

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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London Office, Marconi House, Strand, W. C.

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

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

CLEAN UP

At the annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Floral Association a few nights ago, it was decided to offer special prizes for the greatest improvement effected in home surroundings in the city between now and the date of the Annual Flower Show.

Mr. J. A. Clark, Superintendent of the Experimental Station, kindly donated five dollars as a first prize, the society giving the second and third prizes of three and two dollars respectively.

The method proposed is to have photographs taken of the residences and surroundings of those entering for competition, at as early a date as possible; a second photograph to be taken immediately before the flower show. The improvement effected in the meantime is to determine the right to a prize. We understand the photographs will be taken free by some member of the Association on application.

The scheme is an excellent one and if taken up as it should be, will do much to make our city very much more attractive than it is.

Charlottetown is naturally a beautiful city. Our pioneer founders "built better than they knew" when, because land was cheap and abundant, they laid out streets of generous width and of mathematical exactness as to angles and parallels. The city in many ways lends itself easily to improvement and beautifying, and with a little effort on the part of citizens it could be made one of the most attractive cities in Canada. It is to encourage this spirit of beautifying that the Floral Association is putting forth such efforts and we trust they will receive the cordial and hearty support of all our citizens.

Most of the residences and surroundings have already been tidied up for the summer; many others have not been and it is these latter that have the best chance for a prize in the contest. A picture taken before and one after the improvements will show the transformation effected and determine the standing in the contest. Let all our citizens take up this improvement idea and see how much can be done for the betterment of the city. Those who purpose entering the contest should at once confer with Mr. Tennant, Secretary of the Floral Association, and go to work and do their bit in building up the City Beautiful.

OPINION IN ENGLAND

The London Economist has been misled by the sensational reports in Canadian Liberal papers into believing that there was something very dreadful in the so-called hoot scandal, but says "there is consolation to be found in the promptitude and publicity of the enquiry"; adding that "great abuses always occur in war expenditure" and that "the worst crime of responsible Ministers is when they conceal and evade, attempt to defend what is indefensible, refuse to trust Parliament, and try to intimidate or cajole newspaper criticism." This is a drive at Mr. Asquith and his colleagues, who, according to the Economist, Times, Morning Post and other leading London journals, have not dealt any too frankly with the scandals that have been unearthed in connection with certain War Office purchases, notably of timber for huts. Sir Robert Borden's speech arraigning two of his own supporters for having to do with purchases has had an excellent effect in England, where it is regarded as a model of its kind, "the sort of speech," says the Manchester Guardian, "that might have been expected from a perfectly honest and straightforward man determined to do what is right." The resignation from the House of Mr. De Witt Foster, member for King's, N. S., one of the Conservatives whom Sir Robert overhauled, testifies to the effectiveness of the speech. Mr. Foster is a young man who had a future, and no one seems to know what possessed him to rush into horse-buying with Government money and neglect to keep a strict account of the expenditure, because so far as can be ascertained he made nothing for himself. The fact that the Department of Justice has been instructed by the Premier to investigate this and other cases that have aroused suspicion is hailed by the Leeds Mercury as "evidence enough that Canada is sound at heart." In England charges of fraud, embezzlement and so on are flying thick and fast against persons directly or indirectly connected with the supply services of the army and navy, and no doubt the wrongdoers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. There are war scandals in Germany also where the Frankfurter Zeitung says that some of the culprits corrupted even the detectives employed to watch them. In our case the scandals were grossly exaggerated for political purposes but the Liberals were dumfounded by Sir Robert's valiant stand. When they were in office they never by any chance exposed a Liberal rascal if they could conceal his offence by shutting off the light; the upshot being that the big departments, inside and outside, became rotten to the core.—Exchange.

THE DOOM OF TURKEY

A writer in The London Daily Chronicle, after describing the efforts made by the Government of Turkey under German tuition, to defend the Empire against the attacks of the Allies, adds: "Yet it is true that over this land a stranger feeling hovering a spirit of doom." If Turkey's day of doom approaches says an exchange it is because Turkey has brought it upon herself. The deliberate decision of the Young Turks—who, under the leadership of Enver Pasha, constitute the ruling autocracy—to take the side of Germany and Austria in the war of the nations at once brought Britain and Russia into agreement on the Near Eastern question. For the greater part of a century one of the cardinal principles of British diplomacy had been that Russia at all costs must be kept out of Constantinople, because the possessions of that city would give her a dominant position not only in Eastern Europe, but in the greater part of Asia also.

