said to be wholly caused by the shortage of skilled labor; for since the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, up to the 31st of December last, about 1,500 of their employees enlisted in the war service; and about 95 per cent. of this enlistment was from underground workers.

The most noticeable result of this decline in production is that the export of coal to Montreal from the Dominion Coal Co.'s mines fell from about 2,000,000 tons in 1913 to 500,000 tons in 1917, which was the lowest shipment to this market since the Dominion Coal Co. was incorporated.

This decrease in shipment of coal up the St. Lawrence, was in a large measure caused by the Admiralty requisitioning about 55 per cent. of their season's chartered tonnage, which has proved a great blessing to the lower provinces, especially Prince Edward Island, for had they continued shipping this large quantity up the St. Lawrence, it is very doubtful if we would have been able to secure our full requirements here; besides this company has been able to lend material aid to the Empire, in supplying her transports and other vessels with Bunker Coal, for which there has been a great demand, on account of the great difficulty in obtaining coal in Great Britain; and British Steamers in the transatlantic trade have been taking double bunkers on this side, or a sufficient quantity to make the round trip. Ships from all ends of the earth have been bunkered at Sydney, Louisburg, Halifax, and St. John, vessels that in days before would have scooped at anything but "Best Welsh," have used Cape Breton coal with excellent results, and have so advertised this coal that today the supply is scarcely equal to the demand.

Prince Edward Island imports about 110,000 tons of bituminous or soft coal per year, and in the past about 14,000 tons of anthracite coal; so far she has been very fortunate in getting her supply, probably no province in the Dominion of Canada has suffered so little on account of the scarcity of coal, especially has this been true during the present winter, when the demand for coal elsewhere has been so great.

For the first time in the history of Prince Edward Island, we have been able to import coal here during the winter months. This has been done by the car-ferry steamer, which has been a great boon to us, and makes us realize that, after all we are now nearer the coal pits of the other provinces than we formerly were. We had no doubt, in the future, very large shipments of coal will come here by this route.

As regards the present supply of coal now on hand here, he had previously gone into this matter, and was safe in saying that if our people will economize, with what is in stock, and with what will be imported by the car-ferry steamer, there will be sufficient to supply all requirements, until proper opening of navigation.

Although he was in the coal business, and it is their aim to increase their sales from year to year, he thought the time has come when it is very essential that we practice economy in coal. Coal in the past has been plentiful, and in many cases, waste was far too pleasant an indulgence. This has no doubt been realized in England, when the government took complete control of the mines,

after other methods failed. In France the government is the sole vendor of coal, also in Italy. In Germany state control is complete, while the United States and Canada have Fuel Controllers. We know well the power of these Fuel Controllers.

The price of coal to the consumer is high, and he had every reason to believe, it will still be higher.

The cost of material in mining has increased in many cases, has doubled and trebled within the past few years.

The question of transportation again comes up, and to give you an idea of how this has materially helped to increase the cost of coal to the consumer, he might say that some few years ago, we paid from 75c to 80c freight, per ton of 2240 lbs. from Sydney to Charlottetown; last season we paid \$2.40 to \$2.90 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; for freighting coal the same distance. This increase also applies proportionately to the freight on coal from Pictou to Charlottetown.

During the summer of 1912, we had Anthracite coal carried from New York to Charlottetown at 90c per ton, while \$1.00 to \$1.25 were considered good rates. Last season we paid as high as \$7.50 per ton for freighting Anthracite coal from New York to Charlottetown, and considered ourselves fortunate in securing tonnage even at this high rate of freight. These are a few of the reasons, which has caused the increase in the price of coal, and for these same reasons, it is still possible we will see prices still higher.

The demand for coal in Prince Edward Island is increasing year by year. Whether or not we will be successful in securing our full requirements for this year remains to be seen. In the meantime he thought it was up to us to heed the warnings of our Fuel Controller and economize. The man or woman who wastes coal today, stands in a serious position, for we cannot tell how soon we may be compelled to reduce our importations here, especially while this war lasts, in order that our steel industries, our munition plants, our transportation powers, our men at the front may be supplied with everything necessary to bring this war to a speedy and successful termination.

It seems to me, he said, as the coal situation in Canada is concerned, it altogether depends on whether or not the United States will be in a position to supply her with her usual quantity. Today shipments of coal from the United States to Canada are under specific regulations, and American coal is not coming into Canada as freely as in the past, not only on account of shortage of coal but on account of shortage of transportation; but if she can supply her, then the coal problem of Canada is solved, if not he feared we are facing a fuel situation of great gravity, and we may be compelled to turn our attention to other fuels.

Canada has very large forests—the largest in the British Empire. She has also very extensive peat bogs. We have been told recently that just outside the cities of Toronto and Montreal, there are over 50,000,000 tons of peat. We have considerable peat areas in Prince Edward Island, and as necessity has been said to be the "father of invention," and this the age of great inventions, he had no doubt wood, peat, oil, alcohol and electricity can be made to take the place of a large quantity of the coal and wood used in Canada today.

In conclusion he said that a very large number of the people on Prince Edward Island scarcely yet realize the magnitude of this war, and the enormous task involved, of getting food and ammunition to the front. This is our war, and we should be interested in doing our part to assist the Allies in winning it. We should all bear whatever sacrifices we are called upon to bear at this particular time, even if our profits are reduced, and we should heed those who are put in authority over us, and who now warn us to economize in coal. "For fuel saved is fuel made."