

The Charlottetown Guardian

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WASTES

The public at large do not yet fully grasp the drastic restriction of imports, though the trading and manufacturing classes do," says Mr. Stewart Lyon, the Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press Association, in his last letter, briefly summarized in our telegrams yesterday morning. Mr. Lyon had just arrived in England and one of his first impressions was that the public, even in England did not fully realize the need of greater conservation and the elimination of waste in their manner of living. He realized that this need arose from the restriction placed upon imports that were not of vital importance in order that cargo space would be available for food and munitions.

In Canada the Government has been impressing upon the public the need of eliminating every possible waste, of producing more food, of utilizing every possible means for providing those things that are absolutely necessary, and cutting out the things that do not matter in the carrying on of the war. And here also the public at large have not yet realized the need.

In our own province where the only material effect of the war has been a phenomenal increase in the price of foodstuffs—a boon to the great majority, who are producers, a burden to the minority, who are consumers—we have failed to realize the situation. We have been "doing business as usual," have been receiving generous prices for our products, have been living perhaps a little more extravagantly than when prices were lower and on the whole have "kept an eye on the main chance," forgetting in our prosperity that we are factors in a nation that is fighting for its life, that the life at stake is our life and that we owe to it whatever service we can render.

The past year has been one of unusual prosperity in this province. An abundant crop was harvested and prices were almost, if not quite, double what they were before the war. In the production of food we have helped by so much in the winning of the war. In any wastefulness or extravagance we may have been guilty of we have not helped but hindered the cause for which so many of our own are laying down their lives. And we have wasted and been extravagant, in some cases perhaps unavoidably, in many cases culpably and wilfully.

We have hundreds of acres of cultivated land lying absolutely idle. This is waste, perhaps unavoidable, but waste nevertheless. Some of this land might be utilized. There are many owners of small farms who would gladly take on a few more acres, if available at reasonable rental, but prices have been set which place these idle lands beyond reach of the ordinary farmer and the land is allowed to lie idle and to deteriorate. This is waste which in many cases might be avoided. In Great Britain the public parks in the cities are being utilized for the production of foodstuffs and in many of our Canadian cities vacant lots, back yards and lawns are being cultivated. This is necessary and prudent conservation; idle land is waste land and it were better for the land, for the province and for the Empire in its great struggle that such lands should be freely handed over to any who would undertake to work it.

The returns from farm produce last season were far in excess of those of previous years and as a result many of our farmers had more money to "salt down" than ever before. The farmer, like everybody else, has the first right to the proceeds of his labours, but he can use it to the mutual advantage of himself and of the Empire or to his own advantage exclusively. In adopting the latter method he is giving no aid to the winning of the war. We have between eight and ten millions of dollars in our savings banks and the greater proportion of it is farmers' money. This is waste both to the farmer and to the province. Invested in Savings Banks it yields three per cent. interest. Invested in some of the war loans it would yield five per cent. and be a benefit not only to the investor but to the Empire. Invested in some local industry it would yield a higher rate of interest than the bank pays and would at the same time give employment to labour and by so much benefit the province. It is up to the farmers to avoid this waste by so investing their surplus money that, while securing their own and getting the most possible out of it for themselves, they at the same time help out with the war loans or help to float local industries.

With the increase of money in circulation, owing to the excessive wages paid in munition factories and other industries, and the increased prices received for farm produce, extravagance is perceptibly on the increase not only in the larger cities but in the smaller centres. We note that with the increase in the cost of leather, canvas and cotton are being substituted, but fashion's demands are as inexorable in the cheaper fabrics as in the dearer, and canvas and cotton shoes cost as much as, if not more than leather.

