

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1915.

SOMETHING ACCOMPLISHED

The comprehensive review of the work of the Government, given by the Premier on Tuesday, and reported in Wednesday's Guardian, will have been read and appreciated by every person interested in the welfare of the province.

The whole review was characterized by optimism—optimism founded upon something accomplished, nothing to be excused, no drawback to be explained away.

On this occasion, when the Governments of practically all the countries in the world are giving reasons for reduced revenues, increased taxation, for deficits, for restricted activity in public undertakings, few in this province had anticipated anything like a surplus in the year's work. The most they had hoped for was that the revenue would come within measurable distance of the expenditures, which were necessarily greatly increased on account of the war.

"We have been called upon," said the Premier, "to expend over \$20,000 on the war, \$7,000 more on an ancient debt that had been a discredit to this province, \$28,000 in all. And notwithstanding all this, and notwithstanding that certain sources of revenue have shrunk, we have been able to bring the province through, effecting a small reduction in the debt. . . . Taking the accounts covering the full period that this Government has been in power, there will be noted a reduction of little more or less than \$100,000."

The cheers that greeted the Premier's statement will be re-echoed throughout the province. It is an achievement of which any Government or any province may well feel proud, when it is remembered that the province had for many years, under previous administrations, become accustomed to yearly deficits and indeed had learned to look for nothing but deficits in the provincial house-keeping.

Another announcement that was received with pleasure was that of an additional gift of \$10,000 to the Dalton Sanatorium by its generous founder, Hon. Charles Dalton. Of this gift, what more can be said than that it was given, given freely, without condition, given so unostentatiously that, until announced by the Premier, no one knew of it except the members of the Government? What the Dalton Sanatorium will mean to the province in years to come, how many, yet unborn, will bless the name of Honourable Charles Dalton for his munificent gift, will never be known, but the province accepts his gift with gratitude and all the assistance that the Government will give in carrying out the purpose of the institution will we feel assured, be heartily supported by the province.

Perhaps the most gratifying part of the Premier's speech was that in which he referred, with pardonable pride, to the fact that all the promises which his party had made prior to their taking office, had been carried or were in process of being carried into effect. Of how many Governments can it be said at the end of their first term of office, they have a clean record of unbroken promises? Not only is this so, so far as the Government is concerned, but they have added considerably to social and beneficent legislation; which had not been included in pre-election promises. Still there is much to be done, for, as the Premier stated, the work of a government is never finished, but the foundation being well and truly laid, it will be easy to introduce and pass further legislation for the advancement and development of this magnificent province.

A FARM PROBLEM

We note that throughout Canada at present the question of farm help is being vigorously discussed and the newspapers abound with advice, wise and otherwise, chiefly from correspondents and lecturers and other exponents, few, if any, of whom are farmers or have ever grappled with the question except as a literary or oratorical effort. There is no question at present before the public that can be as easily and smoothly settled—on paper, or on the platform—as the question of farm help: probably no question in which the great majority of our people are so vitally interested, as difficult to settle where it must be settled—right on the farm. For this, and other reasons that might be mentioned we are not going to offer any panacea.

From all over Canada, in response to the patriotic call for more production there comes the reply, "If we are to produce more food we must have more men." And we are told that while this cry is most insistent, thousands of able bodied men are idle in the cities, looking for work and depending on the charity of citizens, for a living.

The theorists are busy explaining how these men can be lured to the farms and converted into good farm laborers, but the men will not be lured and they refuse to be converted, and the farms are still crying out for help. It is quite safe to say that not one man in ten of the city's unemployed would be worth his board on the farm, and the farmer must look elsewhere for his help.

Farm labor is in no way different from any other labor. Men work, generally speaking, because they need the remuneration that work brings. They will avoid un congenial work when it is possible to do so but the man who is worth his wages will adapt himself to whatever work he undertakes. We hear much these days about the "drudgery" of the farm. The farm holds no monopoly of drudgery. It is to be found in the warehouse, the store, the office—if one wishes to call it by that name.

