

The Charlottetown Guardian

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Office at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916.

SIR CHARLES' AMBULANCE

It seems the Canadian Red Cross Society keeps a record of the work done by each of its ambulances at the front, and where these have been donated, advise the donors of the work done.

BUILDING UP THE PROVINCE

The report submitted to the Privy Council by the Right Honorable the Prime Minister, suggesting the desirability of appointing a Commission for the purpose of enquiring into conditions and necessities arising out of the war, specified in the following subjects as especially worthy of careful thought and thorough discussion:

- (1) Improved methods of production with a view to a better return to the producer.
(2) Assisting this purpose by proper instruction and demonstration.
(3) Increasing the acreage under production.
(4) Attracting a large and permanent agricultural population.
(5) Stimulating and encouraging co-operation among producers.
(6) Providing cold storage and abattoir facilities.

Throughout the Dominion during the past year these and kindred subjects have been discussed by organizations of different kinds and, in many cases, conclusions have been arrived at which it is hoped will result profitably in the further development of the country.

"Improved methods of production" are being introduced largely through the "instruction and demonstration" given by agricultural experts; the acreage under production is being increased in many sections of the Dominion; co-operation among producers is more in evidence than formerly, and the co-operative idea is growing.

This has reference to the Dominion generally, but the fact must not be lost sight of that while the interests of the different provinces are closely interwoven and in some cases identical, each province has its own peculiar requirements, and these must be threshed out by the province itself.

Speaking of our own province it will be generally admitted that our outstanding need is more men on the land, a larger population, a population at least four times larger than it is today.

We have no crown lands to offer immigrants as some of our sister provinces have; we have no land to give away. The immigrants whom we are to look for, then, are not pioneers, but farmers prepared to buy farms and to settle down in a well settled country with market conveniences, school, church and social privileges, and with opportunities for progressive farming.

In order to secure them it will be necessary to have a record of the farms available together with such information, price, location, distance from markets, schools, churches, &c., as a purchaser would naturally look for.

Such a registration would be of no practical value without systematic publicity in the Old Country from which we hope to secure our immigrants.

Our fisheries, with their short and uncertain seasons would be less attractive to fishermen of the old land, whose seasons succeed each other summer and

winter, yet even fishermen might be induced to settle here if the effort were made.

These are some of the problems to be faced in the near future, and it is hoped they will be taken hold of. The whole Dominion is moving forward and is at present in the right mind to help itself by helping the provinces that wish to help themselves.

KULTUR AND ITS END

The German outrages steadily rise in gravity and horror. We had at the outset the hideous massacres of Belgian non-combatants, the infamy of Louvain, and unspeakable crimes against women. We have had in the later months of the war the murder of the wounded, the methodical starvation of our prisoners, and the infamous treatment of the French civilian population at Lille which is being systematically enslaved to minister to the conqueror's lust of toil for his profit.

Nothing that we can do now will alter the nature or conduct of the German beast. He has already richly earned the death penalty, and doubtless thinks he may as well hang for a sheep as a lamb. We can only fight on, bide our time, bear the outrages and the tortures which seem to give as much pleasure to the German character as they did to the Red Indians of North America, and resolve, not as an act of mere revenge, but in the interests of humanity to bring to justice all Germans, from the throne to the gutter, who can be proved to have, as principals or agents, participated in the devilish deeds which have filled Christendom with horror and brought infamy for ever upon the German name.

A BRAVE CANADIAN LAD

Col. Cecil G. Williams, chief recruiting officer for the Dominion, tells of an interesting incident which gives a glimpse of the human side of the character of that great British naval officer, Rear-Admiral Sir David Beatty.

It happened in Picton, Ont., last fall, when Col. Williams was lecturing there, and making an appeal for comforts to be sent the sailors in Britain's navy. The colonel himself had spent eighteen years in the navy and knew the needs of the men. He is a man of magnetic personality and compelling eloquence, and he made a strong impression on the mind of a lad named Carter. As Col. Williams, with the local newspaper man, was leaving the hall, the boy approached him and extended his hand. There were forty cents in it.

