

The Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1918

PRICE OF BRAN AND SHORTS

A gentleman called on The Guardian yesterday voicing a complaint on the part of farmers as to the prices of bran and middlings. He informed us that previous to the Order in Council fixing the maximum price, these were purchased here at \$38 a ton for bran and \$46 for middlings. Today, he states the prices are \$44 and \$50 respectively. On its face the matter looked as if the fixing of a maximum price had the opposite effect to that intended. We discussed the matter with several of the largest dealers and elicited the following information:

In the first place the order fixing the maximum price came into effect on January 19th. None of the product ordered since that date has yet reached this market. The bran and shorts now on sale here were purchased at the mills before January 19th. A number of invoices have however been received of purchases made since that date and now en route here. We were shown invoices by two of the dealers which read as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Bran f.o.b. Fort William ... \$24.50, Sacks and sacking ... 6.30, Freight ... 7.80, Truckage35

Total cost ... \$38.95

This, the dealer informed us, would be sold on arrival at \$40 per ton or a profit of \$1.05.

Another invoice was similar except that the bags cost \$7, (the charge being made at the mills,) truckage and storing \$1.00, making the total cost per ton \$40.30

The retail price in both these cases is \$2.20 per bag of 100 pounds, equal to \$44 per ton, but we were assured by both that in selling by the ton for cash a reduction is always made.

In another case we were told that some of the mills undertook to deliver bran f.o.b. Charlottetown at \$39. Cartage and storing added to this would bring the price to \$40.

There is another way of looking at it from the view point of the Order-in-Council, which fixes the profit. "Not more than 10 cents per bag of 100 pounds may be added to the cost at the Railway station, where dealer takes delivery." "Where delivery is ex-car by the purchaser from the dealer not more than five cents per bag of 100 pounds may be added to the cost at the dealer's railway station." "Ten cents a bag would mean a profit of two dollars a ton so that the dealer would be within the mark in selling at \$42.

The great difficulty at present is to get the goods at all. One dealer had 60 tons of feed cancelled by the mills the other day on the plea that they were sold out. The new regulation evidently releases the mills from their old contracts and now the dealers are at their mercy.

This is only one more instance of the scarcity of foodstuffs. A gentleman who has come into personal contact with food controllers in committee states that he fully appreciates the necessity of the steps they are taking to conserve supplies. He would not be surprised if more stringent regulations were put in force before very long.

"BOOST OUR COURAGE"

"Boost our courage!" For this fine expression we are indebted to Capt. (Rev.) J. C. Martin of Belle River who makes use of it in a brief note enclosing a letter written by a brother chaplain in France to a Canadian Senator previous to the last general election. The Chaplain wanted to know "the exact condition of things politically in Canada." He continues:

"We are much concerned over here because we are quite satisfied that the issue is more tremendous than the people at home think. If conscription is not carried it will be the gravest disaster that could happen in the lives of our fighting men. Everything really hangs upon that question. Our men have done magnificently. It is everywhere conceded that the Canadian corps is the finest in the whole army. In every engagement they have been splendidly successful. There are deeds of courage and heroism that thrill one to the core; in fact I am firmly persuaded that human bravery is higher than ever it was in all the long history of the past. There is however a war-weariness setting in and can you wonder at it? Humanity after all can only endure so much. The

constant marvel to me is that it has held out so long. If we put too much strain upon it something will snap. There was never an hour when we required more cheering and encouragement. Our lads must be assured the country is behind them. If by the decision of the Canadian electorate that fact is revealed, the future is assured. If, on the other hand, there is any uncertainty about the approaching election it will paralyze our effort and take the heart out of our brave boys."

Much more might be quoted from this excellent letter but the above will suffice for the present. The election is over and the boys have been shown that "the country is behind them," that whatever sectional mistakes have been made, the real heart of Canada is with them in the awful struggle, ready to stand by them during the nightmare through which they are now passing and to receive them with open arms when they return.