Anything, from praying to playing, may become drudgery if a man allows himself to become wearied by it, said a farmer, when discussing this question in one of our exchanges. The peculiar thing is that in the days when farm work was really hard there was less heard about drudgery than there is today. As a matter of fact most of the so-called drudgery on the farm today consists in riding around in the open air, if a man had to pay for the privilege of doing this work the country would be filled with people anxious to spend their money for what they would regard as a generous and health-improving pastime. It is a mistake to talk about the drudgery of farm life today.

The hours are long no doubt and there does not seem any help for it. But, after all, it is easier to work twelve hours a day than no hours a day. The hardest work a man ever did is to pelt the pavements of a big city looking for work on an empty stomach. Yet thousands of people will do it day after day rather than face what they call the drudgery of the farm.

Much of the talk about the drudgery of the farm and the dullness of country life comes from a mischievous and silly class of literature that is fortunately less in evidence today than it was a generation ago. Country life and the farmer and farmers' son and daughter were caricatured as "hayscuds" driving in lumber waggons or carts loaded with vegetables, dressed in homespun and acting awkwardly, while the city man was pictured driving a smart turn out, dressed a-la mode &c., &c. City life with its gaities and its pleasures were one extreme of living, while the loneliness and dullness of country life was the other. The common idea of farm drudgery and country dullness had its origin largely in this too common species of literature and art.

The idea is no longer true. Country life has as many attractions today in this province as the city has, and many more, to those who open their eyes to them.

One of the difficulties in the way of procuring help on the farm, and this is distinctly the fault—perhaps the misfortune of the farmer himself, is that so many farms refuse to give permanent employment. We may be told that there is no work on the farm the year round. This would be equally true of the factory, the store or the office.

A gentleman discussing this phase of the question said "One of the great problems of the factory manager is to find work and wages for his men during the dull season, when he really does not need them, so that he may have them when he wants them.

"It would be better for the employers, from the short sighted view of immediate results, to shut down the factory altogether. But that would mean throwing men out of employment. It would mean, too, the disorganization of the staff. And so, for the sake of the men and the sake of the factory, we are devoting all our energies to the one end of finding employment for our men without any thought of profits. The solution of the farmer's problem is that the farmer must adopt business methods. He must make the conditions of farm life attractive as we are trying to make conditions of factory life. He must pay sufficient wages to draw competent men, and he must make provision for employment the year round."

A SUGGESTION

There are few residences in Charlottetown that have not, in a back or a front yard, a piece of cultivable land of at least a few square yards. These few yards of earth could be made to yield, first, one of the most healthful and delightful varieties of physical exercise, second one of the most pleasing and elevating studies, botany and nature study, and, third, a revenue of considerable value.

Usually these areas are given over to a luxuriant and unsightly and unwholesome growth of thistles, burdock and other useless and noxious weeds, unsightly barrels, boxes and other dirt catching debris. What a transformation might be effected by planting these areas with vegetable seeds, and what a revelation it would mean to the economical housewife to find that on a piece of land six feet square she could raise, say, enough beans or peas for the household during the summer; or, on a little larger area, enough celery, or a little large still, enough potatoes. And there are other vegetables that might be profitably and pleasantly raised.

If the Floral Association were to offer a prize for the most remunerative plot of kitchen garden, remunerative that is per square yard, it would help very materially to initiate a form of economy and a means of delightful occupation, that, eventually would mean much to those adopting it.

This is the time for our Patriotism and Production campaign. Why should not these waste and unsightly areas be transformed into beautyspots and sources of revenue?

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

The Philadelphia Ledger of Sunday last reports a typical "neutral" gathering, addressed by a Miss Ray Beveridge, an actress, who served as a nurse in Berlin in the early months of the war. "Are we to sell for a few paltry millions our national 'honor'?" she cried. "Think of it! We are actually prolonging this unprecedented human suffering by deliberately feeding the monster war. And when it is all over and we visit Europe and see it peopled with cripples, with men sightless and lacking limbs, will it be pleasant to reflect that we furnished the materials with which such mutilations were perpetrated?"

