

# THE Charlottetown Guardian

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## THE PRICE OF EMPIRE

Six thousand casualties among the comparatively small body of Canadians now fighting the Empire's battles in Europe! The announcement in our telegrams yesterday morning of the price paid by our brave Canadians at Langemarck and St. Julien was startling. The price was a terrible one and the reward only a check to the enemy. The total casualty list, when completed, will be an appalling one.

We Canadians who have watched the progress of the war with one indifferent eye and kept the other on our business and our opportunities for making a few paltry dollars out of the calamity that has befallen, who have been watching the effect of the war upon the markets and figuring out how much we can make of our crops because of the enhanced prices, should read over again and yet again the record of the struggle in which our fellow countrymen won imperishable glory at the cost of their lives; in which they "nobly knew to die, but could not learn to flinch or fly."

They have paid, and are paying, the price. What are we doing? What are they and we to get out of it? They get death, suffering, mutilation—we the privilege of living under the British flag and making money; they the glory of trampling under foot and heating into the earth a band of cut throats and murderers who have not only violated every law of civilized warfare and of humanity but have gloried in it—we, salvation from the rule of these cut-throats and murderers.

Will the price paid by Canada's sons and by the other sons of the Empire appeal to us? Will we still hoard up our dollars and watch the markets and let the best blood in the Empire's veins be shed that we may make an easy living, helped on perhaps by the misfortunes of war?

A few months ago we contributed generously. Today there is nothing doing and we complacently read the predictions about the early end of the war through the collapse of Germany. Our daily official despatches give no indication of an early collapse or even of an early weakening of German resources. The Russians are now being held up in the Carpathians; the affair in the western theatre is little better than a deadlock and the killing of thousands of men. Where are the evidences of German collapse? Certainly not in the vicinity of Ypres or in the Carpathians. And on the sea, although German commerce has been held up, German submarines are reaping their daily harvest in merchant ships and we are apparently powerless to prevent it.

Canadians must awake to the necessity of doing much more than they have done. We in Prince Edward Island, who also have given of our blood, have not by any means done our share. We may not have many more men to send but we have money and food. We should contribute of these for they are needed. We are living in luxury and ease while others are buying our liberty for us with their lives. We should give to the point of sacrifice and we are yet very far from this.

## VALUE OF EXHIBITING

Practically every California paper that comes to our office, in the regular way tells in glowing terms of the splendid Canadian exhibit at the Panama Exposition. We give one quotation which is typical of them all: "Citizens of the United States who go to the exposition at San Francisco will return with increased respect for Canada and the Canadian Government, thanks to the great building and the extraordinarily fine exhibit that represent Canada's power."

In previous issues we made reference to the magnificent display made by Canada and the encomiums passed upon it by the United States press, and it is not necessary to further expatiate upon it here. It is enough to say that through this exhibit Canada has received more really valuable advertising in the United States, probably than through any other means heretofore adopted to attract immigrants or to direct attention to our unbounded resources. The point that we wish to emphasize here is the value of practical advertising. In the Panama Exposition there was no attempt made to specialize upon any one province; it was all Canada and Canadian resources, and Canada as a whole will reap a harvest from it.

But as to provinces. An opportunity to advertise provincially is furnished annually at the Toronto Exhibition which is usually held about the last of August and the beginning of September. Apart from a few individual efforts in the exhibition of live stock we have never taken advantage of this opportunity. The Province, as such, has never been placed on exhibition. That such an undertaking would be a profitable and a creditable one we feel assured. At an expenditure of some three or four or five hundred dollars a Prince Edward Island display could be made at the Toronto Exhibition that would mean more than as many thousands to the province as a whole.

Space in a building already prepared for the purpose could be secured, the resources of the province could be displayed and an advertisement given to Prince Edward Island that it would be impossible to give otherwise.

Our sister provinces make a yearly feature of this event and there is no good reason why we should not. Our Agricultural Department is moving in every direction in which progress may reasonably be looked for and it has already awakened the province to the many possibilities within reach, and we feel assured the whole province would stand behind such a forward move as a provincial display at the Toronto Exhibition. All Canada attends this exhibition and it affords a splendid opportunity to show what our province is capable of doing. The idea is worth thinking over and we have no doubt that if the Agricultural Department undertakes it, it will be a success.

## CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

An American commercial traveller writing to The London Times gives a graphic account of the conditions prevailing in Germany which he visited recently. He disposes

of the report that Berlin is in straits for food in the following terms:—

"I found to my surprise that food, with the exception of bread and potatoes, was plentiful, of good quality and as cheap as usual. I arrived in Berlin one evening of the second week of the order issuing the bread cards which have become so famous. There are two types of cards issued—a family card and a guest card. The guest cards are issued by the hotels to every guest and are good for one day only; each card entitles the holder to 250 grammes of either white or black bread. The card issued to a householder in Berlin entitles him to receive 4 lbs. of bread for each member of his family per week. I found that the Germans are not eating as much bread as usual. They claim, of course, that the allowance is sufficient, and more than sufficient, and that they invariably return part of their cards unused; but there is that spirit among them which makes them economize in the use of bread, and they feel they are performing a sacred duty in doing so. Some of the bread I ate in Germany was very good, some very bad. The explanation is that it depends on the baker's knowledge and ability in the mixing of the ingredients.

"Potatoes are another scarce article; in certain sections the Government has requisitioned all supplies of potatoes, which they distribute to the poor families. There have been occasions when potatoes were being distributed that the supply ran short and the people had to wait a few minutes, giving rise to murmuring, until it was understood that a further supply would be forthcoming. This potato distribution and the scenes incidental to it are, I think, responsible for the stories of food shortage in Berlin.

"I spent five days in Berlin, and a most depressing time I found it. Everywhere one goes one encounters wounded soldiers, and it is very frequently the case, in talking to a German business man, to find his eyes filling with tears and emotion overcoming him. They believe, however, in their policy and have a great love for their Emperor and Hindenburg. These two are the great popular heroes."

## PLOT AGAINST THE CLOCK

The daylight saving idea like the spring poem is a hardy annual and has again come to the fore, says the Montreal Gazette. The object of the supporters of the peculiar movement is to have people go to work earlier in the morning and therefore finish so much the sooner in the afternoon, when they will be able to bask in the sunshine for an extra hour instead of getting their tan altogether from the pale rays of the electric street lights and advertising signs, which toll only in the darkness. The logical way to bring this state of affairs about would seem to be to get employers and employees to agree to begin their labors at 6 o'clock instead of 7, at 7 instead of 8, and so on, without interfering with the clock at all. But no, the daylight savers wish to place the onus of the change on the time-keeper, which is subjected to enough abuse as it is just because it tells the truth at a painful period of the day. There are many sluggards in the early morning. The faithful horologe should not be further worried by having its hands turned forward an hour in the summer months. Such interference is unnecessary and would lead to more or less confusion.

The daylight saving principle was in operation more or less up to quite recent times. Then the ordinary chap had to be at his lathe or counter at 7 o'clock, and in some instances even earlier. In this city in those days there was a continuous stream of men and boys, with lunches wrapped in newspapers under their arms, proceeding to the various establishments that employed them, every morning except Sunday from 6 a. m. to 7 a. m. Included in this early procession were some bosses, though the majority of that envied class in general put in an appearance about an hour later. The trolley car was then in its infancy and Shank's mare was more generally used than she is to-day. The shorter work-day agitation then began to have effect, and factories and workshops gradually opened their doors at a later hour. Stores and offices followed suit, and now we have the wheels of industry commencing their daily revolution in many cases, at 8 and 9 instead of 7 and 8. This modern tendency to lie abed while the sun is creeping up in the heavens will be hard for the daylight savers to overcome. It will require more than a putting forward of the hands of the clock to convince workers in general that they should return to an order of things they have abandoned for the sake of ease and business convenience.

## TRIESTE A DANGER POINT

The news of rioting at Trieste, with Austrian soldiers stoned by hungry mobs, is not an insignificant feature of the war news. Trieste is for many reasons a danger point for Austria. Barring short periods during the Napoleonic era, this city has been under Austrian power since 1382. Yet three-quarters of its 140,000 population is Italian in race, and perhaps a majority is Italian in sentiment. And nobody doubts that Italy hopes to take Trieste as a result of their remaking of the map of Europe after the war. That she will be content with the Trentino is not believed by any intelligent observer.

