

The Charlottetown Guardian

Morning Daily, (founded 1891), \$3.50 per year (Delivered in advance); \$2.50 per year (Mailed) in advance, in Canada, and \$3.00 for U. S. A. Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$2.00 by Mail in Canada and \$2.50 for U. S. A. Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague. President—Major A. A. Bartlett Associate Editor: D. K. Currie. Editor and Publisher: J. R. Burnett.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 7th, 1918

ROADS AND TOURISTS

During the present summer many visitors from abroad have spent their holidays in this province and favourable comments have been heard on our pleasant climate our fishing, boating and bathing privileges, also comments, less enthusiastically favourable perhaps, on our roads.

As to what we have to offer tourists and summer visitors in the way of natural attractions there need be no question. We have as wholesome an "out of doors" as can be found on the continent. As to our roads, there is still something to be desired. Many of our roads are as good as are to be found generally in the country districts in our sister provinces and visitors from the other provinces have frankly admitted this; in fact they have gone much further, many of them declaring our country roads generally better than those in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. But this is by no means true of all our roads; some of them are still far from satisfactory and now, with autos running daily over them all, the defects are more noticeable and very much more freely commented upon.

While it is true that in some sections of the province the making and maintenance of roads is naturally more difficult than in others, it is also true that in many cases the roads in the difficult sections are as good as those in the more highly favoured sections, and vice versa. The making and maintenance of the roads, therefore, does not depend upon natural conditions, but upon those whose business it is to make and maintain them. Many roadmasters have overcome very serious difficulties and are giving the utmost satisfaction. Others have not even availed themselves of the natural advantages and their roads are, at best, but mildly, not creditable.

From this it may be inferred that good road makers, like good poets, are born, not made. The other kind, roadmakers and poets, should not be entrusted with the job. It is often difficult to find in a community a capable man who is willing to undertake the work of looking after the roads. When he is found he should receive the hearty support of the neighborhood as good roads are an inestimable asset to any community. Even the man who does not profess to be a heaven born roadmaker, if he has a good healthy community sentiment and co-operation behind him, can do wonders in the maintenance of roads. One of the great requisites is a healthy, progressive community sentiment and the good roads are sure to follow no matter what the obstacles may be.

With good roads the rule not the exception throughout the province a great impetus would be given to our tourist traffic and there is no greater source of profit to the province as a whole than a good influx of summer visitors.

HOW PUNISH THE KAISER

There is now on all sides a general demand for adequate punishment for the Kaiser. From official and private, from professional and lay sources comes a general expression of hope that the punishment to be meted out to the Kaiser be as nearly commensurate with his guilt as human ingenuity can make it. As there is no parallel for his crime there should be no parallel for his punishment.

The Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, recently from his pulpit that hanging the arch murderer. He declared that the German leaders, military and naval, should be shot but that the Kaiser should be imprisoned on a lonely island, where he should be left to read during the day and to think at night. He said that books describing the life of the Kaiser should be written, and that the official records of his life should be published. He said that the Kaiser should be kept in a cell, and that he should be allowed to see the sun and to breathe the fresh air of the open air. He said that the Kaiser should be kept in a cell, and that he should be allowed to see the sun and to breathe the fresh air of the open air. He said that the Kaiser should be kept in a cell, and that he should be allowed to see the sun and to breathe the fresh air of the open air.

report which should fetch him if anything, could.

This is but one instance of many that might be quoted insisting upon a just and equitable disposition of the Kaiser. It is not an expression of blood thirstiness or of cruelty; it is simply a demand for justice and fair play. We read quite frequently of some poor, perhaps demented, creature being hanged for a murder for which there may or may not have been a provocative cause; we read of thugs, embezzlers, thieves, social sinners and other non-descript lawbreakers being given their deserts on the scaffold, in jail or penitentiary and we say the punishment is just and necessary for the protection of society. Here is a man, a self-contained composite murderer, thief, liar, and all the other vices rolled into one, with more victims, more sorrow, more suffering to his charge than has ever been laid to the charge of any one. He belongs to no category of criminal; he is in a class by himself and his punishment must be in a class by itself. Several juries in England have returned verdicts of wilful murder against him; Bryce's report officially proves him guilty of every sin in the decalogue and more; all civilization and all Christianity pronounce him guilty beyond all human conception of guilt.

