

The Charlottetown Guardian

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1917.

THE GERMAN HOPE

Some time ago we reproduced in The Guardian an article headed "Thank God for the Kaiser." It was no sarcastic expression of unfeigned thankfulness but genuine gratitude to God that He had endowed the Kaiser with so much impatience and conceit as to bring on the war prematurely. Had the war been put off for two years longer, with the preparation that was being made for it in Germany, the author of the article argued that Germany would unquestionably have won the war and would have trampled Europe, and indeed the world, under her feet.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, one of the leading newspapers in Germany, in close touch with the government and with officialdom, recently published an article which throws a lurid light on what Germany had hoped from the war and what she still hopes for in the "peace" she is now moving heaven and earth and the neutral nations to secure. This article was clearly not intended for outside consumption; it was a heart to heart talk between Germans. Here are a few extracts:

"We began the war a year too soon. When we have secured a German peace we must begin at once a reorganization upon a broader and firmer basis than ever before. Establishments that produce raw materials essential to the army must not only continue their work, but enter into it upon lines of increased energy, forming thus the kernel of economic sense for the next war. We must carefully calculate in advance, in view of lessons learned in this war, what our country lacks in raw material, and secure immense reserves to remain unused until a day in the future. We must organize as genuine an industrial mobilization as we had a military mobilization. Every technician or semi-technician, enrolled or not in the list of mobilized, must be empowered through official credentials to take charge and direction of a given establishment upon the second day following a new declaration of war. Every establishment manufacturing for commercial purposes must be mobilized also and understand officially that upon the third day after declaration of war their entire abilities are to be devoted to serving the army upon demand. It must also be determined in advance just what quantities and sort of essentials such establishment can furnish the army in a given time. Each establishment also should be required to furnish a detailed list of workmen who can be dispensed with, these alone to be mobilized in the military sense. We must finally establish some definite commercial understanding with nations outside Europe that will offer them advantages to be duly specified in detail whereby these nations as neutrals will find it to their direct disadvantage commercially to trade or sell munitions during war to either ourselves or our enemies. We can afford to offer such conditions ourselves. And finally, when the next war comes, it must not be a year too soon."

Here then is Germany's hope clearly set forth. The peace she has so hypocritically offered to discuss in order to stop the awful bloodshed, in order to give the nations a chance to live is simply a truce to enable her to lay broader and stronger foundations for more far-reaching frightfulness, for another reign of terror that would ultimately result in laying the world at her feet.

Why should civilized nations waste time over discussing peace with a nation whose devilish purpose has been so unmistakably revealed by the manner in which she prepared for this war, periclitated it, carried it through to the point where she has discovered that she is defeated and now, with simple shamelessness, declares her intention to begin again and build on the experiences she has gained in her defeat? There can be no peace with Germany while the German spirit, whose war this is, exists, and the whole civilized world knows it. It is regrettable that the United States has, through a curious series of unfortunate steps, "got in wrong" on the question of peace and nowhere is it more regretted than in the United States itself. The Wall Street Journal, one of many that have expressed themselves with equal bitterness, discussing the situation created by the President's ill timed proposal of peace, says: "It is to be admitted that we have all too many citizens who think in terms of 'fifty-fifty' and propose to split the difference with Almighty God. Their idea of a settlement involving basic moral principles is to syndicate heaven and hell and placate criminal and victim with the issue of a mongrel common stock."

THE SHORT COURSES

Production is of great import at this juncture of the great world struggle in Europe. Men and money are necessary, but men have to be fed and those left behind must also be cared for. The farmers have a heavy responsibility which will become gradually heavier as the struggle continues. Labor is every day growing scarcer because of the demand for recruits and for munition factories. If production is to be maintained and average crops produced thought must

supplement labor in many instances. Too often we sow, or we feed stock or we do our work on the farm and give but very little thought as to how we are doing it or as to the results being obtained. It is a recognized principle that larger yields are to be had by using good seed, by cultivating at the proper time or by using preventive measures against diseases. We know that the potatoes in the fields and in the cellars can be protected from infection instead of allowing them to rot thus changing from a loss account to a gain in many cases. We know that smuts in grains may be treated successfully. Seed well selected is more vigorous and will thrive even in an unfavorable season and will always give larger yields. We also know that milk properly cooled and delivered to the factories in prime condition will make more cheese per 100 lbs. than if not properly cared for. Poultry raising is one of our important industries—they too must be given reasonable attention at the opportune time. Many of the factors influencing large production depend upon our efforts between November 1st and May 1st. Preparation can be made which will save many hours during the sowing or harvesting months when labor is very hard to secure.