We note that in England, where food prices have risen almost to the prohibitive point, the ladies are, very wisely, boycotting the fashion changes, which alone are responsible for the exorbitant cost of women's wear. The devotee of fashion discards her fashionable attire of yesterday for the new-fangled style of today, and the result is wilful and sinful waste, waste that is all the more sinful because its burden falls upon the poor who are guiltless of yielding to the dictates of fashion. The English women who are arraying themselves against these ruinous and frequent fashion changes are serving their country as faithfully in their way as the soldiers are in the trenches; they

are fighting one of their country's worst enemies—wasteful extravagance.

In our own province we are not wanting in extravagance. We too discard the unworn garments of yesterday because they do not conform to today's fashion plates. This is waste that could be avoided, and the common sense woman avoids it by avoiding the extremes to which fashion descends (and we use the word deliberately, for it is descent.) In all of these and other extravagances we are helping the enemy in his attempted starvation of England. Every dollar we waste, every pound of food we waste, either by not utilizing it or by not producing it, is a help to the Germans, a blow at our own country. Let us not forget it.

MONEY ALL THE YEAR

In the old days when farmers handled ready money only at certain fixed periods in the year, merchants conducted their business accordingly and angled to cater to the ready-money customers when they had the ready-money to spend.

Now farmers' means of income are so diversified that there is not a month in the year in which they have not money to spend. All precedents on this head, therefore, ought to be destroyed, and the business-man should adapt himself to the conditions as they now exist.

Taking the amounts of money sent through the Post Office and out of the Province for a guide, the following is the order of the months according to the present spending power:

1 November	11.90 per cent.
2 December	11.00 " "
3 January	9.21 " "
4 August	8.73 " "
5 June	8.37 " "
6 March	8.33 " "
7 July	7.86 " "
8 October	7.55 " "
9 February	7.00 " "
10 April	6.68 " "
11 September	6.15 " "
12 May	5.93 " "
100.	

Taking the money sent away last year at \$600,000, this means in the poorest mail month of the year \$25,000 was spent in purchases.

This will be found to differ considerably from the experience of local dealers in the past, but it must be borne in mind that orders per mail must be sent well in advance to be of much use. The point to be emphasized is this, that the people have money to spend in what the local merchants call the "off months" and that they are sending it out of the Province.

This money should be spent at home, and would be if we could convince the spenders that it is to their advantage to do so.

A joint effort on the part of everyone should be made to attract custom to the home dealer, and the best way is for each individual concerned to do his bit of the boosting to become a booster of his own business.

There is no use waiting for Boards of Trade or other Associations. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. If each merchant were to resolve to capture his share of the home trade and lay his plans accordingly, he would succeed. But the individual effort—not the collective—is necessary to force business into new channels or to get it to return to old ones.

The collective effort is necessary for protection in matters of legislation and trade facilities and to open the way for expansion. Beyond that, development must depend upon the individual enterprise and resourcefulness of the merchants themselves.

The Guardian has already shown in some instances what the local merchants can do in the way of competition: it is for the merchants as a whole to prove to the public in general that \$600,000 per annum can be saved to the Province by buying at home.

A BOOST OR A SCANDAL?

Last year the Liberal press and Liberal politicians made sport and scandal of the fact that shell orders were given to factories that had never dealt in iron or steel work. Over in England they make a boast of what was made a scandal in Canada. Read this extract from *Britain Transformed*, which quotes Dr. Addison, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, as saying in an interview:

"In one area alone shell bodies or the components of shells are being made not only in engineering works, by a music-roll manufacturer, by an infants' food maker, by a candle maker, by a flour miller, by a tobacco merchant, by an advertising agent, in several breweries, by some jobmasters, by a glazier, by syphon manufacturers, and so on."

NOTES

The bigger the U-boats, the larger will be the targets they present, and the more numerous their crew the greater will be the loss to the enemy.

The rapidity of the Turk flight to Bagdad suggests that the going is good, and the City of the Caliphs may soon invite Maude into the garden.

We do not know how strong are the positions upon which the German forces to the North of the Ancre are retreating, but we do know that if the German forces had not been too weak to maintain themselves in the stronghold of Bapaume, there would have been no falling back. They fell back, not from choice, but from necessity, and after a while it will be from habit.