Trieste, her great seaport, is vital to Austria. Most of Austria's commerce with the world goes through this port. The shippers at Trieste employ about 5,000 men, and do all the shipbuilding that is done by Austria. Rail-communications with Vienna, 367 miles away, are now good. It is hard to imagine Austria holding together after the loss of this commercial stronghold.

The fear of dropping apart is Vienna's greatest apprehension for the empire. Hungary is restless. Bohemia is talking independence. Trieste and the Italian Tyrol are disaffected. Bosnia and Herzegovina are pro-Serbian. Heterogeneous in race and language, a government over provinces not bad, but invariably unsympathetic have weakened the empire of Franz Josef. That is now apparent to the world, even to Germany, which cannot but feel the unreliability of such an ally in a great emergency.

## NOTES

The native of Germany who, in a burst of candor, said, "You English will always be fools and we Germans will never be gentlemen," laid his finger on a fundamental difference between the two peoples. In the German sense the Englishman is a fool, and the better he understands why the German thinks him a fool the prouder he is of his folly. For that folly consists in his maintenance for himself of the standards of British fairplay and his expectation that others will observe them also.

"The good die first, And they whose hearts are dry as summer dust Burn to the socket."

These lines of Wordsworth are peculiarly applicable to the present crisis. The flower of our manhood, the physically, mentally and morally good of our country, youths with the fire of patriotism burning brightly within them, who place the cause of honour, truth, justice and freedom before individual comfort and personal considerations, are freely and joyfully offering their services in defence of all that is worth living and striving for; while the craven culis and they whose ambitions are set on things material, who place personal comfort before all that is represented by King and Country, or who have stifted the impulsive throbs of patriotism in pursuit of the filthy lucre, merely determine that their hearts shall rot to dust ultimately to pass hence unremembered, unwept, un-

## AN EARNEST APPEAL

Sir.—We are all proud of our Canadian representatives who covered themselves with imperishable glory on the blood-stained soil of Flanders. We all appreciate the splendid tributes of praise for the initiative, valour and heroism of our men which have come to us from every part of the Empire. We shall never be able to give adequate expression to our admiration of the many noble, self-sacrificing qualities in regiments and in individuals, that were revealed in the terrible struggle around Ypres and that were the growth of war's red rain. We with pride and justice, glorify our heroes who have been faithful unto death for the sake of Canada and of the Empire. They nobly withstood the tremendous shock of 500,000 men advanced in serried lines of four deep; they foiled the enemy, notwithstanding the foul and atrocious crimes the latter resorted to, in their endeavor to reach Calais and to command the channel. They held the powerful, shameless and unscrupulous foe in check, and they paid for this, war's sad price, as is shown by a casualty list of 6,000, of whom 800 lie dead.

Will the undaunted courage, the unparalleled deeds that have thrilled the world be rendered useless? or will we prove worthy of the deathless honour, the priceless legacy they have placed in our keeping?

The need of the hour is men; the call of the Empire is for men; the appeal of our beloved heroes "whom on earth we shall see no more," is for men who will fill up the gaps in the files and will hold what they have won, for us at such a great sacrifice.

Our Empire lives to-day because its sons are ready to give the last proof of loyalty in dying for it.

What about our own Province? Her freedom and existence are threatened by this cruel, relentless and merciless foe just as much as they are in the other parts of the Empire. What response are we prepared to make? The time has come to awake out of our apathy and indifference, and to take our stand with the sons of the Empire in their great endeavor to perpetuate our civilization, and to preserve the Christian ideals which are so precious to us all.

We have failed hitherto in respect to the number of men who came forward when volunteers were called for. It is anticipated that the war office will call for 8,000 men per month from Canada from now on. Surely we, who owe so much to the Empire, to the men who have fallen while fighting our battles, and to our own self respect, shall take our proper place and play our part in this colossal undertaking. If we lose, we lose everything, and our loss will simply be attributable to men who can bear arms, yet who refuse to respond to their country's call in the hour of her direst need.