"That's for the sailors," said the lad, shyly. "I was saving it up to buy a pair of skates, but I can do without them."

Col. Williams refused to take the money. "God help me, I didn't see the spirit of the boy," he remarked afterwards. But the Picton editor nudged him on the arm, and said: "Take the boy's money—it will do him good." The colonel finally took the forty cents.

He sent the money to Lady Beatty, along with a note explaining the origin of the gift. She was so struck by the spirit of self-sacrifice shown by the lad that she sent the letter on to Sir David, who, with the British bulldogs, was somewhere in the North Sea, keeping watch day and night for the foe. Sir David liked the lad's unselfish spirit so much that he assembled the crew of the Lion and read Colonel Williams' letter, to the accompaniment of the cheers of the men.

A few weeks later there arrived in Picton a pair of the best silver-mounted skates obtainable in England, the thanks of Sir David and Lady Beatty for the forty cents given by young Carter.

"It was a paying investment," said Col. Williams. "That pair of skates will be historic."

ECONOMIC SITUATION

Second only in importance to providing for the requirements of our forces in the field is the duty of preparing for economic readjustments when the war ends. Sir George Foster, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, urges business men to confer with one another with a view to determining "the best means of meeting the coming situation and of mobilizing the business forces of Canada so as to employ our labor, increase our production and enlarge our markets along peace lines."

NOTES

It is a remarkable phenomenon that while German submarines are only able to make ten knots under water when in an undamaged condition, they are able, after being rammed by a British war vessel, to get up a speed of ninety-five knots an hour, so as to return to their base and allow the German Admiralty to announce to the world that they received no damage.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR SAM HUGHES IS WELCOME

CANADIAN WAR CHIEF TALKS TO ENGLISH REPORTERS—PRAISES SIR DOUGLAS HAIG AND THINKS GEN. JOFFRE IS A "STATSMAN"—A BRITISHER'S TRIBUTE.

"To persevere is to conquer! That is the simple but inspiring message which the people of Canada send to the people of England in these critical days."

So said General Sir Sam Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence, to the Daily Mirror when he returned to London from Canada.

"That message is typical of Canada's feelings on the war today," said "Canada's Kitchener," shortly after his arrival.

"It represents my feelings, too, and it is the message which Canadians at home send to the Dominions' soldiers fighting in France."

"There must be no half measures of the Empire's efforts to bring the war to a successful end. There must be no half measures of any kind."

"In Canada we should never feel that we were justified in entering this great war if it ended in a drawn game."

"There must be no draw—we must win, and we shall win."

"Canada's determination is to win, and Canada will stand by the Old Country until victory is assured."

"We must not discuss any peace terms except such as ensure the complete surrender of German autocracy and of German military ambitions."

Hughes' Epitome of Canada.

General Hughes embodies in himself the real spirit of Canada's place in this conflict—a keen appreciation of human liberty coupled with the desire to crush ruthless tyranny.

"In the accomplishment of that object Canada believes herself to be assisting in her own way."

"Many men have come forward in Canada to serve the Empire, and more will come."

"The total is creeping up to nearly 400,000, but even this great number does not express the spirit animating our vast Dominion."

"That spirit is to win this war. It dominates everything of us today. We must make certain of victory."

"Canada after the war? Well Canada will be a new Canada—a Canada with history and a background which it has not hitherto had."

"Our school children will have a textbook of their own country's history."

"They will be able to read of the glorious deed of their fathers, their own kind and kin—hence there will be a quickening of the national pulse and a still keener desire for a closer alliance with Britain and the nations allied with her in the present struggle."

"Up to now our battles in Canada have always been with Nature. Today we are in line with other nations, and after the war a new people will arise in Canada with ambitions and ideals that are nobler, loftier and higher than they have ever been in the past."

"Kitchener of Canada"

General Sir Sam Hughes, the "Kitchener of Canada," is a clean-shaven man with white hair and black, bushy eyebrows. He is very little over medium height and looks the very embodiment of Canadian strength and resourcefulness.

He is a genuine patriot, and when he spoke of the part Canada has played in the war his voice took on a tone of intense feeling.