"War-weariness," there no doubt is and we do not wonder at it, war-weariness over there and over here. But we can do very much to alleviate the war-weariness over there by being ourselves "not weary in well doing," by cheering them up, not with honeyed words but by giving them tangible help when they need it. A call is even now being made for gloves for one of the batteries from this province. What an inspiration it will be to these to know that no sooner was their want made known than steps were immediately taken to supply it; that by the next outgoing mail the first instalment of a generous gift was on its way! What a boost it will be to their courage, what an antidote to their war-weariness to know that their home friends are behind them with all the help they can give them.

In this province we have done much; many have helped generously and many also have given what was nearest and dearest to them, but all that we have done is pitifully small in comparison with what they did and are doing who are over there in the trenches. We have also made mistakes, miserable and pitiable mistakes and we must make amends for these lest we be misunderstood. Our province is right at heart but the heart is so prone to forget and the magnificent, patriotic enthusiasm of three years ago has been allowed to cool. This must be revived if we are not going to be utterly lost. We must boost our own courage, as the mothers and fathers and wives and sisters and sweethearts did when they laid on the altar what was dearer to them than their own lives. We sorely need a revival from our war weariness. Duty and patriotic pride must again be appealed to if we are going to be worthy to meet the men who have made the very name of Canada great among the nations, the men who have laid the foundations of the Canada that shall be.

WARD FIVE

Electors in Ward Five will have plenty opportunity of exercising their discretion in the selection of three representatives at the Council Board. The latest card in our advertising columns is that of Mr. Hugh F. Connors, who has large business connections in town and country, and who is popular with all classes. Mr. Connors considers that in these strenuous times the in-coming Council should practise the strictest economy, but he is prepared to pay the working men, including, of course, city employees, a good living wage, and would encourage the establishment of new industries by reasonable exemption from civic taxation.

Messrs. Benjamin Carter and George Wheatley also announce in this issue their acceptance of nomination and outline the policy they purpose pursuing if elected. Their cards speak for themselves and the electors will have ample opportunity of making a selection.

WARD FOUR

It looks like acclamation in Ward Four, the only candidates so far accepting nomination being Mr. J. A. Webster and Dr. Ira Yeo, whose joint card appears in this issue. It will be seen from their card that they are prepared to adopt such progressive measures as the City's finances will permit and there is no doubt that with their thorough acquaintance with the City they would be a valuable acquisition to the City Council.

NOTES

A British hospital ship within range of a German submarine might just as well have a bull's-eye painted on her side as a Red Cross.

We are rapidly coming to the day when we shall not pride ourselves on "saving our bacon," but on denying ourselves of it, for the sake of the boys overseas.

WHY THE ARGENTINE DOES NOT FIGHT

It is not a matter of much concern to the Allies whether a Southern American republic declares war on Germany. This war is between heavyweights and the flyweights cannot be expected to greatly affect the result, no matter on which side their influence is cast. The British fleet cuts them from Germany; they are not in a position to lend money; the supplies they have are in the market and the only possible purchase is the Entente. Therefore, none of them is able to hurt us, and if one of them should suddenly go musty or turn Bolshevik, no cold chills would be produced thereby. Nevertheless, the moral support of South America counts for a good deal, especially in North America, and we rejoice to think that Germany has no official friends in Latin America. Some of the republics have already declared war on her, notably Brazil; the Argentine, with far more provocation, remains neutral, and there is a tendency to look askance at Argentina on this account.

Argentines Want War

There can be no doubt in the world that the overwhelming sentiment in Argentina is against Germany. The Luxburg revelations were followed by the declaration of war against Germany. The Argentine Republic has voted in favor of a declaration of war and the Argentine Republic has greater arbitrary power than in a monarchy, the country remains at peace. The President blocks the way, and it appears that it will take a revolution to force Argentina into the ranks of Germany's active enemies. Irigoyen, the President, refuses to accept the German challenge conveyed in the famous "serpientes venenosos" despatch, and on this account the tendency to consider him a German agent is general. However, according to the Brooklyn Eagle, which is usually well-informed upon the matter, Irigoyen is not a pro-German. He is unpurchasable. It may be that he has fallen a victim to the specious arguments urged by Luxburg, whose insanity is officially conceded, but there is no ground to suppose that he has accepted German money.