The German official explanation of their retirement on the Ancre was "A part of our advance positions was voluntarily and systematically evacuated." This reminds one of the book agent who was kicked down stairs by an unprospective customer. The agent after landing at the foot of the stairway explained that it didn't matter, he was coming down anyway!

BERLIN'S PEACE-TRAP

THE GERMAN "DRAWN-WAR" PLOT.

When M. Andre Cheradame visited Aberdeen in May 1909 and in a lecture under the auspices of the Franco-Scottish Society declared that the Pan-German movement was part of a great policy to extend the boundaries of the German State and dominate the Middle and South-Eastern Europe, the warning attracted comparatively little attention. Yet M. Cheradame was dealing with a subject that he had seriously studied for twenty years in nearly every country in Europe, deriving information from the highest and best sources. The information thus received is embodied in the volume, "The Pan-German Plot (Unmasked)," an English edition of which has been issued (London: John Murray—2s. 6d. net). Lady Fraser has skillfully translated the work, and the late Lord Cromer, in a preface, pays a well-deserved tribute to the author's assiduity and expert agreement with his conclusions.

Predictions Fulfilled.

M. Cheradame is familiar with Pan-Germanism, not only in its ostensible forms, but also in its secret intrigues, and underlying workings, and his exposure of its world-wide ramifications and ultimate aims is convincing. All the predictions he made years ago are now being fulfilled. He stigmatizes Pan-Germanism as a doctrine of international burglary, and there could be no more apt characterization. While William II. was giving the clearest evidence of his Pan-German tendencies, many politicians in this country persisted in regarding him as a peace-loving monarch. M. Cheradame, looking at facts, maintained that the Kaiser was preparing for a war that would give Germany the hegemony of Europe and the Middle East. He now emphatically asserts that in declaring war the Emperor was supported by the overwhelming majority of the German people, and he calls Maximilian Harden to testify that this was the case. "This war has not been forced on me by surprise," wrote Harden in the *Zukunft* in November, 1914; "we have desired it, and it is ours." The Pan-German plot was laid as early as 1895 and events which subsequently occurred led to the extension of its arms. Eventually the Pan-Germans set their hearts upon (1) the establishment under German leadership of a vast confederation of Central Europe containing a population of whom only 77 millions would be Germans and 85 millions non-Germans; (2) the absolute subordination of the Balkan countries to the Great Central European Confederation; (3) Germany's political and military seizure of Turkey, which was afterwards to be enlarged by the annexation of Egypt and Persia. M. Cheradame conclusively sums up the plan in four formulae: Berlin—Catalis; Berlin—Riga; Hamburg—Salonika; Hamburg—Persian Gulf.

Germany's Satellites.

The explanation of the cause of the war given by M. Cheradame is admirable, but facts so familiar need not detain us. It is of greater interest to note the observations of a well-informed publicist on the present situation and on the German prospects. "Let us make no mistake," he emphatically declares, "Austria-Hungary is actually as much under German domination as is Belgium." Even if she wished to make a separate peace, Austria-Hungary could not do so, for all her military power, diplomatic and military, is exclusively controlled by the Kaiser's agents. (This was written, he remembers, before the Emperor Charles ascended the throne and gave indications of a disposition to resent German dictation.) Bulgaria is entirely absorbed, and Turkey is completely under German influence. If the war were to end now Pan-Germanism would have triumphed in the Near East and the Middle East. The chief reason why Berlin wanted peace was based on the fear that these fruits might be wrested from her grasp.

Writing many months ago, M. Cheradame predicts that, after seeking to seduce one of the Allies into separate peace, Germany would try to play on the Allies the "armistice trick." That move would be based on the calculation: "If an armistice were signed, the Allied soldiers would think: 'They are talking, therefore, it means peace and demobilization will soon follow.' Under these conditions the effect will be moral slackening of our adversaries." Assuming that the Allies committed the mistake of discussing peace at present, Germany, still entrenched behind her lines, which would have been rendered almost impregnable, would say to the Allies, "I don't agree with you. After all, you cannot require of me that I should evacuate territories from which you are powerless to drive me. If you are not satisfied, continue the war."