How to punish him adequately, or as nearly adequately as weak human nature can go, should be deliberately considered from now to the end of the war and the best conclusion arrived at should be acted upon promptly and without mercy. Justice not only to humanity but to those who have been hanged or otherwise put to death or punished for ordinary murders demands this.

LEARN SPANISH

Hon. Dr. Cody has done well in decreeing that commencing next year, Spanish will be taught in the commercial classes of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of Ontario. It would be better to start earlier, but of course it will require time to procure teachers qualified to give instruction in the language. Spanish is the language of South America, which is one of the most important commercial fields in the world. Canada should go after a share of the South American trade which Germany has so largely forfeited. To do so to advantage her industrial firms seeking to enter the field should be equipped with men who know the language. In addition, the study of Spanish is desirable on the point of culture.

NOTES

An increasing shortage of gasoline has induced the United States Fuel Administration to call for abolition of Sunday pleasure motoring.

With a thrust of four miles on a twenty mile front, and ten thousand Huns in the prisoners' cages, Sir Douglas Haig may congratulate himself upon a good day's work.

Everybody acknowledges the debt we owe the sailors. Now is the time to pay it—as much as you can. To give quickly and generously according to your means is a plain duty.

The Fighting 26th in which so many of the boys of the old 105th Battalion are serving is evidently in the thick of the recent fighting, a fact which is clearly indicated by the casualty lists coming in daily.

The Canadians are 130 miles from the German border and 489 miles from Berlin. Cut the distances up in daily advances, and they don't appear so far. Driving forward at the rate of six miles a day the Canadians could reach the German border in three months.

This is the message brought by Sir Robert Borden to Canadians from their kinsmen fighting in France and Flanders: "We have fought and have endured; and we will fight and endure to the end. As we do our part, so we pray that you shall do yours, until the dawn of abiding peace through the League of Nations and various funds for the victory."

A British soldier captured a German officer. As he was proudly escorting his capture to the rear they stopped to let a truck go by. The German, with that fine Prussian courtesy which so distinguishes them from the rest of the world, snarled out: "You English fight for money." Tommy's pay is so small that he might have denied the statement, but instead, he pleasantly asked: "What do you fight for?" "I fight for honor," was the reply. "That's just it," said Tommy, "we both fight for something we haven't got."

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, has opened recently, amid the woods of Black Lake Camp, Tilford, G. B., a picturesque pine log Y. M. C. A. hut erected by men of the Canadian Forestry Corps. The Princess said she opened the hut with the more pleasure because she was intimately acquainted with another company of the same corps, with which she had been privileged to work for the past two years, and she did not think a more delightful set of men ever existed.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Plant and son spent several days very pleasantly with Mrs. Clark at the Experimental Farm before returning to Ottawa after spending the summer at Brackley Beach.

Rev. Rural Dean Harris of Mahone Bay and Mr. Harris of Montreal are guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cotton.

A most enjoyable young people's dance was held at the Cliff Hotel on Wednesday evening the guests motoring out from the city in the early morning.

Miss Helen Warburton who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cox, Souris has returned home.

The four young ladies who are leaving to do V. A. D. work overseas, Miss Emma Nicholson, Miss Jean Aitken, Miss Nellie Gillespie and Miss Belle McMillan were saying goodbye to their friends this week as they are now under sailing orders. They are leaving with the best wishes of the entire Province for their safety and welfare and their future work will always be followed with deepest interest by their home people.

Mrs. H. A. Richardson and family who have been summering at Georgetown left yesterday on return to their home in Toronto.

Miss Ethel Haszard with her friend Miss Turner, has gone on a short visit to Boston.

Mrs. John Richards of Bedeque is visiting friends in Halifax.

Miss Jean Aitken and Miss Nellie Gillespie were yesterday presented with a remembrance in gold from the congregation of St. James Church in appreciation of their services in the choir and Sunday School, where they will be much missed during their absence overseas.

Mrs. George of Toronto who has been summering at Shaw's Hotel Brackley Beach, has returned to her home in Toronto.