To be Deluded, Not Bribe

If he has there must be something about Germany money which makes it different from other money. Irigoyen has refused money before, big money. He has chosen to live as a poor man when he had opportunities of becoming a wealthy man. For years he has been the most influential man in the Argentine. Yet he remained a mere professor at a university. His aloofness won for him the nickname of "the Monk." While Irigoyen was a household word in the great republic, his face was familiar to few of his fellow-citizens. Many of them, who as boys had heard of him, supposed that he was dead, and to doubt many of them were shocked when in 1916 it appeared that he was a candidate for the presidency. I was almost as though Sir John A. Macdonald turned up in a Canadian bye election. It seems that the reason Irigoyen does not do what the great majority of the people want him to do, and declare war on Germany, is owing to the fact that in this election he was returned on a particular ticket. The world war did not figure in the election; therefore Irigoyen will not permit it to figure in his administration. He believes, it is said that the task entrusted to him is of more importance to the people than any effect the great war can have upon them. He was elected for a six-year term, and believes that it will require another six years to put into effect all the reforms to which he is pledged.

The Argentina Borden Club

The party which Irigoyen leads is the Radical party, but unlike any other political organization in the world except the Borden Club of Toronto. When it was formed the members took a pledge never to accept any public office. However, Irigoyen found himself unable to resist the temptation, and his fall marks the end of the resemblance to the local club mentioned. The Radical party was

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louison,

PUNCTUALITY

The punctual man is a bird; he is always is true to his word; he knows that the skate who is ten minutes late is trifling and vain and absurd. He says, "I'll be with you at four"; though his torrents may ruthlessly pour, he will knock with his punctual fist at your door. And you say, "He is a trump! I haven't much use for the chump who is evermore late, making other men wait—the place for that seat is the dump." The punctual man is a peach; he sticks to his dates like a leech; it's a pity, alas, that he hasn't a class-boneheaded slugsdrud to teach. He's welcome wherever he wanders; the country is full of his friends; he goes by the watch and he never makes a botch of his time, so he never offends. If he says he'll get married at nine, you can bet he'll be standing in line, with his beautiful bride, and the knot will be tied ere the clock is done making the sign. If he says he'll have cashed in at five, at that hour he will not be alive; you can order his shroud and assemble a crowd, clear out the honeyard to drive. The punctual man is a joy! The biggest success that I know! He is grand and sublime, he is always on time, not late by ten minutes or so.

WALT MASON

GERMANS UNABLE TO AGREE THEMSELVES ON CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—What news has saying up a tremendous row" in Germany. A despatch from Zurich to the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung as "kicking up a tremendous row" and declaring that Field-Marshal Von Hindenburg and General Von Ludendorff, dissatisfied with Chancellor Von Hertling's speech, before the main committee of the Reichstag, are again talking of retiring. Emperor William himself has not been spared, the Deutsche Tageszeitung styling him the "present representative" of the House of Hohenzollern, probably desiring to show by a parallel between the Emperor and the Crown Prince that the annexationists cherish the latter as the "saviour of Germany at the last moment," "from sinking in the abyss dug by four years' war." Count von Hertling, foreign secretary; Count von Czernin (Austro-Hungarian foreign minister), and Count von Roederer

Engrossed in Argentina

Senor Roque Saenz-Pena, the president, decided to appeal to the electors on the issue of universal, secret, and compulsory voting. He was engaged in this when he found Irigoyen suddenly emerge from his academic obscurity and place himself as a candidate in the field. Saenz-Pena had supposed that his progressive measure would have the support of the Radicals, and looked for no opposition from them. The Radicals, however, while approving the measure, which Irigoyen had suggested, decided that the government for them to take over the government of the country. They were elected by tremendous votes, and have since been trying to put through a great budget of domestic reforms. It is on this account, probably, that Irigoyen refused to break with Germany. A war would disturb his peace program. Men of all existing political parties joined, pledging themselves to attack an incompetent or dishonest government, no matter what its name might be, but to stand aside when offices were being passed around. At first the Radicals were laughed at; later on they were listened to, and eventually they found themselves the strongest political unit in the Argentine. In these years Irigoyen, who was a university professor, continued to turn in all his salary to

(German secretary of the treasury.) The newspaper adds that King Ludwig of Bavaria already has made representations to Emperor William regarding the political situation which has arisen.

