

The Charlottetown Guardian

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SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1917.

ENVELOPE DAY

This is the Annual Envelope Day for the Charlottetown Free Dispensary. As intimated elsewhere in this issue envelopes will be left in the homes and places of business today and will be called for on Monday by ladies of the Committee.

Many calls are being made on the people of the province these days, many calls, as calls are counted, and there are generous responses but it is safe to say that the most generous giver has not yet given to the extent of feeling the pinch, not yet given to the extent of a calculable fraction of the sacrifice made by our boys at the front, or of a calculable fraction of the suffering endured by the poor for whose benefit the present call is being made. We are a prosperous people; our land is abounding in—if not wealth—at least comfort and contentment. We can afford to help those in need, we cannot afford not to help them. Our poor are not numerous, as compared with the poor in the larger cities and we should not see them want. The Free Dispensary is maintained by the charity of the people through the efforts of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. The object is, primarily, to combat the great white plague whose victims are more numerous than are those of the war, lamentably many as the latter are. The blight of this fell disease falls most distressingly upon the poor and the Free Dispensary is maintained not only to provide the unfortunate with medicine and such comforts as they may require but also to advise and help them in the matter of sanitation and the prevention of the spread of the disease. Incalculable good is being done by the Society and in that good all citizens who are blessed with the means to give can participate. To help the needy, to add a little comfort to the hard lot of the poor and the suffering is in itself a blessing. It is hoped that, today, there shall be a general sharing in the blessing of giving and that the funds of this worthy society will be very generously increased by the contribution awaiting the ladies of the Committee on Monday.

FARM OR FIGHT

The slogan now is farm or fight. We have many hundreds of men yet in this province who are neither farming nor fighting and who have a right to do either. They should do it. Hundreds of our men have left good positions, have left their farms and their homes to do their bit at the front. There are hundreds still, some of them in good positions, some of them holding up the street corners or blocking the sidewalks who, if they cannot go to the front, can at least go and help some farmer who is short of help. They may be of little use on a farm but even the little will be a help and the fact that they are trying to help out will raise them in their own estimation and in that of others. The time has gone by for shirking. Excuses were made for those who shirked their duty when others were going to the front, excuses that will not cover the cause in the matter of helping on the farms. It is everybody's fight now, a fight to live and to help others to live. It is not a question of wages but of providing food to feed the army and to avert starvation. The warnings sent out from London, from those who know, are serious and ominous and to let them go unheeded will be to court disaster. Everybody who can lend a hand on the farm for a day or a week or a month should do it. There are by far too many able bodied men in our towns and in the city who are working for themselves alone, who are taking no part in the war either in a military sense or in producing food, who are being fed and clothed at the expense of the country that others are laying down their lives to save. These men should now be compelled, if not by legal conscription, then by the moral conscription of an insistent public opinion and protest. This is no time for harboring or excusing parasites. Let it be strictly farm or fight.

The importance attached in Great Britain to what Canada is doing and is expected to do in the way of food production is indicated by the following statement made the other day by Mr. Kennedy Jones, Director General of Food Economy in London:

"We in England are following with gratitude and admiration the steps that are being taken in Canada to increase the production of foodstuffs. Every pound of food raised in the Dominion is another spike in the torpedo-tubes of the German submarine. Your effective organization of voluntary land-workers, the patriotic way in which university and high school students are responding to the call to spend their vacations in helping the farmers and the promotion of vacant-lot cultivation are all characteristic of the thorough way in which Canada is making war. These movements have not come too soon. We are working on the same lines here, but we are slow to realize the emergency and our efforts cannot have much appreciable results until 1918.