The beautiful warm September weather is being taken full advantage of for picnics, motor parties and outdoor sports of all kinds.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson

A SILENT TE DEUM

We thank Thee, Lord, For all Thy Golden Silence,— For every Sabbath from the world's turmoil; For every respite from the stress of life; Silence of moorlands rolling to the skies, Heath-purpled, bracken-clad, aflame with gorse; Silence of gray tors crouching in the mist; Silence of deep wood's mystic cloistered calm; Silence of wide seas basking in the sun; Silence of white peaks soaring to the blue; Silence of dawns, when, their matins sung The little birds do fall asleep again; For the deep silence of high golden noons; Silence of gloaming and setting sun; Silence of moonlit nights and patterned glades; Silence of stars, magnificently still, Yet ever chanting their Creator's skill; For that high silence of Thine Open House, Dim-branching roof and lofty-pillared aisle, Where burdened hearts find rest in Thee awhile; Silence of friendship, telling more than words; Silence of hearts, close-knit heart to heart; Silence of joys too wonderful for words; Silence of sorrows, when Thou drawest near; Silence of soul, wherein we come to Thee, And find ourselves in Thine Immanence;

The oldest lieutenant on the list of any army is First Lieutenant Richard Peters, who is now 74 years old. He went with the expeditionary army to France. He was an interpreter for General Pershing at first, but is now on active duty. He is as vigorous as a man of 50 years.

The re-opening of the schools and colleges has brought many strangers to the city and life generally is arranging itself for the winter's work.

The hostesses at the Golf Links on Labor Day were Mrs. M. McKinnon, Mrs. W. H. Pethick and Miss H. Grant. Tea this afternoon is in charge of Mrs. W. H. Aitken and Mrs. T. W. Murphy.

Mrs. (Dr.) McLeod has returned to her home in Fredericton after a pleasant visit of some weeks among relatives and friends.

The visitors at the summer hotels at Brackley Beach have left in large numbers for their homes in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa after a most enjoyable holiday.

An important announcement from Paris has been brought by Misses Margaret Breaker and Margaret Cozals, leading Parisian dressmakers and dress designers. Skirts are to be the highest ever and as narrow as it is possible to make them.

The ladies are busy this week making arrangements for the furnishing of the new Y. W. C. A. home which it is hoped may be opened in the not too distant future.

Another of the Happy 8th boys has won distinction overseas, news having been received by his home people that Gunner Arthur McKinnon, son of Ex-Governor D. A. McKinnon, has been promoted to Lieutenant on the Field. Congratulations are heartily given to the young Lieutenant who left for England before he had reached the military age as a member of the 5th Siege Battery of which the Province is so justly proud.

Among the prominent visitors here this week was Mr. W. B. Stewart from Washington, American Consul General for Canada, who was deeply impressed with the beauties of the Garden Province.

Miss Dorothy McPhail, after a delightful holiday has returned to her home in Montreal.

Miss Helen Mathieson, daughter of Chief Justice and Mrs. Mathieson, left this week for Toronto where she will attend College.

The velvet hat put in its anticipated appearance promptly the first of August. The earliest of the Fall models are large and many of them are not entirely of velvet, satin being frequently used for the entire crown. Heavy fall silk is also found a worth-while selection as a fabric to be combined with velvet. The wide spreading mushroom shaped hat is a great favorite, and the poke shaped hat, practically uniformly becoming, is also again featured.

YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED

BY REV. T. S. LINSKOTT, D. D. (All rights reserved)

Dr. Linscott in this column will help you solve your heart problems, religious, natural, social, financial and every other anxious care that perplexes you. If a personal answer is required enclose a five cent stamp. No names will be published; if you prefer, sign your initials only, or use a pseudonym.

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY:—"A Mother" wants to know whether parents are responsible when their children turn out bad? Parents are not responsible for the conduct of their grown-up children provided they have set a proper example before them and have trained them right. The chances are however, that when children do turn out wrong in after life, that they have not had proper parental training. To the extent that your example or training has been wrong then you are responsible for the after life of your children. Even in such a case there is no use to wring your hands; start right away to repair the faults of the past.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT:—"What is God's ideal for a national government?" asks "A Thinker." According to the Bible God's governments have been parental, tribal, a government by judges and monarchical. God gave his ancient people a king under protest and I rather think that an absolute monarchy has ever since been under the protest of God. Technically I don't believe God is interested in the political form of the government, so long as it is in the interests of the people.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

(From our Own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, August 28.—Sir Robert Borden is being warmly welcomed on his return to Canada from overseas. This is as it should be. He has returned from the most important Imperial gathering in the history of the British Empire. Not only have momentous decisions been arrived at as to Canada's part in the war, but vital constitutional changes have been made. Next to Mr. Lloyd George Canada's Prime Minister has easily been the most outstanding figure at the Imperial War Conference. He has been careful not to interfere in domestic British policies, he has safeguarded Canadian autonomy, and has stood strongly and with determination for every policy which will mean the effective winning of the war and the strengthening of the British connection. With the return of Sir Robert to the Capital began a series of highly-important cabinet meetings. This also is as it should be. Besides a number of questions vitally affecting Canada's war efforts which must be considered there are big domestic problems awaiting solution.