The Neueste Nachrichten, of Berlin, says Chancellor Von Hertling could not sum up courage to act and is following the example of his predecessor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg in avoiding definite decisions. The Deutsche Zeitung declares the chancellor's speech is equivalent to a battle won by the enemy. Commenting on the election at Bautzen-Kamenz, Saxony, in which the Socialist candidate received 9,661 votes to 8,673 polled by his Conservative opponent, the Vorwarts of Berlin jubilantly asserts: "The victory is a victory for peace by arrangement."

The Frankfurter Zeitung, according to the Zurich correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, reproaches Chancellor Von Hertling for lack of clearness and emphasizes the fact that the agitation of the pan-Germans against Count von Czernin is equally directed against the Austro-Hungarian people.

Germans Demand But Refuse to Make Reparation

PETROGRAD, Jan. 29.—Chairman Joffe of the Russian delegation at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference declared today to the Associated Press that the conference with the Germans on the legal phases of peace showed the Germans were wholly unwilling to accept the Russian program of "no contributions and no indemnities."

"At first," said M. Joffe, the Germans indicated a willingness to be reasonable, but clearer definitions of their position showed they wanted the Russians to reimburse German citizens for losses which they had suffered from the result of laws passed by Russia, but are unwilling to pay Russian peasants for goods commandeered by the Germans.

"The Germans argued that all contributions exacted from occupied territories as well as all requisitions were for supporting order and consequently should not be refunded. The German members said that Russians plans for creating an international fund to indemnify individuals for losses was impracticable and they also declared that submarine, Zeppelin, and airplane damages were not indemnifiable."

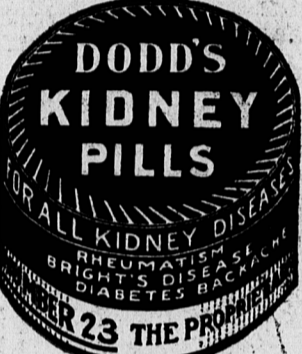
GERMANY A VOLCANO

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30.—The Cologne Gazette, in reporting a debate in the Prussian Lower House, says that a great uproar arose over the speech of Herr Hoffmann, Independent Socialist, who said that the Government was dancing on a volcano. "The events in Austria are the writing on the wall, and here, as in Austria, we are within close range of a catastrophe. 'The people have had enough of being goaded to war.'"

Crew of Abandoned Schooner Landed Safely

HALIFAX, N. S. Jan. 30.—The crew of the schooner Thomas A. Cromwell, of Fortune Bay, Nfld., abandoned at sea on the tenth of January arrived here Sunday. The schooner had been drifting for twelve days with her rudder broken and the ship leaking very badly. She sailed from St. Pierre de Miquelon, on December 22nd, last year for Oporto, Portugal. A steamer carried them to France and back again.

Large quantities of mistletoe are converted into wine every year by the country people in certain sections of England.



CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Time Table in Effect December 31st, 1917.

Table with columns for Trains Outward Read Down and Trains Inward Read up, listing routes like Atlantic Standard Time, Cape Traverse, Summerside, and Charlottetown.

Commencing Monday, January 21st, 1918, the above timetable will be changed temporarily as follows:— Train advertised to leave Emerald Junction at 5.45 p.m., will leave at 3.45 p.m. and arrive Borden 5.00 p.m., two hours earlier than above time.

C. A. HAYES, General Manager (Eastern Lines), Moncton, N. B. H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Moncton, N. B. W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Advertisement for Women's Boots Cheap by GOFF BROS., featuring text about women's gun metal high cut boots and various styles.