Britain fought in the Crimea in defence of the Turk, and was prepared to do so in 1878 had Russia swept on to the gates of Constantinople. Today Britain and France are fighting to take Constantinople from the Turk and ex-

pel him from Europe. If they win, there is no doubt at all that Russia will come into possession of the city of Constantine, together with a strip of land on both sides of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles sufficient in extent to give her control of the water route from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. The fate of what will remain of the Turkish Empire is still in doubt. If the Bulgars throw their army into the attack on Turkey they will secure the greater part of what remains of her European territory. France has special interests in Syria, and Britain in Mesopotamia and along the Arabian coast. Asia Minor is something of a problem, for there the Turk is still virile, warlike, and fanatical. In Asia Minor the Sultan may rule over ten or twelve million Moslems under conditions carefully framed by the allied powers. Had Greece declared war on Turkey and joined in the operations along the Aegean—as her most far-sighted statesman desired—she might have made good her claim to the city and province of Smyrna, in which the Greek population is the largest element. But Greece, and the Allies can hardly be expected to assist in desire for expansion. The Kaiser's sister is Queen of Greece, and the Allies can hardly be expected to assist in the aggrandizement of a country that permitted that fact to stand in the way of the national interests.

It may be said that dividing the lion's skin before he is hunted down is a profitless occupation, and that a victory for the Germanic powers would mean the rebirth of Turkey. There is little possibility of that, Germany may not be overrun, but she will have no power, when the war ends, to protect Turkey. The Turks are fighting with fanatical bravery along the Dardanelles, and they are bringing up large bodies of well-armed and well-drilled men against the Allies, but they have not the staying power of their foes. Ammunition and war material must give out very soon, and there is no means of renewing them, for the Bulgars and Romanians have closed the only route by which supplies could reach Turkey from Austria. There may be another attempt to invade Egypt before the end comes, and there will be a vigorous campaign in Armenia when the Russians advance upon Erzurum, but the end is inevitable. The forces the Allies can bring to bear against the crumbling Empire of the Turk will send it crashing to the ground.

THE GERMAN PERIL

Perhaps never before in the history of the world has human indignation found such voice as it has in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania. Records of slaughter unparalleled on the battlefield have been read with dispassionate regret; the loss of battleships with their hundreds of lives has been taken as a legitimate incident of war, but the Lusitania crime stands out alone without parallel. It was murder, cold blooded, deliberate premeditated murder without a single excuse, without any military advantage. This crime follows a series of outrages which have done much to make the world regard Germany as returning to barbarism. Scorn of the neutrality of Belgium, use of asphyxiating gases in Europe, poisoning of wells for man and beast in Africa, months of submarine warfare, with utter disregard of the obligations of the nation, followed by the sinking in a few minutes of one of the finest passenger steamers afloat, with a terrible loss of life, this succession of events is sure to have its effect upon the attitude of the people of the world toward the perpetrators of such a policy. If there has ever been such a thing as the progress of mankind upward from barbarism, if there has been such a thing as the growth of humanity, if there has been any truth in the Christian religion, if there has been any foundation for the ordinary feelings of pity and compassion which most people recognize, then the present course of Germany is a sharp contradiction of all the progress and to all the best aspirations of the human race. Germany seems bound to put itself in the attitude of a common enemy to mankind.

One certain consequence must follow this sinking of the Lusitania. There will be a quickening of the dread war passions. Such an outrage cannot occur without stirring in the breasts of hitherto neutral spectators a feeling that such extremes of barbarity ought to be severely punished. There will be a stronger heart than hitherto to resist German aggression. It would not be strange if the effect of German acts of this sort were to force into war against Germany certain nations which would have kept out of the prospect of German success had not carried such possible misfortunes for all humanity. There will be more strength in the drives of the allies against the Teutonic forces. There will certainly be sharper temptation to vengeance upon German cities and towns if the allies ever succeed in breaking through the lines of German steel and artillery. Suppose that it were in power of the allies today to burn the city of Berlin, they would surely not be as much disposed to spare its beautiful streets, residences and palaces, as if the Lusitania had not been sunk. Thus retaliation will be the cry and that will lead to counter retaliation in turn and the wretched victims of this fury of war will number untold thousands.

This is the legitimate and inevitable consequences of the infernal course which Germany has seen fit to pursue, its leaders openly defend the policy of using any means, however desperate and barbaric, in order to accomplish their purposes. It is impossible for such doctrines to be proclaimed without having consequences which will react upon the Germans themselves. The more this sort of warfare is prolonged the greater will be the wrath of the allies and the more terrible will be the penalty which Germany must pay if it is ever in the power of the allies to inflict it. It is at any point evident that the policy of militarism is better than the policy of arbitration of international differences, the submission of disputes to the arbitration of calm, dispassionate and impartial judges, who shall in peace and with honor render their decisions? This entire outburst of savagery illustrates what a beast the military spirit is in disguise. It is impossible to predict the immediate consequences of the sinking of the Lusitania, but they must certainly be ultimately very serious to Germany.