No two farmers do things in the same way; some have adopted systems which are much superior to that of others. Come out to the Short Courses now being held throughout the country and discuss these questions with your neighbors and with the lecturers. Present your difficulties—perhaps your next neighbor has devised a means for overcoming the same difficulty. The Courses are made as practical as possible, experienced men are discussing the subjects and discussion is always welcomed.

Illustrated talks are given which assist in clearing up points hard to demonstrate when the animals are not to be had. The New Glasgow Course will conclude this week, and next Monday evening the first meeting of the week's course will be held at the Consolidated School. Dairying, Poultry, Live Stock, Grains, Plant Diseases, Potatoes, Soils, Drainage and Education are the subjects to be dealt with. Sessions are in the afternoon and evening.

U. S. LID NOW ON

Since the cat that created the furore on Wall street escaped from the departmental bag at Washington, the President and Secretary Lansing have sealed up all the sources of information concerning the progress of the peace movement.

To what extent the Administration is in receipt of private advices as to Germany's peace terms, if any at all, is a carefully guarded mystery according to our American exchanges. The White House and the State Department have adopted a policy of silence. Secretary Lansing announced this policy to the newspaper correspondents, when he told them that as yet no confidential peace terms from Germany had been received, at the same time informing them that hereafter he would answer no questions on the subject. He had evidently discovered that he had given out too much information before.

The determination of the Administration to maintain secrecy as to peace prospects from now on naturally increases the volume of speculation on the subject. In the absence of information, there is a good deal of guessing. No hint or intimation of just what is going on between the United States and European Powers is now given out at the White House, or the State Department.

The Secretary is interpreted in some quarters as presaging big developments while in others his action is regarded as an effort to avert an impending collapse of the peace movement by putting a ban on incautions utterances. In either event, it is taken for granted that the whole situation is now in an exceedingly delicate stage, and that at any moment peace may be precipitated or the United States involved in another exchange of notes with Germany.

So far as peace is concerned, the Government is practically invisible. President Wilson is generally given the credit for having initiated the new policy of silence, although there are a few who regard Secretary Lansing as the responsible man. That, however, is merely a matter of detail. The main fact is that the lid is on.

There is no evidence of increased optimism in administration quarters concerning a successful outcome of the peace movement nor is there much apprehension of an outbreak of hostilities.

Washington believes that the administration has a fairly accurate idea of the terms on which Germany is willing to make peace, but will give no hint of them because of Germany's desire to keep them secret at present.

NOTES

It is a great opportunity. It only comes once in many centuries to the children of men. For most generations sacrifice comes in drab weariness of spirit to men. It has come today to you, it has come today to us all in the form of the glory and thrill of a great movement for liberty that compels millions throughout Europe to the same noble end. It is a great war for the emancipation of Europe from the thralldom of a military caste which has thrown its shadows upon two generations of men and which has now plunged the world into a welter of bloodshed and terror. Some have already given their lives. There are some who have given more than their lives; they have given the lives of those who are dear to them. I honour their courage, and may God be their comfort and strength. Those who have fallen have died consecrated deaths. They have taken their part in the making of a new Europe—a new world."—From Lloyd-George's "Lon lo"

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

New Year's Day, although pleasant as far as weather was concerned, proved very disappointing to the sporting fraternity who one and all had expected enough snow to show off their speedsters as is usual on this annual holiday. As it was quite a number went driving and autos were sitting around with gay parties of young people.

