

# The Charlottetown Guardian

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WEDNESDAY MAY 16 1917

## THE BOYS' TOBACCO FUND

It is important that contributions to the tobacco fund for the men overseas be handed in at the earliest possible opportunity as the Island representatives will be leaving shortly for England. Arrangements have already been made through the Customs to have the tobacco forwarded free of excise duties and it is necessary that it be shipped shortly in order to be ready for distribution on arrival of the representatives.

This is an easy means of sending a remembrance to the boys. Scarcely a letter is received from them in which their preference for Island tobacco is not mentioned. It is about the only solace they have in their hardships and trench life and to provide them with it under such circumstances as the present, when it can be delivered to them practically in person by men right from home and with a personal message from home, is one of the little things that we can do for them. How they will appreciate it we can form some idea of. Let us, in our ease and comfort and enjoyment, remember them in their hardships and discomforts and let us do such little things as we can to show them at least that we remember them. Any contribution, big or little, will be gratefully received in any of the Charlottetown or Summerside newspaper offices. Do it today.

## THE MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN

In the terrible fighting on the Western front the campaign in Macedonia has almost been forgotten. After some months of comparative inactivity fighting has been resumed and the Allied forces under General Sarrail, augmented by a contingent of Greek adherents of former Premier Venizelos are now attacking over a wide front. The results so far are uncertain, and the reports give no definite idea of the new movement. Both the Bulgarian and Entente reports claim success, but the important question of whether or not the fighting signals a real Allied offensive remains unanswered.

While the very fact that the Allied force has been maintained at Saloniki in spite of the severe strain placed upon shipping by the submarine destruction indicates that an effort is to be made in the Balkans, it is a matter of surprise that a campaign should be launched at this time. It has been assumed that the real obstacle to such a move was the continued antagonism of King Constantine of Greece. So long as he had it in his power to use the loyalist Greek army to harass the Allies, an offensive was out of the question.

Little is known of the actual political situation in Greece today, but Constantine is still on the throne. He is more conciliatory than formerly, and most, if not all, the Allied demands upon him have been complied with under compulsion, but it would be news indeed, to learn that the situation had so improved as to make it possible for the Allies to give their full attention to the Bulgarian front without fear of a Greek attack in the rear. That is the implication to be placed on the renewal of fighting in Macedonia, but it lacks confirmation in fact. There was a time when much was expected of the Saloniki expedition, but with ocean tonnage so depleted a sustained campaign in the Balkans would be a surprise, unless a definite solution of the Greek situation has been found.

## U. S. CONSCRIPTION

After a month's debate the United States Congress has finally agreed upon the terms of the Army Bill and the passage of the measure is now in sight. As it now stands the Army bill eliminates the Senate amendment authorizing the Roosevelt expedition. It extends the age limit for the draft to thirty years. It provides for the protection of camps and army posts against the intrusion of commercialized vice. It increases the pay of the enlisted man and the non-commissioned officer.

Referring to the bill and the discussion thereon, the Brooklyn Eagle says: "The discouragement of the Roosevelt project is regrettable, but that project obstructed the adoption of the draft, and its retirement seemed to be the only way to effect an agreement between the conferees of the House and the Senate. It can be revived in subsequent legislation after the Army bill becomes a law. It ought to be revived, if only to permit a more thorough discussion of a proposal which has aroused the enthusiasm and enlisted the support of a great many good American citizens. Apart from the rejection of the Roosevelt plan the amending process has been intelligently employed."

"What is needed now," continues the Eagle, "is the quick passage of the amended bill and the rapid development of the conscriptive system for which it provides. We have too long hesitated, debated and dawdled. We assume that the War Department has anticipated the acceptance of the conscription principle and is ready to make the draft immediately effective as soon as Congress passes and the President signs the bill. If the legislative branch of our Government has been dilatory the administrative branch has worked hard and persistently to put the offensive and defensive power of the country upon a sound basis. But its work has necessarily waited upon the deliberations of Congress, and now that those deliberations are over the rest of the year may be required before the first of the conscripted troops will be ready for service abroad. We believe that the people of the United States will loyally accept the revolutionary policy advocated by the President and now approved by the Congress. The conversion of public sentiment toward conscription has been accomplished with remarkable swiftness. This has been possible only because the President has led the way and because the great majority of the newspapers and the leaders of national opinion have joined with him in a campaign of education. The war may well impose upon the country a burden greater than it has ever borne. We must shoulder that burden manfully, courageously, with the resolve that it shall be carried to the end and that the end shall be victory for the cause we have espoused. Conscription is an all-important step in the direction of victory. Compared with our loans and food shipments may well be regarded as of secondary consequence. Our French and British Allies have made plain to us the pressing need of increased man power on the western front. France cannot meet that need. England's power to meet it is limited. We must rise to the occasion."