Miss Beveridge was followed by H. Herman Ridder, son of the editor, who rebuked German-Americans for not making their influence felt in American politics. He said: "The great fault of the German-American citizens of this country hitherto has been a lack of sense of responsibility toward political life. For instance, in the city of Hoboken they say there are 49,999 Germans and one Irishman—and the Irishman is the Mayor." It has been admitted by a German statesman that the Germans are political asses. They show it in their efforts to deceive the American people with the word "neutrality." They will prove it beyond a shadow of doubt if they attempt to vote as Germans in American politics.

The New York World observes that the true "American neutrality" meeting these days is invariably marked by whoops for von Hindenburg and hisses for President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. In the early days of the struggle there was little talk in pro-German quarters about the neutrality of the United States. German-Americans were trying to involve the United States as an ally of Germany, but when the futility of this movement became plain, and when the effort to gain at least the sympathy of the American people was revealed as a stark failure, the words neutrality began to be heard. Speakers with German names have been urging upon their fellow-citizens in the United States the tremendous importance of the American nation remaining neutral. They explain that it is morally at least an unneutral act for American armament firms to sell rifles and munitions of war to any of the belligerents. The fact is, of course, that British command of the seas makes it impossible for Germany to buy anything in the United States. Therefore if the United States were to forbid the export of war munitions she would be depriving Germany of nothing, but she would be striking a severe blow at the Allies, because now they buy what they please in the United States, pay good prices for it, and run no risks in having it shipped across the ocean.

NOTES

The military authorities in India have been armed with special powers to act in emergencies. The cause is the renewal of seditious activity. The Nationalist movement in that part of the Empire seems to be in for a check of the sort that was administered in South Africa if its leaders do not subside.

GARIBALDI'S IDEA OF THE FUTURE OF EUROPE AFTER WAR

As already reported by cable, General Garibaldi is in England to raise a volunteer force of 30,000 men to fight for the Garibaldi tradition. His views of Italy's position were given briefly in the cable. Following is the full interview:

"There is," he said, "not the slightest doubt that the feeling in the country is daily growing stronger that now is the time, at last, for Italy to achieve national completeness by securing possession of those lands from which she was excluded by the peace of Prague."

"After all," he continued, "Italy is only demanding what is her natural right. If anyone will look at the map he will see that the natural frontier is the Alps. You will notice how the Alps cut across the Trentino, south of which is the 'wedge' which Italy demands, how they thence travel south-east until they finally come down to the sea beyond Fiume, thus naturally leaving to Italy the southern Trentino and the rest of Italy Irredenta round Trieste and Fiume."

AUSTRIA TO BREAK UP.

The General was asked what he expected would be the effect of the war as far as Austria-Hungary was concerned, to which he replied that he fully anticipated the complete break-up of the dual monarchy. "I do not think," he said, "there is any doubt that all the subject states of Austria-Hungary which for so many years have been struggling and striving to attain a greater liberty, will seize on this opportunity to achieve the purpose for which they have striven so long. Bohemia, as well as Hungary, will claim independence. As I have said the Italian lands will undoubtedly go to Italy. Bosnia and Herzegovina will go to Serbia, whilst Transylvania will undoubtedly be annexed by Roumania. Galicia is to be incorporated in the new Poland, and all that will be left to Austria will be Salzburg, Carinthia, Styria, Cariola, the Grand Duchy and the Tyrol."

