

THE Charlottetown Guardian

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague.
London Office, Marconi House, Strand, W.C.

Subscription Phone 132-2
News and Edit. Day Phone 133
Advertising Phone 132-3
News and Edit. Night Phones 132 & 133

President A. A. Bartlett
Managing Editor J. R. Burnett

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1916.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

At a Conference held in Ottawa last November under the auspices of the Commission of Conservation it was decided to form a Civic Improvement League for Canada. A provisional committee was appointed, of which Sir John Willison of Toronto is chairman, and all the provinces are represented in the membership of the committee.

This committee has arranged for a conference to be held in Ottawa on the 20th inst. and invitations have been issued to a number of gentlemen in this province to be present. The general object of the League is "to promote the study and advancement of the best principles and methods of civic improvement and development, to encourage and organize in each community those social forces which make for efficient Canadian citizenship and to secure a general and effective interest in all municipal affairs." The object of the Conference at Ottawa on the 20th inst. is to launch the League and decide upon a constitution. In our yesterday's issue there appeared an article dealing with the scope, aims and functions of the League, which we trust has been carefully read, especially by our citizen readers of Charlottetown, Summerside, and the towns and villages of the province. It was intimated in that article that Prince Edward Island is the only province of the Dominion that has not yet been visited by the Town Planning Adviser of the Commission, but that it has been suggested that an early visit be arranged for. To quote, "The Commission of Conservation is willing to render free service to the Island province in regard to expert advice if it is wanted, and should there be any civic problems on which some new light is needed, or regarding which discussion from new viewpoints would be useful, it is for those who are interested in the matter to meet and consider what action should be taken to have the matter ventilated."

Now we have many problems in Charlottetown in connection with civic improvement which do require ventilation and adjustment as well. Those who planned our city did so on a generous scale and with commendable taste. Our main streets are broad, straight and parallel. Our squares are large, conveniently located and, generally, well kept. To our original broad streets we have added narrow and unrightly alley-ways which have developed into residential streets; around our most beautiful squares we—or our forefathers—have built all manner of houses from barns to palatial residences, and at many angles and varying distances from the streets. There is nothing in our civic by-laws to prevent a continuance of this manner of building and nothing therefore to prevent the value of property adjacent to these squares remaining at as low a level as that in the most crowded residential districts. In all other cities property adjoining the squares and parks is the most desirable and the most valuable, as it certainly ought to be, and as it would be if there were building regulations to prevent the indiscriminate commingling of shacks, stables and palaces. This is only one instance in which there is great room for improvement here. We need a building law.

And, also, we need to look carefully into the methods which other cities are adopting to effect improvements. The whole Dominion is planning for greater development in view of the present and probable after effects of the war on Canadian municipal life and on social conditions generally. It is most desirable then to have an interchange of views between representatives of all the provinces of the Dominion on subjects affecting the development of all and each.

It is hoped that Charlottetown and the province will be represented at the Conference in Ottawa on the 20th inst. To see what others are doing is an education and practical men seeing this will not be slow in applying it to their own civic conditions.

GERMAN WAR MATERIAL

Mr H. Warner Allen, the special correspondent of the British Press with the French armies, has in recent letters given glimpses of the reasons why German exhaustion, and therefore German discontent and discouragement—with all that these involve—may be regarded as imminent. As those who have followed the story of the war have already realized, German troops have been moved with wonderful quickness from one front to another, from many fronts to still more fronts. All these moves, spectacular as they may appear are executed with fearful cost. The battlefield is forever widening and the troops guarding it are being thinned out to meet the oncoming waves of a tide that has been steadily rising since the war began. Mr Allen asserts that the Ger-

mans are rapidly approaching the end of their resources as far as those who are really fit for military service are concerned. The Serbian campaign, involving as it did the formation of a third front and the serious losses to be expected in a contest with a brave people fighting for home and country was a terribly wasteful one.

That the Serbian campaign has compelled Germany to draw largely upon her reserves is indicated by letters quoted by Mr Allen. The following are characteristic:—

"Corgast, Oct. 26, 1915. Very few men are left in the village; they have all gone to the war. Many are dead or seriously wounded; a few have only been slightly injured. It is terrible. Those who are still here will soon be called up. The villagers who require workmen are going to ask the authorities for Russian prisoners."

