

# The Charlottetown Guardian

Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$2.00 (delivered or by mail in Canada, and \$2.50 for U. S. A.)

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.)

Saturday Weekly (founded 1887) \$1.50 per annum by mail in Canada or U. S. A.

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1917

## POTATO PROSPECTS

From many sources we learn that the acreage planted to potatoes this year is far in excess of the average. This is well and if the crop is properly cared for a bumper crop is assured. Much has been said as to the relative values and relative prices of the different varieties of potatoes. As to this, the farmers have already cast the die for this season; the varieties whatever they may be and whatever their relative values, have probably all been planted and there is only a word to say on this part of the subject, namely, keep the varieties distinctly separate, when harvesting the crop. Mixed potatoes will not bring the highest price; they are not desirable either for the dealer or the consumer.

The only thing now remaining is to care for the growing crop. From time to time we have given in these columns the results obtained by spraying at Experimental Farms in different parts of Canada as well as at our own Experimental Farm at Charlottetown. The benefits obtained have been two-fold, increased yield and improved keeping qualities. The increase in yield has been very pronounced and has been produced in such a manner as to leave no room for doubt as to the cause. Rows in the same field, in exactly the same soil and growing under exactly the same conditions, have been sprayed while alternate rows adjoining had been left unsprayed. The former remained green for weeks after the latter had fallen from blight, the longer period of growth naturally resulting in a considerably increased yield both as to size and number of the tubers.

On being harvested the sprayed and the unsprayed potatoes were separately stored to ascertain the effect upon their respective keeping qualities. Here again the effect of the spraying was manifested, the sprayed lots showing but a very small percentage of rot while the unsprayed showed a very considerable shrinkage from this cause.

Farmers who wish to obtain definite statistics relative to these experiments, which have been carried on for several years and until definite conclusions had been arrived at, can do so by interviewing the Superintendent of the Experimental Station at Charlottetown and we would strongly urge upon every farmer who has any doubts upon the subject to get busy at once and get the information not only as to the results obtained but as to the best methods and the best formulae to use.

Reliable information on this most important matter, and acting upon the information, will add many hundreds of thousands of bushels to the aggregate crop of the province and, what is of more importance still, will add very materially to the crops on the individual farms.

This doctrine has been preached for many years both in the press and by agricultural experts. It is hoped that this year when an abundant harvest means more than it ever did before, that every farmer in the province will make the best possible use of the knowledge he possesses and will make such further additions to it as the Experimental Farms, the Agricultural Colleges and the Departments of Agriculture, Provincial and Federal, are prepared to give him for the asking.

### LIKE LEADERS, LIKE PEOPLE

Apologists for Sir Wilfrid Laurier are quoting with considerable unctious the tribute paid by him to Mr. Oliver Asselin, who, he said, was one of the organizers of the Nationalist Movement and who at one time had said that under no circumstances should Canada ever fight for Great Britain. "But to his eternal glory," said Sir Wilfrid, "Mr. Asselin came to the front in 1915 and offered his services to the Minister of Militia. I am proud to say the Minister accepted his services and offered to make him a Colonel, but Mr. Asselin had no desire to become a Colonel; he accepted a minor rank and formed and raised a regiment." Sir Wilfrid says that men like Major Asselin could have done effectual recruiting work in Quebec. If that is so,

why did not Sir Wilfrid himself and his French-Canadian supporters in the House go into their several constituencies and exert themselves to bring fifty or sixty thousand French-Canadians to the decision to which Mr. Asselin himself came? If education was needed, why was not Sir Wilfrid Laurier doing all he could with the assistance of his French-Canadian supporters in the House to carry on the right campaign of education and start a great enlisting movement? Had Sir Wilfrid Laurier been a real leader instead of an anxious follower, the mass of the French-Canadian people would no doubt have been stirred to something of the same pitch of enthusiasm for service abroad as the rest of Canada. But when Sir Wilfrid was invited to assist in forming a Parliamentary Committee to promote national service he refused point blank.

Sir Wilfrid has spoken of Mr. Asselin. What Mr. Asselin has said of Sir Wilfrid may be worth recalling. In his pamphlet entitled "A Quebec View of Canadian Nationalism," published as far back as 1909, before the war was even thought of, Mr. Asselin said:

"At the Federal elections of 1908, the barefaced racial appeals of Laurierite papers and Laurierite politicians throughout French Canada had become a matter of shame for all self-respecting French-Canadians. All the more as those loot-seeking wreckers of National Unity were posing as the champions of mutual forbearance before the country."