AUSTRIA'S SHARE MAY BE SMALL

"She may not even," he continued, "be left all that, as I do not think there is any doubt that the Czechs of Bohemia have great ambitions in the direction of Vienna. I have often talked over the question," the General continued, "with prominent revolutionary Czechs, for," he added, with a smile, "all revolutionaries of all nationalities seem to come sooner or later to my house in Rome." These men have often told me of the steady progress of the Czech element in Vienna, how they have been gradually pushing forward and pushing forward until at least 60 per cent of the Austrian capital is now Slav, mostly Czech. "I have often asked them why, if that was the case and their positions so strong, that they did not do something, and the reply was generally been that they could not do anything until they were sure of some power being able to take over the position."

RADIUM CURED MANY DISEASES IN THE PAST YEAR.

LONDON, March 21.—Out of 749 cases treated at the Radium Institute during the past year, 19 are described as cured, 50 as apparently cured and 328 improved. As the rest, the results were not apparent at the time the report was prepared. The diseases treated ranged from cancer, in which the results were trying in spring cataract on which even the severest cases were cured. Superficial growth such as birthmarks of the "port wine stain" type were rendered unnoticeable. One of these to get rid of facial birthmarks was a hotel porter who had been kept out of work because of his disfigurements. Warts that defied acids quietly melted away under the influence of radium. The same institute is maintained by public subscriptions and its work is carefully watched by scientists.

RELIEF TO BELGIUM

HAVRE, via Paris, March 21.—Statistics concerning relief afforded the inhabitants of Belgium up to the end of January give the total contributions of money and provisions as follows: Great Britain \$920,000, from New Zealand, \$500,000; from Australia \$500,000; from Canada, \$300,000; from the United States, \$2,200,000 and from Spain and Italy \$20,000 each.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. LOUEN.

WHAT'S THE USE?

What's the use of being good? It ain't really any fun. And there's no one ever knows—'cept my conscience, I suppose—All the noble deeds I done, And I feel so like a sham: I don't want to be no gooder Than I am.

What's the use of being good? If they notice it at all They just pat me on the head, Or they show me off, instead: And the folks they come to call Say "How cute!" and "Little lamb!" I don't want to be no gooder Than I am.

What's the use of being good? All the fun's the other way. All the mischief and the noise And the pranks with other boys; All the goodies hid away; And your fingers in the jam! I don't want to be no gooder Than I am.

Burges Johnson, in Harper's Magazine.

tion of paramountcy held by Austria at present. With considerable insight," General Garibaldi added, "they recognized the fact that if all these states were left to themselves without any strong controlling influence, the future would be one long repetition of minor struggles and disagreements."

THE SITUATION IN BALKANS.

From Austria-Hungary the General passed on to the even more involved question of the future of the Balkans. "From my knowledge of these peoples," he said, "and it is a knowledge extending over many years, I have come definitely to the conclusion that they are without exception really pan-Slavist in their ideas. They are, however, equally without exception, strongly opposed to any form of suzerainty by the Czar. I have repeatedly discussed all these questions both with revolutionaries before the wars of liberation and with Balkan statesmen afterwards, and the conviction has always been borne in upon me that the Balkan States could not entertain any hope of really peaceful development for any length of time unless they were controlled by some power sufficiently great to secure the respect of all. In spite of the objection which these states, as I have said, have to any such controlling influence being exercised by the Czar, I cannot but feel that that will ultimately be the solution of the present difficulty. The Balkan States are even more Slav than Russia, and no other nation could so successfully secure their respect as a great Slav state like Russia."

"I sincerely hope that my country will never undertake such an office. Peaceful people in the West have no idea of what the Balkan peoples are still capable of. They are, indeed, the 'enfants terribles' of Europe, and I should be sorry to see Italy trying to control them."

MEDITERRANEAN SHOULD BE NEUTRALIZED

General Garibaldi then passed further south still, to the Mediterranean and gave his views on the great question of the control of that vast inland sea. "The only solution of the Mediterranean question that I can see," General Garibaldi said, "is that it should be neutralized. I have urged this upon statesmen for many years, I discussed it again with many only quite recently. At present, you see, Great Britain and France both have to keep powerful fleets in the Mediterranean to safeguard their interests. Russia is debarred from bringing her warships through the Dardanelles and constant anxiety exists as to the ambitions in a naval direction of the other countries with a seaboard on the Mediterranean. If the Mediterranean were neutralized and all the countries party to the agreement undertook to join together against any one country which attempted to violate the treaty, all these difficulties would be done away with and the necessity for maintaining large armaments in this part of the world would cease to exist."