Another says: "It is pitiful to see the men whom they are sending to the war; men from eighteen to sixty, even those who are lame and one-eyed; in fact everything that they can collect to throw into the furnace. It can scarcely last for more than three months more, for men are falling and cannot be replaced."

Pitiful indeed! "The lame and the one-eyed"! "The men whom they are sending." No voluntarism there; no self-sacrifice on the part of those who "are sent"! "Everything they can collect to throw into the furnace!"

Little scraps of correspondence like these, and many others that have been picked up, some of them from the pockets of the dead, throw a lurid light on the stories of bread riots in German cities. But the German military machine is still a powerful one, the "furnace" is still a flaming fire, and into it, willingly or unwillingly, "everything" human that can contribute to the blaze is being thrown. There are many millions still in Germany and Austria and Turkey and the end is by no means here, although it is coming appreciably nearer through sheer exhaustion. And yet before the machine is stopped by the burning down of the fire in that furnace into which everything is thrown, there are possibilities of much damage.

What a contrast to conditions in the British Empire, from every part of which men are offering themselves in hundreds of thousands, yes in millions. In response to Lord Derby's appeal in the United Kingdom, out of 2,179,231 single men of military age, 1,150,000 volunteered, and of the remaining 1,029,231 there were 378,071 exempt from military service because they held official positions in which their services were of more value than they would be in the army. Of 2,832,210 married men of military age, 1,679,261 volunteered. Of the total number of men of military age, 5,011,441 more than half, or 2,829,261 volunteered, and of the remainder a large proportion were medically unfit or were engaged in other services indispensable to the country. It is estimated that under the Compulsory Service Bill, which applies only to unmarried men and widowers without children, only 200,000 will need to be compelled to enlist.

It is against this inexhaustible voluntary machine that the German compulsion which casts "everything into the furnace" is battling and it is because of this that the end of the conflict may be so confidently looked for. It remains for us only to hurry up in our volunteering in order that the German machine may the sooner be smashed and the lives of our people spared.

The temporary compulsion that is being enacted in the United Kingdom is not because voluntarism has failed, but rather to more equitably equalize the burden between married and single men. So far the larger proportion of volunteers came from the ranks of the married men and the aim of the Bill is to compel the single men who are slackers, and of whom fortunately the proportion is small, to take their share of the burden.

HANDSOME MEMENTO

The Guardian has received with the compliments of Captain F. B. McRae, second in command of the Canadian Machine Gun School, Shorncliffe, a copy of the beautiful art production "With the First Canadian Contingent." The book is intended as a slight record of the first Canadian contingent, and as a means of adding to the funds of the Canadian Field Comforts Commission for the purchase for the Canadian Divisions at the front of many extra comforts which are welcomed by the officers and much appreciated by the men. The book consists of a number of brightly written articles, and is copiously illustrated by original photos and photo-reproductions of Canadians at Valcartier, Salisbury Plains and at the front. It has been edited by Lieutenant Mary Plummer, Field Comforts Commissioner, and reflects the highest credit on her enterprise as well as on her literary and artistic taste. Anyone desirous of seeing the book may do so by calling at the Guardian Office.

NOTES

Mr J. J. Hughes, M.P., left for Ottawa yesterday sorrowful of heart and chastened in spirit. In a farewell letter to the Patriot he opines that while the Mathieson Government, the Borden Government and the Guardian are to the fore there will be work for honest men to perform. We appreciate this testimonial to our honesty, considering the source whence it comes, and we are sure the Mathieson and Borden Governments will feel flattered. But, alas, Mr Hughes intimates he intends to join our ranks, for he concludes: "God willing, I intend to perform my share of it, let the immediate results be what they may, and the Guardian can take this as a final notice." We have little faith in sudden conversions, but we are pleased to find Mr Hughes prepared to meet his fate at next election in such a commendable spirit. May it last out the session!

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S REPORT ON GALLIPOLI

(Continued from page three.)

Imbros to Suva. Three brigades with three batteries were landed in the darkness. The Turks were completely surprised. The division made good its position ashore. Most of the supporting force, consisting of the Irish Tenth Division, were brought from Mytilene. General Hamilton commends the navy for landing the first of them at dawn from a distance of 120 miles at the psychological moment when they were most needed.

WHEN THE NAVY FAILED

But the navy was unwilling to land six battalions where the corps commander considered they could act most effectively. The cause of the navy's action, General Hamilton says, was for some reason not specified, but it resulted in delay. The men were obliged to march a considerable distance under fire, and arrived fatigued. General Hamilton lays stress on the fact that a large proportion of the troops were new men.

