

The Charlottetown Guardian

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916.

PROFESSOR WANTS PEACE

Professor Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard University contributes a typical German article to the New York Times Magazine of recent date. The title of the article is "The Allies of the Future," which allies are to be Great Britain Germany and the United States.

Such an alliance, the Professor assures us, had been "an inspiring hope for many of us and the fulfillment had seemed so near." As a sop to the nations that are to be left out in the cold the ingenious professor interjects such soothing phrases as "the fascinating brilliancy of France," "the mellow beauty of Italy," "the genial spirit of Austria and the inexhaustible soul of Russia," "the admirable dash of Japan" and "the tremendous power for civil good in the small states of Europe." Notwithstanding these attractions however, these nations are not going to be in it.

"And now," continues the professor, "as the second year of war and terror dies, stained with blood, and the third year of war begins which we all feel must bring an end to the carnage, we cannot help asking with trembling lips: what will come after?" His answer is "just what we had hoped before the war—a firm alliance of America, Great Britain and Germany."

There was little of this hope expressed before the war, but it will be remembered with a distinctness that must be painful to the professor, that the very opposite was expressed after the war began. True there were some maudlin expressions of friendship towards the United States when that nation became threateningly angry over the sinking of the Lusitania and the murder on the high seas of some hundreds of her citizens, but alliance with England! With the "haberdashers of the Thames"! With "England's contemptible little army"! This surely was an afterthought—long after.

The professor does not, even in his advocacy of this peaceful alliance, rise above his inherent hatred of England. He forgets his lofty theme occasionally and lapses into such sentences as these: "Yes, even England's contempt for America has broken out again, and America is at the end of its patience with a nation which destroys its mail and its trade with the neutrals and humbles it by its blacklists."

The causes which led to the war the professor touches only indirectly. Germany did not know it was coming! Had she known "Germany would have prepared by provisioning herself for years like a fortress. She could have done it easily; her lack of preparation was her misfortune; it would have been avoided if the German Government had known a year, or at least a month before that the break would come."

The editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, is now in jail for making the following statement: "The declaration that this war was inevitable and that Germany was forced into it unprepared and against her will cannot be supported except by the most extreme partisans. Undoubtedly the conflict could have been avoided had the government desired to avoid it and doubtless it would have been had the Reichstag been taken into the confidence of our rulers."

These are two contradictory German statements and that of the editor, who is in jail for making the latter, is supported by official papers now known to the world. Herr Professor is making the most of an exceedingly bad case and the regrettable part of it, the part that until the present generation and the next will have passed away, will prevent the alliance of Great Britain and Germany, is that his statement is not true.

An alliance between Great Britain and Germany is for the present and for a long time to come, unthinkable. Germany as at present constituted, has proved herself unworthy of the respect of the civilized world; she has shocked humanity; she has lied officially to her sister nations; she has broken every law of God and of nations. Great Britain will make no alliance with a nation for which she can have no respect, for a nation that she can only despise and that must be crushed. When "the rulers" who rushed into

war without consulting the Reichstag—as justly charged by the editor of the Tageblatt and for charging which he is now in jail—when these men are put where they belong and decent German people are given control of Germany, then and not till then may there be an alliance between Germany and Great Britain. It is up to the German people.

The promotion of the alliance was not the real object of Professor Muensterberg's article. It is another of those subtle feelers for peace. This is plainly revealed in the latter half of the article where we are told that "Germany cannot be torn to pieces and cannot be demolished," but "will not demand a square foot of the conquered territory in France or Belgium." "The jewel of their love Kiao-Chau, may never be returned to them"; she is "willing in the interests of the peace of Europe to have Poland made a kingdom again"—and much more to the same effect. If the "three great democrats" Woodrow Wilson, Bethmann Holweg and Lloyd George will speak the word for which the century is ripe—and Germany more than willing—"not only this war will be ended, but future wars will be impossible." So says the professor.

But other voices are "speaking the word" at present, the word, that will end this war and will make nations in future think seriously before they bring war on the earth. These voices are now thundering along three battlefronts and amid the fogs of the North Sea, voices that are being heard in Berlin by those who would not listen to the gentler voices that two years ago wanted peace. And they will bring peace but no new alliances at present.

SCHOOL ATHLETICS

A departure has this year been made in the Summer School for teachers in introducing a series of games and athletics not only for the personal benefit of the teachers themselves as a pleasant relaxation from study but to enable them to set the pace in healthful games and recreation for their pupils. An hour each day, after regular classes, is devoted to sport, games and athletics on the college grounds. The idea will commend itself to all who are interested in the work of our schools. Healthful exercise is a necessity to the young and it is essential that their physical exercises should be prudently supervised and directed. Games and contests of skill and strength by the children from the foundation work upon which the co-operation of after years is to be carried out, and these, like all successful and beneficial co-operation, must be carried out in a proper manner.

This afternoon, as stated yesterday the students of the Summer School with their professors will give a demonstration in games and athletics on the college grounds to which the public are invited. We trust the citizens will show their interest in the work of the school by being present.