By massing mines, nets and swarms of patrol boats along a front of a hundred miles, it is believed that a vast number of German submarines can be prevented from getting to sea. England attempted this task some months ago, but never carried it through to a successful conclusion. Some naval men here declare that it must and can be done even if the United States is called upon to help in the job.

The great patrol boat fleet of England is declared to be little more than a makeshift protection. It acts as a palliative rather than a remedy. All attempts to bottle up submarines must inevitably be costly, but in the minds of the many shipping and naval men there is at present time no other way. Thus far no invention has been developed that promises successful warfare against submarines after they have taken to the seas.

The appalling figures of submarine losses made public yesterday by Secretary Lane are not denied by the British commission here. On the contrary, it is understood that Mr. Lane obtained much of his information from that source. Mr. Lane, however, has explained that he did not intend to be understood as saying that submarines had taken a toll of 400,000 tons of shipping in a week, but was referring to a period of two weeks. Even at the rate of 200,000 tons a week, however, shipbuilding in this country and abroad is thus far unable to stand the pace.

How silly was the contention of the cautious strategists, how misleading this kind of partisan criticism is likely to be, is shown by the following article in "World's Work," dealing with the problems confronting the recently appointed United States Council of National Defence. Says the writer:

"A board appointed by the Secretary of War has reported that the Springfield rifle has more than a hundred parts in it and requires more than 1,400 distinct factory operations to produce the finished piece. The experience of our most highly organized and best equipped plants in carrying out European orders for military service rifles is a lesson that the Council of National Defence has taken to heart. The lack of correct specifications and drawings, followed by the lack of correct gauges, jigs, special fixtures, and tools, not merely caused delay in arriving at a satisfactory output, but caused a large wastage of time and labor upon unsatisfactory products. The plants that are now turning out foreign rifles after two years of hard work have not yet reached their expected capacities. To turn these private plants from the manufacture of European rifles to the manufacture of the Springfield rifle would, if undertaken today, require not less than eighteen months to get first results and at least two years to get capacity output."

The writer is only pointing out that what the British Government knew was the difficulty in the case of the Ross rifle factory, is the case with rifle factories in the United States: that it is impossible to change from the manufacture of one military rifle to the manufacture of another and achieve useful production within two years.

How stupid and ignorant Opposition criticism in connection with the Ross rifle appears when read in the light of these facts. And as with the Ross rifle, so with countless other matters in which politicians, either ignorant or malicious, strike blindly at those in authority. More harm has been done in this war through ignorant, unfair and unthinking criticism than by most things one can think of. And not the least harm done is that such unthinking criticism necessarily weakens public faith in criticism that is real and constructive.

How does 230 per cent. profit appeal to you as an investment? Or put it this way: How would you like to plant a dollar and see it grow to three dollars and thirty cents? A dollar invested in United States Steel or Pennsylvania Railroad, or Standard Oil or a Government bond, or the stock of our biggest bank, steamship companies, gas works, electric plants or telephone companies will bring back to you in a year only from three to ten cents. But 611 little Philadelphia farms, last year, upon which was spent \$9,000 by the Vacant Lots Association, yielded \$30,000. So you will see that every dollar sent to market over that route came home again with two dollars and thirty cents in the basket.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A bit of cheer—vegetable growing weather appears in the offing.

"A new riddle is presented by Russia"—headline Riddle? Not much, it's worse than any riddle to solve.