NO PRAYERS FOR PEACE

Dr. Charles Eliot, the ex-president of Harvard, is no militarist. But he realizes so strongly what are the real issues in this war that he unhesitatingly bids the ministers of the Gospel not to pray for European peace now. Than such a peace, he protests, he can conceive no worse catastrophe for the human race, for he sees that it would involve the triumph of the aggressive militarism of Germany. This triumph would be hers "after she had committed the greatest crime a nation can commit, namely, faithlessness to treaties." The sanctity of contracts amongst nations would be no more, and civilization would have been set back for centuries. Not until Germany has been driven back within her own borders, not until she has been forced to right the wrongs she has done Belgium, would Dr. Eliot have Americans pray for peace. He has no shadow of doubt that "liberty and every other American ideal are involved in this war." For that high reason he cannot affect neutrality himself, nor can he understand how thinking men amongst his countrymen can cherish neutral feelings. He discerns that this war is a war of principles and of civilization which are incompatible, and he frankly proclaims that the principles he holds and the civilization he reveres are the principles and the civilization of our common blood.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

The few nice sunny days during the week allowed some out of door exercise, and a good deal of visiting took place. The "end of season" calls are now begun, and those lucky to have their spring cleaning a thing of the past are enjoying these social calls immensely. The others, of course, well—

The topic of the week was the cold-blooded murder of the men, women and little children by the Kaiser's butchers. Nothing has come before with greater force to the people of all classes than this callous atrocity, which makes one shudder even to think about it. An esteemed correspondent sends The Guardian two verses which apply expresses in unmistakable language the fate in store for the responsible author of the crime. Unfortunately though the feeling expressed would be appreciated by most readers, it is rather too strongly worded to be quoted in this column.

Another subject of general discussion was the Military Kitchen and Ambulance Fund. Most of the ladies are greatly interested in this scheme, and some of them are planning ways and means of helping the good cause along.

Rev. Cecil Neggins, of Sackville, who has so many friends in this city, is now Rev. Dr. Wiggins, the Faculty of King's University having bestowed upon him the well-earned honour of Doctor of Civil Law.

Miss Nora Warburton has returned home from Edgehill, where she has been attending school.

The Bridge club was most enjoyably entertained on Monday of this week by Mrs. J. O. Hyndman.

Miss Graham, Matron of the P.E.I. Hospital, has had as her guest this week, her brother, Mr. Frank D. Graham, of Halifax. Mr. Graham returns home to-day.

Bright anticipations centre around the subscription dance to be given by the Tennis Club on Thursday of next week in the Bank of Commerce Hall. The chaperons will be Mrs. A. D. Alley, Mrs. George Harrison, Mrs. J. O. Hyndman and Mrs. W. H. Pethick.

Much curiosity is being expressed as to what "Miss Prim's Kindergarten" the playette which is to be given in St. James' Hall on May 27th, and 28th, comprises. The ladies are keeping their secret well and as the receipts are to be given to the Field Kitchen and Ambulance Fund, everyone will no doubt make an effort to be present.

Miss Grace Messervy is home from King's College, Windsor, where she so successfully passed her recent examinations.

Miss Seaman, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. W. Morris, for some months past, has returned to her home in Minudie, N. S.

Her many friends were pleased to see Miss Nester Seaman, daughter of Principal J. D. Seaman, home on Wednesday for a short visit. This was an unexpected pleasure, as it was at first thought time would not permit her to come home before sailing for England, whither she goes with the Canadian nurses, as already reported in the Guardian. She leaves this morning for Halifax and goes thence to Montreal from which port she expects to leave for England in the course of a week or so.

THE PATRIOT'S AUTHORITIES

Sir.—The Patriot under the heading "Boastful Prophecies" says that "it will be found that old Conservatives as well as Liberals state that Messrs. McLean and Nicholson and the Borden and Mathieson Governments are doomed as far as Prince Edward Island is concerned." Where will it be found? The only place where it will be "found" is in the Patriot office where you will "find" an old Conservative as Managing Editor and where you frequently "find" another old Conservative whom the Patriot cited as an "authority" in yesterday's editorial.

I am Sir, etc.,
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Just to bring to those who need the little word of cheer;
Just to lift the drooping head and check the falling tear;
Just to smooth a furrow from a tired brow awhile;
Just to help dispel a cloud, just to bring a smile—

Oh, the kindly little deeds,
As on through life we go,
How they bring the sunshine,
Only those who do them know.

Just to do the best we can, as o'er life's path each day,
With other pilgrims homeward bound,
We take our steady way;
Just to give a helping hand some weary weight to bear,
And lend a heart of sympathy some neighbour's grief to share—

Oh, those kindly little deeds,
Our dear Lord notes each one,
And shed His blessings o'er our way
Toward life's setting sun.