We have been endeavoring to raise a company of two hundred and fifty men for the 55th Overseas Battalion, and after some months of arduous effort we number about eighty. We called for seventy-five men for the Sixth Mounted Rifles, and after some weeks of very strenuous work we recruited some fifty.

Young men come forward! Let the Germans win some slight victories, and let a few of her ships escape from the Kiel Canal and God only knows what might happen to our loved ones. What did the brutal Huns do in Belgium? What are they doing to our men who are prisoners in the Fatherland to-day? Things too revolting to mention.

We do not want to lose our young men, but we feel they ought to go, even if their going means a painful, costly, heart-breaking sacrifice.

Who is ready to say, here am I, send me?  
I am, Sir, etc.,  
T. F. FULLERTON.

## DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

### JUST DONT

Do you feel you'd like to quit? Dont Get to feeling you don't fit? Dont Do you want to yell "all-in"? Cause your wind's a little thin And you think you'll never win Dont

There's a kick you want to make? Dont! There's a head you want to break? Dont!

Do you feel you want to whine Like a genuine canine And send blue streaks down the line? Well Dont.

When you see a chance to duck, Dont! When you want to chuck your luck Dont!

Keep right on without a stop And you'll sure show up on top, If just when you want to flop You Dont.

—C. L. Armstrong.

"The best Spring, the cleanest frame the best wire, Springs guaranteed for 15 to 20 years at the lowest price, buy rate hence we can sell them very low in Carloads gives us a low freight Cheap. James Paton & Co. 9769-5-2M31.

## THE CREED OF REVILEMENT

Campaign of Slander Carried on by Grit Press

It is a well known fact that when mean-spirited men are worsted in an argument they invariably turn to abuse of their opponents as a last resource. Beaten in argument, their machinations exposed, and the party on the verge of disruption, the Liberals have started a campaign of abuse and invective against the Government, through their party organs and in their campaign publications.

With Voltaire he believe that if they can throw enough dirt, "some mud will stick." This is the Liberal creed which is borne out by facts—the creed of revilement. "Any-thing-to-get-in-power" is their slogan. When they were in power they sold their country and their honour for votes. And now, defeated and crushed they throw away their last remnant of decency in a misguided and futile attempt to once more taste the spoils of office.

Judas Iscariot, having betrayed the Man he had sworn to serve, hanged himself. The Liberal party having betrayed their fellow men when they had sworn to protect, ask to be allowed to carry on their nefarious work once again. They too will hang themselves.

### Ignored the Abuse

The Conservative press, loyal to the truth, and realizing that the attacks on the Government were nothing more or less than the inane ravings of a prostituted press, have up to the present practically ignored them. And the scurrilous party-pap fed Liberal press have taken this silence to mean that their puerilities cannot be met, and have made the most of it.

No broad-minded, thinking man can for a moment be deluded by the following taken from the Patriot:

"When, however, they (the Opposition) found that war money was being squandered, grafted and stolen, that contracts were entered into in the most careless and corrupt manner, that under the plea of a war tax the Government had revolutionized the country's fiscal policy and destroyed the British Preference, that military expenditure had become a vast orgy of waste, speculation and extravagance, that tons of Tory campaign literature filled with the grossest abuse of Sir Wilfrid Laurier were being distributed—when the Opposition saw that all these things were being done at the plea of military necessity and under the protection of the truce they were forced to emphatically condemn the treachery and the hoodling and bring the offenders to account."

And this is written in spite of the fact that Canada's greatest statesman, Sir Robert Laird Borden, recently read out of the Conservative party two of his own supporters who were suspected of taking graft. Further comment is unnecessary.

After one of the most notable sessions in the history of Canada, the Montreal Herald makes a violent and unjustified attack on the Government. Thirty thousand men have been sent on active service thoroughly equipped by the Canadian Government, all charges of graft have been fully investigated and in some cases restitution has already been made; the work of the country has been carried on with a thoroughness and expedition which has never before been equalled.

### Studied Falsehoods

Yet in spite of all this the Herald says:

"The (the Government) presented proposals for spending the millions of added taxes extracted from the pockets of the people not on war account, but to continue the unbridled extravagance in domestic matters which has characterized their administration from the start. . . . What a lamentable spectacle of mismanagement and of surrender to 'influence' the whole course of the Government's session has been."