The result, according to the view of M. Cheradame, would probably have been the rupture of the Anti-Germanic Coalition, and finally the conclusion of peace more or less based on actual occupation. Berlin's goal would thus have been reached.

Dodge of the "Drawn Game."

This astute writer warns the Allies against what he calls the dodge of the "drawn game." He first points out, and proves conclusively, that such an ending of the war would, from the general economic point of view, place Germany in an infinitely superior position to that of the Allies. In this connection he pertinently remarks:—

It would be ignoring completely the tenacity and ambition of the Hohenzollerns to imagine that Great Germany, once mistress of an empire from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf, would sincerely renounce the ambition of dominating the North Sea and the Eng-

lish Channel. Hence the evacuation of Belgium and the retrocession of Alsace-Lorraine, which on our hypothesis Germany would have yielded to France, would only have been temporary. The apparent capitulation of the Berlin would have been, therefore, nothing but a cunning device to allow Germany driven almost to a bay, to recover herself for a renewal of the struggle. Indeed, she is already preparing for it in union with her actual Allies.

M. Cheradame recalls the fact that on 29th February, 1916, the Chamber of Commerce of Buda-Pest met to study what measures to take for a future war intended to complete the Hohenzollern scheme of a peace locked upon as "imperfect." In the discussion it was stated that, with the prospect of a fresh conflagration, the States allied to Germany in the present war must form an Economic Union. The conclusion of M. Cheradame is that already the Hohenzollerns are stirring up their Allies to organize the future conflagration to be set ablaze if the Allies do not crush Prussian militarism.

In the concluding chapters of this remarkable book neutral States, including Holland and Switzerland, are warned that their independence would be directly threatened by the achievement of the "Hamburg to the Persian Gulf" scheme and by Germany's capture of Austria-Hungary. The United States and the States of South America are also reminded that the Monroe Doctrine would become a mere "scrap of paper." There could not be a more convincing demonstration that a peace without victory such as President Wilson desires would be illusory—nothing better than a postponement of the realization of schemes of aggrandisement incompatible with the security of the British Empire and destructive of all the higher interests of civilization.

THE AUTO SERVICE

Sir—In the matter of the "Motor Bus" service which was contemplated for this city—

It is to be hoped the matter is not finally and indefinitely dropped. Such a course is to be deplored. An up-to-date "Bus Service" with such cars as that we see in demonstration on our streets could not be otherwise than beneficial to our city.

For a moment let us peep into the future and assume that we have this auto service, not only for Charlottetown, but say also have it extended for a radius of five miles or more beyond the city limits, with an every day service in operation.

A city "Bus Service" would be a desirable acquisition to our city, but to make it really valuable and a public utility it would be necessary to extend its usefulness beyond the city. What the writer has in view is this: assuming the service is in operation the company could erect a chain of waiting booths along the line of the Upper St. Peters Road, extending, say, as far as the Junction of the St. Peter's and Vol. Roads, and inaugurated a regular schedule for the cars.

A similar service could be in operation on all our roads for at least five miles beyond our city, tapping the surrounding districts, etc.

Such a service would enable hundreds of people to visit the city every day and on Sundays or other days for that matter, women and children would be able in the summer season to avail themselves of the opportunity to get into the country and enjoy our beautiful scenery. A Sunday service would enable residents outside the city to come into church and other gatherings.

In conclusion—possibly the writer is too optimistic in regard to the matter discussed, but certainly the "Motor Bus Service" has alluring possibilities with an every day service along the lines as above. In view of this cannot those interested get together and get the project under way. I presume certain legislation will be required and if so there is no time to be lost.