In another pharagaph of the same pamphlet Mr. Asselin said:

"Laurier has been called a Nation Builder. It may be realized after his death that success was the goal and inspiration of his life; that some of his alleged appeals to mutual tolerance were calculated harping on the hidden passions of human nature, and that no other Canadian statesman has done so much to estrange the two branches of the Canadian family."

This is frank speaking and its truth will appeal to all fair minded Canadians in the light of the events of the past three years and especially of the last three weeks. It was only in the province of Quebec, under the direct personal leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that French-Canadians failed in their duty to the Empire, and even there only a proportion, perhaps a smaller proportion than many think. In our own province the French-Canadians responded, in proportion to population, as promptly and as numerously as the others of our people, if not even more so. And this is equally true of the other provinces outside of Quebec. This should not be lost sight of in referring to the defection of Quebec. It was not the failure of French-Canadians but the failure of French-Canadian leadership and Mr. Asselin, above quoted, placed his finger on the trouble five years before the war began. It is best to bear these things in mind from the beginning. The Canadian family, French, Irish, English, Scotch, Welsh, the original stock, and those other nationalities that are being absorbed or that shall be absorbed into our nationhood, must be a united family. The blood of all of these is being poured out on the battlefields of France and Flanders in a common cause, the cause of liberty and of righteousness, and from "the ground that blossoms red" with the blood of these shall arise a national "life that shall richer, fuller be." There is no room in Canada for sectionalism, racial or otherwise, and there shall be none if party and racial demagogues are placed where they belong. This placing is now in progress and when it has been completed the national and political life of Canada will be worthy of the sacrifices that are being made for it.

### NOTES

A referendum on conscription is illogical. Why ask a man if he is willing to be forced? If he is willing he need not be forced.

The Liberal newspapers of Ontario which have been howling day after day for coalition and conscription immediately, and berating Premier Borden for dilatoriness, now have the floor to express their opinion of their party leader.

Uncle Sam has issued a striking poster which bears these words: "The Navy needs you. Don't read American history. Make it." Some of the most glorious chapters of American history are about to be made.

Another door has been bolted and barred against the slacker. The American Society of Friends has decided that it will not admit to the denomination any applicants of military age.

### WATERING PLACE WANTED

Sir.—At the lower part of Queen St. there stands a noble piece of architecture, consisting of a few old worn out planks placed here and there in the form of a rickety stand surmounted by a drinking trough for horses.

A credit to any City? ? During the warm weather any man that has a heart would certainly like to see Mr. Fountain working in order to give poor old Dobbin a nice cool draught of Aquad Pura.

Tell the Water Commissioners to forgive the kids that swiped the small piece of lead piping to buy an all-day-sucker and get busy and make new connectives the same as in former years and thus alleviate the suffering of the poor dumb animals.

"I am Sir, etc., BUNNY.

### THE KING AND QUEEN VISIT WORKMEN

LONDON.—Soon after the beginning of the war, when King George and Queen Mary began visiting the people in their workshops in the hospitals, your correspondent remarked in a despatch to the Herald, until the war, the people hardly knew their new ruler and his gentle consort, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, during the many years they were Prince and Princess of Wales, had long lived in the country's affection, and the present King and Queen had before them a difficult task in filling the place vacated to them by the death of King Edward and the temporary retirement from social life of the bereaved "Queen Mother."

But the war brought them into closer touch with the people than ever any sovereign had been. Their interest in the work and welfare of the people, their kindly sympathy with the suffering and the bereaved, quickly won the hearts of their humblest subjects. Their heartfelt solicitude won thousands of recruits from among the sturdiest shirkers.

Again some touching stories are told of the present tour of the King and Queen to the industrial towns of the north.

At one large plant the Queen asked a woman, "How long have you been working here?"

"Ever since it started, Your Majesty," she replied.

"And are any of your family at the front?"

"Oh, yes, Your Majesty. All my men are fighting, or have died fighting. My husband and three sons are at the front, two in Egypt and two in France and I have a nephew."

No doubt Queen Mary has heard many such replies to her questions, but it was with deep emotion and with an impulsive hand-clasp that the Queen said, "What a splendid record." The King's geniality is illustrated by his brief conversation with a workman who has lost his leg in action. Going straight up to him and shaking hands, the King asked, "What regiment did you 'figh' in?"