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## TO BOTTLE UP GERMAN SUBMARINE

WASHINGTON—With the American Government stirred as never before over the revelations of German submarine havoc, there is no despair among officials and naval experts, but instead a greater determination to play a big part in helping England and her Allies to overcome the present alarming drain upon the world shipping.

Among some naval experts a totally different type of campaign against submarines is being discussed. They are comparing the situation to that existing in the case of disease epidemics, such as yellow fever, when the only successful method is to combat the menace at its source and breeding place. There are naval men who believe that England cannot hope to wage winning war against submarines after they have taken the high seas. They declare that England must prevent the scattering of the under-sea craft from their bases; that it must bottle them up by an extraordinary and intensive campaign along the German front on the North Sea, and if necessary, must wage a similar campaign across the Skagerrak between Denmark and Sweden, even though the neutrality of the latter two countries be invaded.

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10 Per Cent. of World's Shipping, or About 4,800,000 Tons, Sunk to Date.

Yet conditions are by no means hopeless. The general situation was described today in this way: Since the war began about 10 per cent. of the world's shipping has been sunk, or about 4,800,000 tons. That is not a loss, because many new ships have been built during that period. Today there are about 2,000,000 tons of shipping under construction here. England, under normal conditions, has a capacity of building 1,800,000 tons a year. During the next year it is said that England and the United States can turn out 3,500,000 tons of merchant shipping. All merchant craft now under construction in this country, for whatever neutral country, will be taken over by the United States as soon as a measure now pending in Congress is passed.

As to Germany's submarine capacity, there is a difference of opinion among experts. Although one New York man has given figures to show that Germany can have under construction 530 submarines at one time, and is likely to have a fleet of 1,200 by next spring, some of the Washington experts do not place

**DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS**

Furnished by W. S. Louson,

## TACKLE YOUR TROUBLE.

Act the Man and Face It Out.

Should life's storms be blowing gusty, or the roads be hot and dusty. Don't give up and pull a face of grim and blue; Cheer up, man, and tackle trouble! If your efforts you redouble There'll yet be brighter days awaiting you!

Where's the use of whining, moaning, or of wasting time in droning? Never yet have such things pulled a fellow through. When you're trouble you must meet it, that's the proper way to treat it! Always bear in mind "results" depend on "you"!

Never heed the whiner's chatter, 'tis right deeds and acts that matter. That will pierce the clouds—the roughest pathway span. Every trouble is made lighter, and you'll find your outlook brighter.

If you tackle things and face them like a man.

If you mean to conquer trouble you must take it at the dome. You must act the man and face the matter out; Tackle trouble, gamely fight it! shirking it will never right it! Face it bravely, and your trouble you will rout.

## Germany's building capacity at over 300 a year. The correct figures is probably somewhere between.

WASHINGTON—With the American Government stirred as never before over the revelations of German submarine havoc, there is no despair among officials and naval experts, but instead a greater determination to play a big part in helping England and her Allies to overcome the present alarming drain upon the world shipping.

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Time Lost in Revision of Plans.

There has been some loss of time from the fact that General Goethals has insisted upon overhauling and revising plans that had been made by the board before his coming. This is not to say there is friction, but there have been differences as to procedure which consumed time in ironing out. Much that had been done was undone by Goethals and a fresh start had to be taken. Progress is now being made of it is progress of an intangible, intangible sort, and it will be some time before there are visible results from the tremendous energy that is being generated at the board's headquarters.

While this is not a day of optimism in Washington concerning the submarine problem, it is also declared by Government officials that there is no reason for the American people to become panicky. The situation is grave but by no means insurmountable.

When Secretary Lane started Washington by his declarations there followed an instant rush to ascertain what the British and French commissions had to say. The answer is frank enough. Mr. Lane told the truth.

## Allies Will Not Give Up and Admit Defeat.

But, say the commissioners, this does not mean that the Allies are to give up and declare themselves beaten—"Run away like a beaten dog with his tail between his legs," as one member put it. On the contrary, this means that the United States must redouble its efforts to get into the fray with all its powers and resources and inventive genius. "Wake up America!" is the phrase which tells it best.