"To achieve that complete victory, which alone will satisfy every part of the Empire, we must rely on Canada for a cereal crop that will represent the cultivation of every acre by every available man, woman, boy and girl. Without this there may not be sufficient food in the Motherland to push the successes won at Ypres, the Somme and Vimy ridge at the price of Canadian bravery. Our people here will do their best by cutting down to the bare minimum their own consumption, or, if necessary, rich and poor alike will only be able to obtain bread to keep them going by means of tickets. But neither voluntary self-sacrifice nor compulsory rationing of the Motherland will be of ultimate avail unless we can count on Canada for a cereal crop that will be up to the standard set by the Canadians on the battlefields of France."

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THE U-BOAT MENACE

Germany continues to win the war with mathematics. Dr. Karl Helfferich, German Secretary of the Interior, told a Reichstag committee on Saturday that in two months submarines had destroyed more than 1,600,000 tons of shipping, of which 1,000,000 tons were British. Dr. Helfferich estimated that Great Britain still has between seven and ten million tons of available shipping, but said that neutrals are preserving their fleets; that new tonnage is not being increased to meet the demand, and that the wooden ships the United States is to build will not be ready in time to save England from disaster.

While we do not know exactly what the losses in tons have been during February and March, no such total as that given by Dr. Helfferich is indicated by either Allied or German reports. However, certain relative facts are of interest. First, it might be said that since February 2,000,000 tons of shipping has been added to the grand total that may be used to overcome depredations made by U-boats, by the entrance of the United States into the war. Only 6 per cent, of that 2,000,000 tons has hitherto been employed in European trade. Add to this the German ships taken over by the United States some 700,000 tons, which should give half a million additional tons when possible repairs are made.

Mr. Lloyd-George, who is not given to minimizing British losses, told an audience the other day that a million fresh acres are under cultivation in England, and that 3,000,000 more are to be planted, which will make England independent in another year. Some 11,000,000 tons have been saved by import restrictions. He also promised three or four times the amount of new tonnage launched last year, which was 600,000 tons. As to wooden ships, the only depreciation made was that they will come too late. As to that we shall see. German submarines will have to improve upon even such a showing as that made by Dr. Helfferich to starve England before there are hulls in sufficient number to make a difference in the reckoning. No one cares to minimize the U-boat danger, but the temptation to check up German figures is irresistible.

A FAR SEEING BRITON

Dr. Morton Prince has permitted the New York Tribune to print a letter which he received in July, 1898, from his friend, the late Joseph Chamberlain, then Colonial Secretary of Great Britain. In it Mr. Chamberlain wrote:—

"We English and Americans are one people, not merely because of blood and religion and literature and history, but above all because our root ideas are the same, because we approach every question from the same standpoint, because we are alike in all essentials and only differ in minor characteristics.

"I dare say that like brothers we may quarrel in the future about trifles, as we have often done in the past, but I hope to God that we may stand united against all the rest of the world! It will be a good thing for both of us, for humanity and civilization.

"I wish that some occasion could arise to test the sympathy which is apparently so strong. I wish it because I am certain that the sympathy would stand the strain. Believe me, nine out of ten in this country would like nothing better than to stand side by side with you in a desperate fight for liberty, and, failing this, would be delighted to make common cause for some common interest. Statesmen are timid. They will not 'take occasion by the hand'; but the people are all right, and sooner or later the vox populi will prevail.

"A fortnight ago the German Emperor said to a friend of mine, 'If I had had a larger fleet I would have taken Uncle Sam by the scruff of the neck!'—and this represents the view of the older monarchies, who begin to desire a Monroe Doctrine for Europe. But in view of the attitude of this country they dare not move. You are, therefore, free to work out your destiny.

"From the English point of view I believe that if you become a colonizing nation you will have increased sympathy with us. You will better understand our work and difficulties, and you will be drawn insensibly into closer alliances by community of interests and of sentiment."

And now, says the Boston Advertiser, the occasion has come; and, heaven be thanked, it has found both statesmen and people ready.

NOTES

Over twelve thousand casualties in less than three weeks, added to the many thousands previously reported in the Canadian army looks like leading the way to conscription if we are going to have a representation worthy of Canada at the end of the war. There are as many eligible slackers in Canada today as there are Canadian soldiers at the front and there are no casualties among the former. It will be a sad day for Canada when its slackers will outnumber the flower of its manhood.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

MAY.