The man who raised and sent to Europe the marvellous Canadian army has endeared himself to Britishers as much as he has to his own countrymen.

To his soldiers General Hughes is just "Fighting Sam." They idolize him and a crowd of their rank and file, who had learnt of the time of his arrival, were present on the station when the train pulled in.

He was met at Euston by many members of the Headquarters Staff of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Among them were Sir Max Aitken, Colonel Murphy, Quartermaster-General to the Canadian forces, Colonel White, Director of Ordnance Stores, Colonel Hall, Major Bassett, Capt. Pinner and Capt. Oulster.

General Hughes has been away from the Canadian troops in this country for several months.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louison.

"NOT FAREWELL"

In a recent sermon dealing with the sorrow that, through the War, has engulfed so many hearts and homes, Archdeacon Wilberforce spoke the following words, full of comfort and help to all who are mourning the loss of loved ones:

"My hours are passed daily at the present time with broken hearts. Rachel is weeping for her children, reminding them of those lines of Sir Edwin Arnold, which are a poetic paraphrase of an eternal truth. The angel speaks first and says:

"The one whom you call dead, Lives and loves you. Gone, 'tis true, From such light as shines for you. But in the light you cannot see Of unfulfilled felicity, An enlarging Paradise, Lives a life that never dies."

"Then the loved one in the spirit world joins in and says: 'Farewell, dear. Yet not farewell. Where I am you too shall dwell. I am gone before your face. A moment's time, a little space. When you come where I have stepped, You will wonder why you wept.'"

"I was sorry to learn on my arrival in England the news about Captain Fryatt," the General said in another interview. "That will breed a spirit of resentment throughout the Dominion. It will steel many a man's heart. It will be a sorry day for Germany."

"Canada by the way, is greatly delighted with the way the French boys have fought. It was, however, no surprise."

"Many of us realized what they would do. The French-Canadians who have been sent to the front have done very well. I think, though the French people have as many warm admirers among the Canadians of British descent as among those of French descent the Britisher the world over is a 'sport.'"

Praises Gen. Joffre.

Referring later to General Joffre, General Hughes said: "I consider him one of the ablest statesmen I have ever met. He, I think, first made the proposition of an Anglo-French loan in the United States."

"I met him on several occasions and thought him a marvellous man."

"What are your future plans?" General Hughes was asked. "My intention," he replied, "is to cross the Channel to France."

"I have work to do," the General added—"hard reorganization work."

"Lastly, I want to say this. Wherever I go in Canada I find this determination—that this fight shall be fought to a finish. The old flag of liberty is going to fly."

"Everybody in Canada is delighted to see the way Sir Douglas Haig is pounding through."

"And one thing more. The general sentiment in Canada is that they appreciate very much Mr. Lloyd George being at the War Office. He is not a soldier, it is true but he is regarded at home as having all the qualities of a good soldier."

PLUCKY NOVA SCOTIA AVIATOR

(North Sydney Herald.)

A letter was received by Councillor J. P. Brennan Monday from his son, Lieut. Brennan, of the Royal Aviation Corps, who is at present recovering from wounds in the Research Hospital, Cambridge, England. It will be remembered Lieut. Brennan gave up a good position in the Customs Office here, and at his own personal expense took a special course in the Curdy's Aviation School in Toronto, winning a Lieutenantancy in a remarkably short time, and soon afterwards crossing over to England, where he was assigned an important position with the Royal Aviation Squad, and for many months taking active part in the battles of the air between the enemy and the British air fighters.

About two months ago he received wounds while engaged in manoeuvring over the enemy's lines, and since then he has been in hospital and likely to remain for a short time. In his letter to his father, Lieut. Brennan says: "If you look on the map you will see a place called Poizieres and the Ovillers. A little bit west of it is a place called Poizieres, trying to locate some of the Hun strong points in order to give our staff some idea as to where the Huns were and the strength with which they were holding certain trenches."