"In the Royal Welsh Fusiliers," was the reply.

"Oh," said the King, "that was my old regiment."

Learning that the man was wounded in Gallipoli, the King asked had he not got an artificial limb. "Yes," replied the man, "but I can't wear it my leg is too tender."

At the entrance of the gates of the plant the King had been challenged by the police to declare if he had any contraband articles. His Majesty replied laughingly by handing over his cigarette case and a lighter. The notice board warned all who entered the works that they carried pipes, tobacco, matches or lighters at peril of certain heavy penalties.

While the Queen visited wounded soldiers at Manchester the King inspected the British Westinghouse Works at Trafford Park. Entering the Works the King "clocked on" as if he were an ordinary employe and received ticket No. 1000. His Majesty should have been "doctored" for being behind time, but it was explained in mitigation that the delay had been caused by his directing his chauffeur to drive slowly past the huge crowds.

The King asked one worker what he thought of the recent labor trouble. "The man replied that the Westinghouse employes were the last out and the first in after voicing their protest.

"I am very glad," replied the King, "that you have got over the labor difficulties here and hope you will continue doing your best for your country when she wants you most."

When His Majesty "clocked off" he received a check recording that he had worked an hour and some minutes. Before leaving he inspected with interest a curious device about which it was intimated nothing may be said, except that it had something to do with submarines.

The King on the occasion of his last trip to Lancashire in 1916 aroused great enthusiasm and no little consternation at a banquet by suggesting that during his tour in the country he should always be referred to as the Duke of Lancaster, which is one of his rightful titles. The idea did not appeal to some of the court officials, however, and in subsequent correspondence with the Lord Mayor of Manchester, the King's Secretary stated that while it was His Majesty's wish that he should not be called the Duke of Lancaster on formal occasions he nevertheless hoped that in the County Palatine he should be toasted in those terms and this practice has been unanimously followed ever since that time.

There are increasing indications that Princess Mary is to play a larger part as her mother's "deputy" in the royal family's association with charitable efforts than has heretofore been the case. Last week, while the Queen has been touring in the North with the King, the Princess represented her mother at the Duchess of Wellington's variety entertainment at Apsley House for the benefit of the Mesopotamia sufferers and afterwards went to a private view of an exhibition of war medals.

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ed by one of Her Majesty's maids of honor.

The death of Lord Clanbrock recalls one of the best and perhaps one of the least familiar of Gladstone's stories. The late peer was a remarkably sympathetic to the "renants' cause" than most Irish Tories. When the agrarian question was at its fiercest he made a pacific and moderate speech in Ireland partly approving Gladstone's Land bill. Gladstone saw the speech, and always eager to gain a recruit, wrote a civil letter, beginning "My Dear Lord," expressing his gratification at this unlooked-for support and begging his correspondent to waive the ceremony of an introduction and to dine with him in Downing street to discuss some knotty point in the bill.

He handed the letter, as was his

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

### DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson,

### NOT WORTH WHILE

(By Edgar A. Guest)

It's not worth while to tinker with a deal that isn't straight, it's not worth while to lie and cheat your way through victor's gate, Oh boy of nine whatever you do, whatever the prize you'd claim, Be honest in the way you strive and keep your hands from shame, Remember when temptation comes to lure you with her smile, That if you have to cheat to win the goal is not worth while.

It's not worth while to sell yourself for anything on earth, Life judges us by what we are and not how much we're worth, And men have pawned themselves for gold and conquered by a scheme, To find at last the honor lost they never could redeem, If ever you are moved to lie, or win by cunning wile, Remember that temptation's pay has never been worth while.

The tempter cannot bring you joy nor happiness nor friends, His path that seems so smooth to tread in sorrow always ends, His money and his fame are base, but thinly glided o'er, And cheap and tawdry things for which to barter honor for, Take failure if you must, my boy, failure if you must my boy, plod wegy mile for mile, But keep your self respect unstained that only is worth while.

This lesson once the Master taught when Satan proudly came And offered him the world if he would let the good stuff to blame, "It's not worth while," the Master thought and spured him there and then, Yet in a thousand different ways still Satan comes to me, Oh boy of mine when you are moved to act upon that delf, I pray you'll have the wisdom, too, to say they're not worth while.

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