PATRIOT-IC SPASM

The Liberal Opposition in the Legislature having admitted the necessity for increased revenue to meet the war expenditure and having given its unlimited support to borrowing the necessary money for that purpose to be repaid in part by the returned soldiers, the Patriot has commenced a series of spasms with a view to justifying Mr. Bell's action. Spasm One appeared yesterday, the main feature of which was the misleading assertion that the Dominion Agricultural Grant was included in general revenue. A mere tyro in politics knows differently. The Agricultural Grant does not go to general revenue. It is specifically earmarked for educational purposes and cannot be diverted to any other purpose. Therefore spasm One proves ineffective.

NOTES

Does the Berlin newspaper that believes "there can be no end to the struggle until the soil of England herself, also, is saturated in the life blood of its people" represent the sentiment back of the killing of non-combatants in air raids? The blood thus spilled hasn't helped the Teutonic cause much.—Springfield Republican.

Germany's crimes have to be punished; her victims have to be indemnified; she has to be rendered impotent to repeat her career of land and sea piracy. Until those aims have been secured, we shall not tolerate the idea of peace, and no Government that flirted with it could exist for a single day. Germany, as we have said, will not believe these intimations just now. But it will penetrate her imprisoned intelligence by degrees that such and no other is the significance of exertions remorselessly rising, instead of falling, in the Pall Mall Gazette.

BONSHAW BOAT SERVICE

Sir.—There is a rumor being persistently circulated that the motor boat "Doris" of which I am Captain and manager is unworthy and consequently not fit for passenger traffic. There is absolutely no ground for such a rumor. The writer inaugurated the Bonshaw service and this year procured and fitted up a boat second to none on the service. The thorough staunchness and seaworthiness of the "Doris" has been fully demonstrated by her late owner Mr. J. P. Hood and when the "Doris" could make her way in from Orwell Bay through a gale that prevented boats claiming to be more seaworthy from going any further than the mouth of the Harbor when they started out to look for her, the inference is obvious.

The rumor, as stated, is as any other but absolutely false, and it serves to show the mean contemptible spirit of a certain clique in trying to take away the livelihood of the man who had foresight and enterprise enough to start a service which has been of immense benefit to the people of that section of the country.

I am Sir, etc.,
J. T. INMAN,
Bonshaw, Aug. 7.
(Pat. please copy.)

AN AGED ISLAND POETESS

The following excellent verses were composed by Mrs. Caleb Taylor of Summerside, who is 86 years of age.

OUR RECRUITS.

We have left you all behind us
And have crossed the dark blue sea
To rally round the standard
Of the flag that made us free.
For our King and for our Country
We take up arms again
Till righteousness, our watchword,
Shall evermore remain.

For the King of Kings decreed it
That right, not might, shall gain,
No matter what the purchase,
Though countless lives be slain,
Though sad hearts tell a tale,
The sheet that has recorded
Shall evermore prevail.

Thy Might, oh God of Nations,
Thy Will we still implore;
Teach Thou that nations' warfare
In time shall be no more,
That swords shall be for plowshares,
And a spear a pruning hook
Is the edict Thou hast sent forth
As written in Thy Book.

LETTER FROM SOLDIER NOW IN HOSPITAL

The following letter has been received by Mr. College Bowness, Kensington, from his son, Elmer, now in hospital in Wales:

F 4 Ward Military Hospital,
Whitechurch,
Near Cardiff,
South Wales,
July 18, 1916.

Dear Father:
Just a few lines to let you know that I am improving and hope to be up a little in a few days. I can walk a little now, but am pretty shaky yet, but I will get over that after a little walking around. I will get a ten days' furlough when I leave hospital, before I go back to France. Well, I was in France and Belgium over eight months and I think I was pretty lucky to escape being hit all that time, had some pretty narrow shaves, but I escaped very well. When we went over last year we were sent into the line at the famous Plug St. woods, where much fighting took place for the possession of the woods. Part of the woods covers Hill 63 when in reserve we were in trenches. It was here that I met Frank Alexander the first time in Belgium. But a short march will take you across the frontier into France again. The nearest town is Messines, which is in the hands of the Hunns. We could see the remains of the once beautiful town from the firing line; we watched our artillery shell it day after day. It was about a mile away and the Germans would beat it out into the fields when they started shelling the town. Other towns near here were Metern, St. Jans Cappell, and Fletre. In February this year we were shifted to another part of the line at Ypres. Whew! It was hot there; it was a regular hell on earth. All the junk that the Jews brought up for 50 years was shot over at us there. Arch. Campbell and I went looking for water, and were in an old ditch about two feet deep when we heard a big shell singing through the air towards us. We dropped flat, and it landed just a short distance away. Holy smoke! The explosion almost burst our eardrums and the air was filled with clay, stones and bits of shell. It just followed the shell all over us. Well, they were over us with over fifty more, and there we were hugging the ground and expecting every one to come smack on top of us. It was the most exciting half hour I ever spent. We weren't frightened, but we were awfully scared. My hair stands on end all the time now, I have so many frights. We get the devil scared out of us one minute and may have been wide in an ace of being killed. It is strange how a person becomes hardened to seeing his comrades blown to pieces and living in the midst of blood and death. I have seen sights in the blood-stained trenches of Flanders that I will never, never forget. If the people at home could see the real horrors of the battlefield they would be worried to death. But I think the war will be over before the 105th reaches the firing line. Well, I will close now. Hoping this will find you all enjoying the best of health.