May all beguiling Comes in smiling. Her beaming face Bespeaking grace; The trees all dress in Springtime's best; And everywhere The scented air To hint of flowers And rosy bowers, The heart to fill With rapturous thrill, Oh, Soul of Mine This gift divine In sunny days And floral ways Should be the chart To guide the heart From storm and stress To kindness!

Princess Mary of England, who celebrated her 20th birthday Wednesday last week, is a typical English beauty, tall, stately, very fair, and with the traditional pink and white skin which is the glory of England's beautiful women. As the only daughter of King George, she is not only the pet of the royal household, but very much also the one of all England. However, with all her beauty and position, the war has made Princess Mary, or May, as she is often called, a sort of "poor little rich girl." Precisely because of her high station, she has been expected to give English girls an example of renunciation and simplicity of living, and the usual brilliant festivities which are a feature of the life of a British princess of her age have all been foregone. Her coming-out party was omitted when she was eighteen, and her life for the past two years has been of a seriousness far beyond her years with its chief activities wholly absorbed by war relief work. A few days ago, the young princess attended the great service at St. Paul's held to celebrate the entrance of America into the war.

The President and Mrs. Wilson entertained at dinner at the White House Thursday night for the members of the French mission to the United States. The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand were among the guests. The dinner at night and the dinner and reception given by the British Ambassador and Lady Spring-Rice at the Embassy the previous evening in compliment to Mr. Balfour were the first functions for the envoys to which women have been invited. A distinguished company was asked to meet Rene Viviani, formerly Premier of France; Marshall Joffre and the members of the mission. Mrs. Wilson received with the President. She wore a simple gown of black charmeuse and chiffon embroidered in dull black beads. The White House was ablaze with flowers and the table in the State dining room was decorated with pink tulips, white lilies and maidenhair. Among the distinguished guests were the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane.

The Princess Royal has given part of her Scotch property and has also taken toll of the deer there, for the benefit of the nation. She has given 200 fat deer to the food controller to augment the available food supplies.

Sir Louis and Lady Davies have returned to Ottawa from New York where they were visiting.

Major Bartlett's lecture on Venice, which he so kindly gave in the Baptist Church to help the 105th Fund was a literary treat. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor presided in a

most engaging manner, introducing the Speaker, who at the close was also passed a hearty vote of thanks.

One of the entertaining events of the week which resulted satisfactorily for patriotic purposes was the nicely arranged moving picture show and entertainment in Prince Street School on Thursday evening.

Spring cleaning indoors and out is the principal dissipation just now, and seems to be generally enjoyed by the women folk and detested by the sterner sex.

Mr. H. E. Geddes accountant of the Bank of Commerce here left Tuesday morning for Ontario to enlist for overseas duty. Mr. Geddes has been eighteen months in Charlottetown and has been very popular in banking and social circles. He is succeeded by Mr. Harry McEwen, who for the past two years has been in the Halifax branch.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morris left yesterday morning on a visit to Montreal. They were accompanied by their niece, Miss Alice Jenkins who is leaving for her home in Pinehear Creek Alta. Miss Jenkins who has been continuing her education here was quite popular and her young friends regret her leaving them.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Aitken left this week on a visit to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Davies of Ottawa have rented a cottage at Aylmer, and will occupy it during the summer season.

Word has been received here of the serious illness in London of Lieut. Col. H. Kenis-Betty D. S. O., who was wounded early in the war. It will be remembered that Lieut. Col. Kenis-Betty and Mrs. Kenis-Betty spent the summer here, and at Montreal a few years ago when the Colonel had been invalided to Canada.

Rev. S. J. Woodroffe, formerly of St. Paul's Rectory here, has been elected rector of Cornwallis, N. S.