"We may have before us the most severe test of the war," said one member of the visiting parties. "We may have to suffer deprivations and hardships never contemplated. We may have to place restrictions on our people never before instituted in time of war. But it is impossible to believe that we are to fail in producing some device, some mechanical instrument

## A Personal Letter:

We seldom if ever speak about the credit end of our business. Credit is a good thing. The only evil is in its abuse, and we propose so far as we are concerned to stop the abuse. Our business year ends May 1st, and we are now making a complete survey of all accounts on our books, at the same time making some radical changes in this Department. The greater number of our customers, pay their bills promptly. A few do not. The accounts of those who do not will be closed and placed by themselves for collection. Remember if you are a regular customer, and paying promptly, you will receive the same generous treatment as heretofore; or if you are not already one, and desire to open a charge acct. furnishing satisfactory references, we shall be pleased to have your business.

We are most anxious to extend to all our customers every accommodation; but the high cost of goods and the difficulty of obtaining same at the present time, makes it imperative that we safeguard our business in every possible way.

Faithfully yours,  
**Jenkins & Son**  
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Richard C. A. Grant Samuel Kennedy.

## NEW FIRM

We have joined issue to prudently increase the CARRIAGE & IMPLEMENT business heretofore carried on by W. GRANT & Co.

Customers of the Old Firm as well as all the New Ones who will favor us with their patronage can be assured of fair treatment, we will carry the best lines and sell at lowest possible prices; our stock is now complete, and we will arrange terms to suit purchasers. All goods will be sold under a guarantee and there will be no humbugging in making good any defects. TRY US.

## Grant & Kennedy

Queen Street  
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which will meet and cope with the submarine. The Central Powers have their troubles also. Ours can be solved by mechanical invention. Theirs cannot.

"They have shortage of manpower. They have shortage of food. They are crippled more and more for lack of transportation facilities. They must wear down. With us we have the men and the money. We have but to meet the submarine and conquer it, and the war and the victory are ours. As I say, for a time we may have to suffer severely. We may have to command all our nationals to remain off the ocean in order to spare for other business the ships now in use as passenger vessels and also to release the vessels of war now used in guarding passenger ships."

## A DREAM.

'Twas evening in winter I sat all alone. I had pondered o'er books and o'er names. And now for reflection I sit by the fire. Strange faces I see in the flames. I was thinking of friends both living and dead. And the places our footsteps once trod. But above all the rest my thoughts were of one. But alas! he was under the sod. But a few years ago and together we were. And the same profession we had. But now that he's dead, I sigh for my friend. No wonder my heart it is sad. These thoughts to forget I retired to rest. To forget every care—to forget every bliss. But yet as I slept my thoughts they took wings. I dreamed—and my dream it was this:— I fancied I roamed long a road I knew well. Where I and my comrade oft strayed. I knew every turn, I saw every house

And even the church where we prayed. The church it seemed strange and to me as I gazed. Seemed larger in every detail. I entered the door—how holy it seemed. I walked to the sanctuary rail. The design too was strange—there were galleries grand— All wrapped in the purest of white. I gazed on the scene and could not understand. It seemed so celestial and bright. The door it was opened—I turned round to see. When all earthly thoughts from me fled. For the person who opened the sacred door— Was the friend of my heart who was dead.

For a moment entranced I stood and I gazed. His beauty enraptured me so— For never in life did my friend seem so grand. His face with a radiance did glow. He came where I stood and my both hands he took— And sweetly he murmured my name. His face so familiar—but yet I blame not— I fain would—so who can we blame. He said he would wait for me to come— But as yet not a word I spoke— But I hoped that sometime in heaven we'd meet. With this beautiful thought I awoke. CLEMENT T. FLOOD, Kelly's Cross, 1913. (Pat. please copy.)

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.— Its suffering is as needless as it is terrible to endure. After its many years of relief of the most stubborn cures no sufferer can doubt the perfect effectiveness of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Comfort of body and peace of mind return with its use and nights of sound sleep come back for good. Ask your druggist; he can supply you.

## CHILDREN'S BOOTS

We have a big showing of boots for the growing feet. The strong though not heavy kind that are good and serviceable for every day wear, also many finer shades in Patent kid and Gun metal with cloth and glove tops buttoned and laced for the dressy occasion all marked at a reasonable price.

## GOFF BROS