"On the morning of the 8th," says the report, "General Stopford, recollecting the vast issues which hung upon his success in fortifying the enemy, urged his divisional commanders to push on; otherwise all the advantages of the surprise landing must be nullified. But the divisional commanders believed themselves to be unable to move."

The weather was hot. The new troops suffered much from want of water. There was disorganization, inevitable after a night landing, followed by fights here and there with an enemy scattered over a country "unknown."

"These pleas for delay," says General Hamilton, "were perfectly well founded. But it seems to have been overlooked that the half defeated Turks in front of us were equally exhausted and disorganized, and that an advance was the simplest and the most effective method of solving the water problem and every other sort of trouble."

LACK OF ARTILLERY SUPPORT

"Be this as it may, the objections overbore the corps commander's resolution. But of artillery support which finally decided him to acquiesce in the policy of going slow, which by the time it reached the troops, became translated into a period of inaction. The divisional general was informed that in view of the lack of artillery support General Stopford did not wish them to make frontal attacks on entrenched positions, but desired them to try to turn any trenches which were met with. Within the terms of this instruction lies the root of our failure to make use of the priceless daylight hours of the 8th of August."

General Hamilton explains that artillery could not be disembarked before on account of the necessity of disembarking of mules for carrying the water supply, and argues that, while normally infantry cannot advance, driving power and a certain ruthlessness were required.

COMMANDERS LACKED EXPERIENCE

The remainder of the story of Suva consists largely of misfortunes. General Hamilton explains that the senior commanders lacked experience in the new trench warfare, and in the Turkish methods, and appreciation of the paramount importance of time. On the 15th General Stopford was relieved of the command of his division corps, General de Lisle succeeding him.

THE HORRORS OF THIRST

"At times," he says, "I thought of throwing my reserves into this stubborn central battle, where probably they would have turned the scale. But each time water troubles made me give up the idea, all ranks at Anzac being reduced to a pint a day. True thirst is a sensation unknown to me."

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

LIFE'S LESSON.

I learn as the years roll onward
And leave the past behind,
That much I have counted sorrow
But proves that our God is kind;
That many flowers I longed for
Had a hidden throb of pain
And many a rugged bypath
Led to fields of ripened grain.

The clouds but cover the sunshine,
They cannot banish the sun;
And the earth shines out the brighter
When the weary rain is done;
We must stand in the deepest shadow
To see the clearest light,
And often from wrong's own darkness
Comes the very strength of right.

We must live through the weary winter
If we would value the spring;
And the woods must be cold and silent
Before the robins sing.
The flowers must be buried in darkness
Before they could bud and bloom;
And the sweetest and warmest sunshine
Comes after the storm and gloom.

So the heart from the hardest trial
Gains the purest joy of all,
And from lips that have tasted sadness
The sweetest song will fall.
For as peace comes after suffering,
And love is reward of pain,
So after earth comes heaven—
And out of our loss the gain.

the dwellers in cool, well-watered England, but at Anzac when the mules with the water bags arrived, at the front, the men would rush up to them in swarms just to lick the moisture that exuded through the canvas bags. Until wells had been discovered under freshly won hills, the reinforcing of Anzac by even so much as a brigade was unthinkable."

Concerning the water supply for the troops landed at Suva on the 7th, he says: "As it turned out, and judging merely by the results, I regret to say that the measures actually taken for distribution proved to be inadequate, and suffering and disorganization ensued."

MAY FORM BRIGADE FROM CANADIANS OF GERMAN DESCENT.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—General Hughes states that a proposal has been made to him to form a brigade of Canadians of German descent for overseas service. The proposal has been made by a number of German-Canadians who desire to establish their sympathy in this way with the British cause. The minister of militia sympathizes with the movement and no doubt the brigade will be formed. In talking over the matter Sir Sam mentioned that his chief intelligence officer was a Canadian of German birth whose father was now an officer in the German army. This officer is described as the daughter of an Austrian general and whose brothers were officers in the German army. This officer is described by General Hughes as one of the very best in the Canadian army.

TEUTONIC CONSULS HAVE BEEN RELEASED

PARIS, January 9.—A despatch to the Havas agency from Athens, under date of January 6th, states that Jean Guillemin, the French Minister to Greece, has announced that the consuls of the Teutonic allies, arrested at Saloniki, have been released.