HOTEL MYSTERY IN CHARLOTTETOWN

Something of a mystery surrounds the disappearance of a gentleman who visited Charlottetown the latter part of last November and registered at one of the leading hotels as G. E. Sherwood, San Francisco, Cal. Early in December he left, ostensibly for Philadelphia, paying his hotel bill, leaving his trunk and saying he would be absent for about a week. Since then nothing has been heard from him. The hotel management after consulting the Stipendiary Magistrate had the trunk opened yesterday. It contained a number of light weight suits of good material, besides a quantity of summer underclothing all neatly folded. A letter or two, addressed to J. F. Hunter, and some letter heads with the heading "Franklin Publishing Co., J. Franklin Hunter, Gen. Mgr., Pacific Bldg., San Francisco," were also found, but nothing bearing the name of Sherwood. Mr. Sherwood was slightly below medium size, black hair and mustache, small features, was gentlemanly and unassuming in manner and aged possibly between thirty and forty.

The supposition is that Mr. Sherwood may have been taken away or possibly met with some accident and the hotel management are anxious to restore his property either to himself or his friends. Any information leading to a solution of the matter, may be addressed to The Guardian.

"Recall Cherry Bark Cough Syrup is quick, sure and harmless—it rapidly dispels the cough and breaks up the cold. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle. MacKinnon Drug Co., corner Great George and Went Streets. Mfr.

"SUPERPHOSPHATES.—Purchasers of fertilizers would save money by moving their superphosphate now when the going is good as there is a possibility of there being a shortage.—A. HORNE & CO. 9115-3-23M6



"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY" Easter Millinery Opening WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 31st, 1915

Creations of Beauty: Charlottetown's Women's ideas reflected in every Easter Spring Hat—Quiet, yet rich in material. Nothing tawdry is allowed on a "Paton" Hat. That's the secret of the little elegancies that make you mistake one of Paton's \$8.00 for a \$10.00 or \$12.00 conceit.

The Easter Millinery Show will demand the attention of every lover of artistic Millinery.

The Display will include every desirable Hat designed for the coming Summer Season from the Makers, and many Beauties from our own Work-room.

Miss Beers, our Head Milliner, has returned from visiting at the big Millinery Openings; Miss Doiron has done the selecting. Every Lady knows Miss Doiron's ability as a Millinery buyer.

PATONS

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

Marble and Granite Works

A large shipment of Marble Monuments of the 1915 designs in different colors, were purchased from the Vermont Marble Co. at their works in Proctor Vt. This selection was personally selected by the Company and have been shipped and will arrive by the Winter Boats any day, and will be placed in our show rooms Revere Hotel Building, Kent Street, lately occupied by Acorn & Brown.

The public are invited to inspect our stock. All kinds of Cemetery work promptly attended to. Lettering a specialty.

The P. C. BROWN & CO. Marble and Granite Works

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

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Come here for your every requirement in the hardware line and you'll get satisfaction. We have a large stock of everything really good, and our goods are so displayed that you can select in an instant just the article you want. Although our standard of quality is exceptionally high our prices are extremely moderate.

Our large staff of courteous, intelligent salesmen are always ready and anxious to serve you. Step in anytime, we'll be glad to prove to you that our supreme ambition is to give you perfect satisfaction.

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Just arrived the newest style in Ladies Vassar Classic and Art Boots. Patent Butted Glove or cloth tops all on the newest last with spool or curban heels. Prices Reasonable

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We sell Ladies Men's and Children's Hosiery

Call and see our Hosiery