Among the subjects to be taken up by the cabinet the following may be mentioned:

- 1. Arrangements for the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force. This force will be mobilized at an early date. While it will not be large it is proposed to make it thoroughly efficient, in order to maintain the splendid reputation made by Canada. There is also a proposal to send an Economic Mission to Siberia to accompany the expedition.
2. Plans for a more complete defence of Canadian shores as a consequence of the recent submarine attacks. Canada has defences on a larger scale along the Atlantic coast than is generally realized, but these will be extended and improved. It is understood that the question of a permanent naval policy was discussed with the Admiralty during the recent visit of the premier, and the ideas formulated will be considered by the cabinet.
3. A policy for the mobilization of our national resources with a view to closer co-operation with the Allies in their utilization for war purposes.
4. The question of further reinforcements for the Canadian troops in order to keep our army overseas at full fighting strength and maintain its present high state of efficiency.

A sixteen year old lad named Le Blanc was arrested here a night or two ago while in the act of robbing a hardware and sporting goods store on Sparks street. The young fellow was armed with a revolver and showed fight, exchanging shots with the officers before he was overpowered and placed behind the bars. His booty, which was found by the police in the alleyway where LeBlanc was operating, consisted largely of guns and revolvers. His manner of entering the store was strictly along moving picture lines, and bears out a statement he made to the police that he was planning to write a movie play and was learning how to burglarize stores in a spectacular way so that he would be able to provide the thrills essential to the "putting over" of a scenario of this description. LeBlanc also claimed to be the head of a society known as "The Black Robe Gang," which was fully equipped for a campaign of organized robbery, and which had its code of signs, passwords and grips. The police, however, claim that the youthful burglar is "talking through his hat" in this connection, as the most careful enquiry on their part has failed to disclose an accomplice.

The authorities here are watching with keen interest developments in Russia in view of the decision to send a Canadian expedition to Siberia. Troops from the United States have already been landed at Vladivostok. The Canadian expedition, it may be pointed out here, is being rapidly organized, and unless there are new

developments which may cause a change in plans the force will leave our shores early in the coming fall. General Emble, who has been chosen to command the expedition, is expected in Canada any day now. The squadron of mounted men which is to accompany the expedition is already being mobilized at Regina. It is being recruited by Commissioner Perry, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

The Ottawa letter carriers have decided in favor of a general strike of postmen, and have instructed their delegate to favor such action at the convention of the Letter Carriers Association to be held in Hamilton next week, provided the consent is obtained of the other two branches of the service, namely the railway mail clerks and the postal clerks. The meeting at which this action was decided upon is said to have been the most enthusiastic the letter carriers have ever held. Extreme dissatisfaction with the Government's increases was expressed.

The Appeal Board has promulgated its report on the Ottawa Electric Company's street railway strike. The Board split the difference between what the men asked for and what the Conciliation Board offered them, making the maximum wage for conductors and motormen 39c an hour instead of 50c. Other employees are given increases in proportion. The award stands for one year. To-day the Street Railway Company announce a straight five cent fare during all but rush hours, and the elimination of the six-for-a-quarter ticket. They attribute their action to the increased cost of operating the road. Of course the war gets some of the credit as well. What cannot be justified in any other way is blamed upon the war these days.

The Civilian, the official organ of the Civil Service Association, is out with the suggestion that a Ministry of Civil Service be created with a Minister who would work in conjunction with the Civil Service Commission. There may be something worth thinking about in the suggestion, but the general opinion hereabouts is that it should be "canned" until after the war.

The death is reported of T. R. Ferguson, chairman of the Board of Steamship Inspectors, Mr. Ferguson, who has been a resident of Ottawa

(Continued on page two)



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