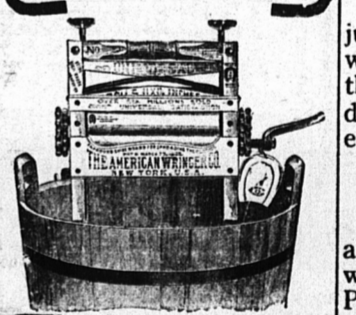
The Greek newspapers' despatch adds a remark on this action as satisfying the Greek Government.

On January 4th, the French Ministry of the Interior announced that the Austrian, German, Bulgarian and Turkish consuls, who were arrested at Saloniki, would be brought to Verselles and from there conducted to the Swiss frontier.

GOATS' MILK FOR COUGHS

"Go to the Hills and drink goats' milk" was the prescription given by Hippocrates more than 2000 years ago for coughs and colds and bronchitis, but nowadays our local druggist, E. A. Foster, druggist, Charlottetown, H. J. Mabon, druggist, Souris, has a non-secret constitutional remedy just as certain which can be taken right at home. It is Vinol—composed of the healing, medicinal, extractives of cod livers, without oil, peptonate of iron for the blood and the nourishing properties of beef peptonate. It goes to the seat of the trouble, removes the cough and cures the cold. Vinol is a very reliable preparation.

Here's the Wringer You Want



A clothes wringer that is designed and built to lessen and lighten your labor on wash day.

This wringer is a very strongly made machine, correctly proportioned in every detail to stand hard wear. The frame is hardwood and nicely finished in natural color. The springs are powerful and tempered by special process and placed where the pressure is properly equalized. The rollers are genuine white rubber, vulcanized to the shaft.

A strongly made, easy running, long wearing wringer that will give certain satisfaction.

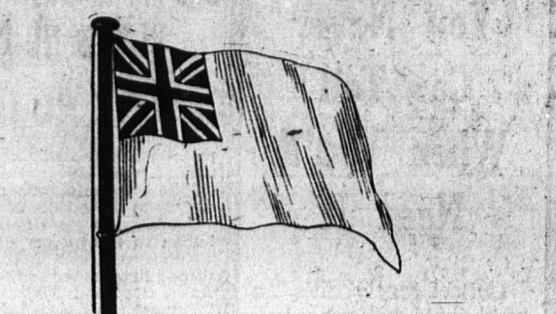
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(Sometimes known as Thomas Phosphate Powder)

The two sources of Phosphoric Acid, the element of fertility lacking to the greatest extent in the cultivated soils of the Maritime Provinces, are Basic Slag and Acid Phosphate, or Superphosphate. These two Fertilizers both contain from 250 to 300 lbs. of available Phosphoric Acid to the ton.

BASIC SLAG

Contains in addition to the Phosphoric Acid from 800 to 1000 lbs. of Lime. In the form in which this Lime exists it does not burn up the humus in the soil like burnt Lime. It is calculated that 95 p.c. of the soils of the Maritime Provinces are sour and the effect of an application of Basic Slag is to correct this acidity.

BASIC SLAG

In addition to the Phosphoric Acid and Lime contained in Basic Slag there is also present a quantity of iron, the effect of which is to aid bacterial growth in the soil, a matter of the highest importance.

BASIC SLAG

Also supplies magnesia and manganese, which in conjunction with the other elements present, especially Lime, will prove a great aid to the farmer in rendering available the crude potash contained in the soil and making him independent of potash which in former times was supplied at enormous cost from Germany.

BASIC SLAG

Is the only phosphatic fertilizer in which all these valuable elements are combined. Do not overlook the fact that when you buy a ton of Basic Slag you get as much available Phosphoric Acid to the ton as in any other fertilizer and in addition you have the benefits of the other elements referred to herein.

Prof. Cumming of the Agricultural College, Truro

In the annual report of the Dept. of Agriculture for Nova Scotia, for year 1914, writes, referring to their experiments in connection with commercial fertilizers as follows:

"In our experience with roots the best results were obtained from Phosphoric Acid, either in the form of Acid Phosphate, or Sydney Basic Slag. The addition of Muriate of Potash did not materially increase the yield. The heaviest yields of mangels were in the plots treated with Slag instead of Acid Phosphate. In the turnip fields Basic Slag gave better results than Acid Phosphate. Where potash was used on this land there was no advantage"

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