The Arena Rink was the centre of attraction in the evening and was crowded with young people for whom the hours glided all too quickly, helped on by the splendid band music provided.

The delightful custom of New Year's visiting seems to be reviving, and on Monday afternoon many hostesses were at home to their gentlemen friends.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Macdonald, held a levee at Government House on Monday afternoon when the following gentlemen called to pay their respects:— His Lordship the Bishop, His Worship the Mayor, Mr. J. O. Arsenault, Mr. W. F. Tidmarsh, Mr. J. McCarey, Mr. J. J. Davies, Mr. W. H. Tidmarsh, Major Charles Leitch, Lieut. Lyman Davison, Mr. J. R. Burnett, Rev. T. W. Murphy, Mr. G. Coombs, Mr. Jas. Paton, M. L. A. Mr. George A. McAuley, Stanley Bridge; Mr. Edward McEwen, Stanley Bridge; Mr. Justice Hassard, Mr. George J. Rogers, Capt. Palmer, Mr. Harold L. Palmer, Rev. F. P. Hughes, Capt. T. G. Taylor, Mr. H. W. Binning, Judge Stewart, Mr. John Hughes, Mr. J. J. Hornby, Mr. C. G. Duffy, Dr. Bowsfield, Col. Moore, Mr. C. H. Black, Mr. G. S. Inman, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Hon. Dr. S. R. Jenkins, Mr. Henry Smith, Mr. D. K. Currie, Mr. W. C. Hyndman, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. S. F. Hodgson, Mr. L. E. Wellner, Dr. A. B. Reid, Mr. Alfred Trainor, Mr. W. E. Trainor, Prof. H. A. Tanton, Corp. L. Gay, Dr. Ross, Mr. F. R. Hearty, Dr. C. C. Millan, Sir Charles Dalton, M. E. C. Hon. J. A. Matheson, Premier, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon, Mr. Arthur Newbery, Mr. Wm. Moran, Dr. J. T. Jenkins, Mr. J. G. Sterns, U. S. Consul Pierce, Mr. H. M. Davison, Mr. R. Sims, Mr. J. A. McLaren, Mr. P. J. Nash, Mr. E. DeB. Peake, Mr. Percy Pope, Mr. W. L. Cotton, Mr. D. O'M. Reddin, Mr. G. J. McCormac, Mr. H. J. Palmer, Mr. H. S. Palmer, Mr. A. B. Warburton, Mr. K. J. Martin, Mr. J. D. Stewart, Dr. G. F. Dewar, and Mr. James McIsaac.

A great many friends called on Dr. J. T. Jenkins on New Year's to wish him many happy returns of the day, it being his 89th birthday. Dr. Jenkins, who is a familiar figure to old and young, still retains the enthusiasm of his youth for a young and speedy horse and handles the reins with as great a skill as ever.

Mr. F. T. Watkins' many friends were surprised to learn of his illness of appendicitis. It is pleasing to hear, however, that Mr. Watkins is making a favorable recovery at the P. E. Island Hospital.

Miss Graham, recent superintendent of the civic hospital at Sydney, is now at her home in Halifax where her marriage to Capt. Feagally of the Aviation Corps will take place shortly.

Lieut. Lyman Davison, of the popular 5th Siege Draft, was also taken to the P. E. Island Hospital this week threatened with appendicitis. It is hoped in this case that an operation may not be necessary.

The afternoon bridge club was very pleasantly entertained by Mrs. F. W. Hyndman, on Thursday afternoon, quite a number of ladies being present to enjoy a social hour.

The members of the Woman's Club, who have worked so well for Patriotic purposes since the opening of the war,

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

"STEP BY STEP"

A doctor was once asked by a patient who had met with a serious accident, "Doctor, how long shall I have to lie here?" The answer, "Only a day at a time," taught the patient a precious lesson.

The same lesson God taught His people, and the people of all ages since, through the method of His provision for Israel during their wilderness journey. "The day's portion in its day" (Exodus xvi. 4, margin). Day by day the manna fell, enough for each day, and no more and no less.