"The clouds were low, so that we were never higher than 1,500 and at times came down to 800 feet, in order to see. We were getting along fine, though under heavy fire both from the rifles and machine guns, when suddenly something hit me an awful blow between the legs. I put my hand down and found it covered with blood. So I told my observer I was hit and started for home, landing within our own grounds in good style, though all the while I was suffering something terrible."

"Perhaps the act was unconsciously performed on my part, but my commanding officer showered a whole lot of praise on me, and wondered how I performed the stunt of steadying my machine and keeping it under control; but, to tell the truth, one can do many a plucky thing out here while up in the clouds, and as I said, perhaps do it unconsciously. However, I landed as near home as possible, and told the O. C. so."

"I was sorry to leave as the big show is on in full swing, and some of the sights to us flyers are simply grand. You forget all about the danger. The shelling of Poizieres was something grandly spectacular; and sometimes you must get down low, and then it is you run a risk even from our own shells."

"My wounds were caused by a rifle bullet which struck my metal seat and 'mushroomed' carried part of the seat into my legs, going through my right leg and tearing a nasty hole. The other leg was not so bad, as it only scraped it about two inches, and there was not much depth to the

VOTE STANDING

Record of votes cast up to noon Wednesday the next change will be made Saturday and will include all votes cast up to Friday noon

DISTRICT NO. 1

City of Charlottetown and Summerside.

- Miss Annie H. Cameron, Milk Street, Summerside.....46,197
Miss Evelyn G. Allen, 84 Hillboro Street, Charlottetown.....45,642
Miss Katie Flynn, 15 Dorchester Street, Charlottetown.....42,912
Mrs. Hannah L. Waddell, 222 King Street, Charlottetown.....41,964
Miss Jennie Loneragan, 105 Pownal Street, Charlottetown.....32,624
Miss Florrie MacWilliam, 207 King Street, Charlottetown.....4855

DISTRICT NO. 2

All territory in and around Tignish, Alberton, Kensington, Montague, Georgetown and Souris.

- Miss Annie C. McGowan, Kilmuir.....47,959
Miss Winnifred Morrissey, Peterville.....45,050
Miss Jennie Campbell, Alberton.....43,554
Mrs. J. A. Bernard, Tignish.....42,563
Miss Lottie Fitzgerald, Georgetown.....32,046

DISTRICT NO. 3

Will comprise all Villages and Post Offices in Prince, Queens and Kings Counties not included in Districts one and two

- Miss Florence Bowness, Bedeque.....46,214
Miss Edna McDonald, South Lake.....40,308
Miss Christine Matheson, St. Peters R.R. No. 2.....39,228
Mrs. Ida L. Burdett, Fairview.....38,615
Miss Annie Beaton, Bonshaw.....31,340
Miss Vera Bernard, Emerald, R. R. No. 2.....25,451
Miss Hazel Sherry, McNeill's Mills.....18,751
Miss Evelyn Arsenault, Abram's Village.....15,455
Miss Olive Frizzell, Cornwall.....14,133
Mrs. G. H. Myers, Southport.....11,966
Mrs. Thomas Keenan, Southport.....8016
Mrs. Maurice White, Rocky Point.....124
Miss Florence Turner, Glynde River.....108
Miss Maggie O'Brien, Bristol.....76

wound. The doctor says I must remain here until the wound fills in. The bad wound is about five inches long and perhaps two inches deep and about half an inch wide. It was extremely sore for a while on account of a nerve which was exposed slightly, and when I had it dressed—well, perhaps it didn't pain! "Things are looking very well for us, and I think that in another month's time we should begin to have real gains. At present, up to a place called Courcleth, the Huns have very strong machine guns implements which are covered over with steel rails, and about eight tier of them, so a shell could not really do them a bit of harm, and their trenches are all like that. So you can realize that men advancing against eight or ten machine guns, which are firing 600 rounds a minute stand very little chance of going very far. Our soldiers have to creep along trench by trench and

Continued on Page 7.

Fire Insurance A Necessity

Then insure in good strong stock companies, which never contest an honest claim such as is represented by

E. R. BROW

Charlottetown

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Whetstones
Scythes
Binder repair parts
Hoes
Pitch Forks



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Strong School Shoes for Boys and Girls good value.

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