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THE PRICE TO PAY AND A TRIBUTE

A. A. B.

The wave of indignation and of sorrow that is sweeping over the world from The Land of the Midnight Sun to that of the Southern Cross, while yet the murderous deed that sent the Lusitania to the bottom of the sea is so fresh in all our minds, finds an echo in the heart of every man woman and child on this island, leaving us mystified that man born of woman could have been found so sunk to all the dictates of humanity, as to commit such a deed. But the sooner we fully realize the desperate situation, in which we now find ourselves, the sooner is a fight to the death against the colossal madness that indulges in the sacking of Louvain, the baby-killing of Scarborough, the destruction of Rheims, Arras and Malines, the poisonous gases of Ypres, and the sinking of the Lusitania, the sooner we awaken to the fact that the death that must be destroyed, the better it will be for us. Immense sacrifice is demanded of this Island, as well as of all the outlying portions of the Empire, so that the hands of the Mother Country should be upheld in the great struggle which she is now engaged, a struggle that affects us as deeply as it does the Home-land.—Are we alive to this, are we nerving ourselves to the supreme effort that will surely be required of us? Do not let us pause in the good work, but let us carry on the same with as great force as we have at any moment since this awful war started. It almost seems as though we were getting apathetic, that we were wearying in well-doing, that we had put our hands to the plough and were now turning back. We have done well in the past, no doubt, but do not let us pause there. I have before my mind's eye as I write the Canadian Patriotic Fund and I find that our contributions are but poorly coming forward, that a large portion of the money that has been subscribed to that fund have come from the City of Charlottetown. This is not as it should be, for at all costs this fund must be kept up and it will not be fair to cast too much of the burden on to one community.

Do the people through this fair country of Prince Edward Island (and no country on the face of God's earth is fairer) realize what would be their portion if the British Fleet should by any chance be overcome in the North Sea, do they realize what this land "flowing with milk and honey" would look like after a few of these demons who overran, devoted Belgium and sorrowful Poland, had visited us and wreaked some of their "culture" on us. This is a contingency that we might as well take into our calculations, and remote as it may be, it is well worth considering. If these cultured gentlemen treated the Belgians and Poles (two peoples with whom they had no cause of quarrel at all) as we now know they did treat them, what might we suppose would be their treatment of the people of this Island, whom they hate more cordially than any people were ever hated before. It would not then be a question with us as to how much we would give, they would simply take all that was to be taken, and a prosperous people would be left penniless. This seems to me the only reasonable conclusion we can arrive at, and when we think over the matter carefully, let us make supreme efforts, not only to make, to give largely of the talents which God has provided us.

As Newbolt, so aptly puts it in his "Supreme Sacrament":
"Draw near my friends and let your Great hearts be glad when it is time to give.
Life is no life to him who dares to die,
And death no death to him who dares to live."

Let us one and all remember this, and let our giving have no uncertain ring; let it not be what we can afford to give, but more, far more than that; what we can't afford to give, and He who seeth in secret will reward us openly.

This awful horror of the Lusitania, is something almost unthinkable, one hundred and fifty children under two years of age, gone to their eternal home, through the blood-lust of this degenerate, this paranoic, sitting in the "Seats of the Mighty," unworthily wearing the crown of Frederick the Great, not having the ability, but merely the degenerate qualities, that were also pronounced in this "great" descendant of the founder of his race, Mark of Brandenburg. And in this holocaust that sprinkled the waters of the south coast of Ireland with the bodies of fifteen hundred victims of this maniac Monarch's order, we in Charlottetown, have an additional interest when we contemplate that the representative of the Great Republic to the South of us, who is looking indefatigably after the welfare of those who survived, and caring so tenderly for those whose bodies have been recovered, is Wesley Frost, a man whom we all know, whom we all admire and I might truly say, I think, whom we all love. He has been steadfast in his awful duty, standing at his post night and day, and he who knows him so well, are sure that that duty will be well performed to the last letter. Knowing him as we do to be a kind-

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hearted, Christian gentleman, one of Nature's noblemen, and a man who had the welfare of the people of this Island so much at heart, we cry to him our admiration from this far distance, and wish him well. He spent his time among us so that he endeared himself to us, and left behind him a name above all price. Making himself acquainted with our resources as no other diplomatic man, who had come to live with us, had ever attempted to do, he entered also into our social life, and the kind-hearted hospitality that the doors of his Consulate home welcomed us to, was as pronounced as it was spontaneous. We knew him in health and we knew him in sickness, and he was always the same, and it seems to me that the United States will yet honor him with

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