Rev. Walter Cotton, C. R. from the order's mission in Johannesburg South Africa, is being welcomed home this week. Mr. Cotton has many tales to tell of the church's work in that new field, as well as of the wonderful changes which has come over that country since the South African war, and of the loyalty and support which its peoples have given to the empire in our present war.

An event looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure was the musical at Mrs. J. Morris' home last Saturday evening. Mr. W. F. Morris, whose piano playing gives so much pleasure to his friends, was the entertainer for the evening and his program of masterpieces was so nicely chosen that each piece was thoroughly appreciated. The proceeds of upwards of \$100 was given to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Dr. and Mrs. Houston were the guests of honor at several gatherings this week prior to the Doctor leaving Kensington for Overseas Service much to the regret of his patients with whom he is deservedly popular. Mrs. Houston and son will spend the summer at Souris.

Instituted by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, the leading society women of Washington are forming a League which, it is anticipated, will be followed by many others in all the large cities of America, whereby the members bind themselves to refrain from elaborate course dinners, unnecessary gowns or

other luxuries of any ultra sort until the termination of the war.

Rev. Dr. Heartz and Mrs. Heartz of Anherst hope to celebrate their golden wedding on Monday, May 7th. Their home friends will no doubt shower them with happy congratulations.

The marriage of Major C. R. Merceau of the 236th Kilties Battalion, who was a recent visitor to this city and Miss Ethel MacLean of Fredericton took place on Wednesday last the happy couple leaving immediately after on a honeymoon trip to Montreal.

Miss Ruth Watson is in Halifax this week visiting her brother Mr. Norman Watson who is attending the Technical College there.

Her Majesty Queen Mary this week officiated at the opening of the new wing of the Royal Naval Hospital at Halifax, which has been provided by the women of Canada.

Two and three table Bridge is just as popular as ever and many hostesses are entertaining their friends and visitors in this informal manner.

Chain teas hold in favor and this week the younger girls are doing their part in swelling the patriotic funds for which these teas were inaugurated.

The many friends of Miss Dorothy Weeks regret that owing to an injured knee she has had to enter the P. E. I. Hospital for treatment.

Miss Turner, Matron of the P. E. I. Hospital, entertained the graduate nurses and several other friends at a nicely arranged afternoon tea one day this week at the Nurses Home.

Mr. R. Laird of Anherst is among the welcome visitors here, coming over this week with his sister, Mrs. Mathieson.

Mrs. Mahon and little son of Halifax have arrived to spend a month with Dr. and Mrs. Blanchard.

The recent death in Paris after a long illness, of Fernand Gustave Labrie, the famous French lawyer, whose brilliant defence of Emile Zola and Capt. Dreyfus made him a

foremost figure at the French Bar, recalls the fact that his wife was an English lady whose family, the O'Kees, for many years resided and were well known social favorites in Port Williams, N. S.

CANNOT MAINTAIN ORDER IN GERMANY

Indications of Further Strikes in German Plants

(Canadian Press Despatch) LONDON, Eng.—The Daily Mail's Hague correspondent ascribes to the Koelnische Volks Zeitung the statement that the Socialist leaders have announced that they are unable to take responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order in Germany after May Day.

As a result of recent strikes among the German workers in the war industries, considerable concessions in foodstuffs have been granted, according to a despatch to the Daily News from Rotterdam. The meat ration has been raised by a half pound weekly, while the potato ration has been increased to five pounds.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS. Furnished by W. S. Louison.

DISCOVERY The late Lord Kelvin, the great English scientist, was asked what he considered his greatest discovery—"When I discovered that Jesus Christ was the Son of God and was my Saviour," was the nobleman's answer. Not for any of us may be the honour of some great scientific discovery that shall bring applause from admiring millions, but God in his love has made it possible to find Him. Have we made this great discovery? Get right with God and do it now. Get right with God. He tells us how. Oh, come to Christ. Who shed His blood. And at the Cross, Get right with God. John 3.—16.

Notice To Importers

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