That is a good example of how the Liberal press is raving. Such wild and abusive statements are entirely at variance with the facts, and they expect their readers to swallow them without protest. Where is the slightest basis of proof for any of the scandalous statements made above? There is absolutely none. Hon. W. S. Fielding himself, Laurier's Finance Minister, has stated that the Government has "made the best of a troublesome situation."

But what are the facts? How does

## The House of Quality MR. MAN



Let us have the privilege of satisfying you with real good values in Gents' Furnishings. Our Gents' Furnishing Department is now complete. In a few days time you will be buying your summer togs. Don't forget that we can give you everything in that line—

and that we are the most exclusive store in the city. Remember that we do not sell a dozen or so of the same patterns and flood the town. We believe that most men wish something just a little different than the other fellow—As we think we BUY.

Everything in Men's Summer Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Soft Lounge Collars, Wash Ties, Belts, Summer Garters, Sweaters, in fact everything a man could wish for. TRY US FOR SATISFACTION.

## PATON'S The House of Quality

the record of Borden and White contrast with the financial regime of Laurier and Fielding? Mr. Fielding knows them, hence he gives the Government credit for "making the best of a troublesome situation." For the four years preceding 1911 the increase in the national debt of Canada was no less than the appalling sum of \$76,000,000. In one year, 1909, the net debt of the Dominion was increased by \$46,000,000.

From the 11th day of December, 1907—the year of the money stringency—to the 23rd day of January, 1909, a period of thirteen months, the Hon. W. S. Fielding borrowed the staggering amount of £20,500,000, or over \$100,000,000. Of this colossal sum \$25,000,000 was borrowed in June, 1908, \$25,000,000 in October 1908, and \$30,000,000 in January, 1909,—\$90,000,000 within a period of seven months.

### Net Debt Was Reduced

The net debt of Canada on October 11, 1911—the date on which the Borden Government took office—was \$321,000,000. On December 31st, 1913,—fourteen months later—the net debt stood at \$303,000,000—eighteen million dollars of a decrease. And if borrowings for war expenditures are eliminated, or had war not broken out, the net debt of Canada today would be less than it was when Conservatives took office. That is a record of which the present Government is justly proud. It is one which can be placed side by side and contrasted with confidence against the saturnalia of extravagance, waste, pillage and plunder,

which disgraced this country and stunted its development morally and materially during fifteen years of the Laurier regime.

### Such Tactics Will Fail

How much the national debt of the country is increased by the war will not disturb any Canadian worthy of the name. When the Laurier Government was spending the country's money like a "drunken sailor," and pledging the nation's credit like a bankrupt Austrian count, the Patriot was ever willing to issue it a blank cheque for its needs; but today when the very life of the British Empire is at stake it sulks in its tent and grumbles because we are asked to pay our share of its continued existence, like men.

### EYE GLASSES AND WAR

The large number of British Territorials with spectacles or eyeglasses has been noticed. On this point the late Eustace Balfour, brother of Arthur Balfour, wrote: "Some members who have passed the medical tests on the assumption that they will shoot in spectacles do not do so. May I point out that spectacles are no humiliation? The Germans wear them in war. They are in some respects even a protection against dust. I personally have been a deer-stalker and have always had to wear glasses. I do not think I have ever lost a stag which I should otherwise have hit, by having spectacles on. The prejudice against them is childish and artificial, in my view."

FOR SALE, BEST SEED OATS — White Banner, Old Island Black, P. E. I. Hay & Produce Co., 187 Great George St. 9707-4-25M61.

## Housecleaning Helps



We have here now just what you want to help you houseclean. We have scoured the market to get the right prices—we have them here now all ready for you. Come and get them!—

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- Interior Paint
- Kalsomine
- Alabastine
- Laquer
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- Mops
- Weighted Floor Brushes
- Scrubbing Brushes
- White Wash Brushes
- Paint Brushes
- Step Ladders
- Buckets
- Pails

In fact we have everything you can possibly want.

## Fennell & Chandler Victoria Row

## Boots for Growing Feet

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We Sell Holeproof Hosiery 6 months wear guaranteed. **GOFF BROS** Infants' Slippers Reduced To

The Shoe Man 39c