As ever,
ELMER.

WANTS THE GUARDIAN.

"Please send the Guardian a sure" is the interesting postscript to a soldier's letter sent by the family to this paper today. Many hundreds of soldiers have written similarly. Better send The Guardian along to YOUR boy

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Sir.—As a visitor to your city, I was surprised to see such progress on all sides. You may be well proud of Charlottetown. But one thing that was plainly commented upon was the sad looking condition of one or more of your dumb horses in the Cab Service. One in particular and, personally noticed, completely on its last legs. Others, I was informed, were equally as bad. How is this? Have you not got a society to look after these poor creatures, as is the case with us in all other Christian Communities? Surely this is a part of our plain Christian duty. I hope, the good people of your city will look into this matter, and take some action in this—a sheer case of cruelty.

I am Sir, etc.,
VISITOR.

The Government And Canadian Credit

The announcement that the Government of Australia is seeking to borrow \$20,000,000 in London at a high rate of interest, the money to be used in the construction of public works, is an other striking reminder of the skill with which Sir Thomas White has piloted the Dominion of Canada through the financial stress of the war.

With the industrial dislocation and near panic that followed the first shock of war long since left behind us the Borden Government is now in a position where it is practically financing every cent of Canadian war effort.

Liberal Jeremiahs whose vision cannot carry them outside the limits of their party continue to wall that the country is on the verge of bankruptcy, that our credit is being destroyed, that the recent taxation measures built a wall around the country excluding trade, that we are spending money "like a drunken sailor," and that the country is being bled white by unnecessary taxation.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS.

Our trade both in imports and exports has reached a highwater mark in the history of Confederation; reached a higher total in the month of June alone than in the twelve months of 1897.

The Government's tariff measures instead of building a wall around the country has permitted of the highest imports trade in our history, and our revenues have reached a point never dreamed of in the days of Laurier's vaunted prosperity.

EXERCISING ECONOMY.

The charge that Canada is spending money recklessly and without due regard to conditions is given the lie by the official records. The financial statement for the first three months of the present fiscal year will show a shrinkage in domestic expenditures as compared with the same period of the fiscal year 1914-15. And while Australia is actually seeking to borrow money at a high rate of interest in the London market to finance public works, the Dominion Government has restricted public enterprises to those which are absolutely necessary for maintenance of national growth.

Nor is it true that Canada is being bled by unnecessary taxation. The war measures of the Government were designed to bear upon those who had either done well out of the war in a business way or else were in a position to bear liberal taxation. They were not intended to and have not borne heavily upon the masses while agriculture is exempt from all special imposts.

EXCEPTIONAL PROSPERITY.

The truth is that a calm survey of the national situation reveals the Dominion in a state of exceptional prosperity. Our industrial condition was never stronger or more promising. There is scarcely an idle factory between Halifax and Vancouver. Unemployment is practically unknown, and wages are the highest in the history of Canadian labor. Farmers are producing more and getting more for what they produce than at any time in the past. Earnings of our transportation companies are enormously in excess of other years. Bank deposits by the people are the greatest on record. And all indications point to one of the most successful and biggest crops since 1911.

Unlike Sir Wilfrid Laurier in days gone by, the Borden Government does not claim to be the sole fountain and source of this gratifying national prosperity. Some of it is due to conditions brought on by the war, some of it to the genius and enterprise of Canadian business a great deal of it to our splendid national resources, all of it, primarily to a bountiful providence. But the Government can lay claim to having fostered by wise and beneficial administration the natural growth of a country and people richly endowed with natural resources and the intelligence to develop them.

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DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

SOLEMN SANCTITY.

By Walt Mason.

Some pious men are on this earth, who think that any kind of mirth is sacrilege or sin, and they would tumble from their perch if any one should enter church and wear a cheerful grin. So gloomy is their house of prayer, you'd almost think a corpse was there, waiting for the hearse; all festive words their souls annoy, and they will squelch the signs of joy, with chapter and with verse. "Serve Him with mirth, His praise foretell." I've heard the grand old anthem swell, all through my passing years; but those who sing it sing as though His service meant the deeps of woe, and misery and tears. Why make your creed's delectable thing?

Why pull long faces when you sing, or grovel when you pray? Jehovah made this world so glad, he doesn't mean us to be sad throughout our little stay. I do not often seek the kirk, because if ever smile or smirk my tollworn features wore, a deaconed drag me from my pew, and push me down the aisle and through the large cathedral door.

BRITISH SEA SHIP RIVALRY

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Discussing the situation of British shipowners and shipbuilders, the Times calls attention to "the enormous amount of construction which is proceeding in the United States."

"All accounts speak of a vast improvement in American shipbuilding," the correspondent adds, "and the speed with which the work is done. The opinion is even expressed that a visit to the United States would be of benefit to many British builders. The more the British Government studies the position which British shipping held before the war to the shipping of the world is being seriously assailed."