I take it too, if the cars run outside city limits that the consent of 75 p. c. of the people

lined routes would be necessary, even if the company had legislation allowing them to run every day in the week. While there are, no doubt, people who object to the running of "auto buses" for any purpose, whatsoever, I think the press, if they put this matter more prominently before the people and discussed the

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subject from different angles. The judgment of some would not be so warped and twisted as at present. Thanking you for anticipated space, I am, Sir, etc.

ONE INTERESTED.

P. S.—If the auto service is eventually put into operation, I trust the cars will be permitted to run as far as our cemeteries.

Especially on Sundays, if the cars ran daily, hundreds of people would take advantage of the cars to visit the last resting place of loved ones. O. I.

IN AUTO INJUSTICE

Sir—I wish to point out the injustice of the Automobile Law as it stands at present on the Statute Books.

Unfortunately I reside on a road that for some reason or other, is not desirable to motorists; as a result they will not circulate a pediclar to have the road opened although they have been approached on several occasions. I live nearly a mile from a road open to autos, and in the event of sickness if I phoned for the Wellington Doctor, (who owns a car) he could only come as far as our district road. He would therefore be compelled to leave his car on the favored road and walk to my place.

I certainly do not consider this in line with 20th century progress.

It is also a foregone conclusion that roads open to autos will be the best kept roads. This is the experience in all other places, and I can see no reason whatever why my neighbors should enjoy the privileges of an open road and a better kept road, when our

road should be over grown with grass. I would suggest to replace the present farial law with open roads, or, if P. E. Island want to be contrary to all the rest of the civilized world, the best thing to do is to absolutely prohibit the running of motor cars and every other means of motor power and motor propulsion.

Then everything and everybody labored P. E. I. would become curiosities, and no doubt scientists looking for fame would endeavor to analyze the residents of the Island in an attempt to discover our cranial peculiarities, as they would some pre-historic monster.

For the sake of our children, we farmers should see to it that the present law is wiped from our records, and something substituted that will make an Islander justly proud of his Province.

I am, Sir, etc.

JUSTICE.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. JOHN CRAIG.

The death occurred at Inkerman, Lot 29, on February 15th, of Mrs. John Craig, in the 78th year of her age. The deceased who was only ill about one week of pneumonia, leaves to mourn four sons and one daughter, Robert, of Portland, Maine; William, of Western Canada; John, of Truro; and George on the homestead; and Mrs. Carl Lawson, Boston; also two grand children, besides a large circle of other relatives and friends.

Believes She Was Saved From Stroke of Paralysis

ALL ONE SIDE WAS OLD AND POWERLESS WHEN SHE BEGAN USING DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

A dead nerve cell can never be replaced. In this way it is different to other cells of the human body. But feeble, wasted nerve cells can be re-stored, and herein lies hope.

In this fact is also a warning to take note of such symptoms as sleeplessness and loss of energy and ambition, and restore the vitality to the nervous system before some form of helplessness results.

Nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia and paralysis are the natural results of neglecting to keep the nerves in healthful condition. The use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food when you suspect there is something wrong will soon restore vitality to the nervous system, and thereby prevent serious developments.

Mrs. Merritt Nichols, R. R. No. 3 Dundalk, Ont., writes: "I take pleasure in writing to tell you the great benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I was placed, in this way it is different to other cells of the human body. But found it hard to get my work done at all, but having no help at the time, had to do the best I could. Finally my left arm became powerless and cold, and this continued to get worse until my whole side was affected, head and all. I decided to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and the first box helped me so much that I used several, and believe that this treatment saved me from having a paralytic stroke. It has built me up wonderfully, and I can recommend it most heartily, believing that if more Nerve Food were used there would be much less sickness."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures in nature's way by nourishing the feeble, wasted nerves back to health and vigor. Fifty cents a box, all dealers. Write in writing to tell you the great benefit I have derived from the use of Toronto.