So God promises us, not "As thy weeks," or "As thy months," but "As thy DAYS, so shall thy strength be." And that means Monday's grace for Monday, and Tuesday's grace for Tuesday, and so on. Why, then, borrow trouble for the future? We are especially told by the Lord to "take no thought for to-morrow." The true life is to live by the day, to live a life of trust.

The law of Divine grace is, "Sufficiency unto the day." The law of Divine deliverance is, "A very present help." The law of Divine guidance is, "Step by step."

One who carries a lantern on a dark road at night sees only a step before him. If he takes that step he carries the lantern forward and that makes another step plain. At length he reaches his destination in safety without once stepping into darkness. The whole way was made light to him, though only a single step of it was made plain at one time. This is the method of God's guidance—one step at a time.

It is a blessed secret, this of living by the day. Anyone can carry his burden, however heavy, till midnight. Anyone can do his work, however hard, for one day. And in the strength of God, anyone can live trustfully, joyfully, and purely till the sun goes down. And this is all that life really means to us—just one little day.

held an afternoon bridge party on Wednesday. A daintily served luncheon was also much enjoyed, the affair making a pleasant break in an otherwise quiet week socially.

Mr. Albert Brown, the well-known comedian of "The White Feather" fame, is now negotiating for the rights of the English farce, "A Bit of Fluff," in which he proposes to make a spring tour of Canadian cities. This piece is pronounced the most hilarious play in London, where it has now been running for fourteen months. It is also being played in Australia and South Africa with great successes, and is probably the best farce produced for years.

Miss Macdonald proved a most agreeable hostess on Thursday evening when she entertained the members of the Bridge Club at Government House, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

While in Halifax Lady Gwendolyn Guinness was very widely entertained. Among the hostesses was Mrs. Hector McInnes, who gave a small but delightful supper party in her honor.

Mrs. J. Boyle Travers was hostess at a delightful tea at the Sign of the Lantern, St. John, N. B., last week in honor of Mrs. A. Bartlett and Mrs. McCready, of Charlottetown. The guests of honor were presented with a bouquet of violets. Other guests were Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Sinner, Mrs. Jas. Jack, Mr. Andrew Jack, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. D. P. Chisholm, Mrs. F. C. MacNeill, Mrs. Frank Young and Miss Frances Travers.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Goff left on Tuesday morning to visit their daughters, Misses Evelyn and Maud, who are now in Toronto, before proceeding to California, where they intend residing. The departure of this talented family is much regretted in both musical and social circles.

Madam Sarah Bernhardt appeared recently with Paderewski and others in New York at a benefit for the blind soldiers of the war. Under the immediate patronage of Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and His Honor Lieut. Governor Hendrie and Lady Hendrie, the great Polish pianist delivered an address last Wednesday in Massey Hall, Toronto, at an evening for Polish relief.

Miss Nora Warburton had as her guest during the holiday season, Miss Blackhill, of King's College, Windsor, who had a delightful visit.

Curting is taking up the attention of the gentlemen now and it is expected matches will soon be arranged with visiting and home teams.

Mrs. G. Douglas Steele, who is spending the holidays with her parents, Mayor and Mrs. Hayes, of St. John, was at home to her former friends on Friday of this week.

Mr. John Henry Gates was receiving congratulations on Thursday from many friends having reached the 39th milestone of a long and prosperous life. Mr. Gates is a man of exceptional vitality and it is hoped he may yet have many happy returns of the day.

Consul Pierce left yesterday morning on a month's visit to New York and Washington. While in New York he will be a guest of honor at the marriage of Miss Edith Koon, daughter of Mrs. Ezra Koon, to Mr. Wilbur J. Carr, Director of the Consular Service, and personal friend of his, which will take place on January 20th in the apartment of the bride's mother, at the State and Mrs. Robert Lansing will be the only persons present outside the members of the families, but many distinguished guests have been invited to the reception, which will follow the ceremony. Consul Pierce while in Washington, will attend his family re-union and it is hoped his visit may be exceedingly pleasant.

BRITISH VICTORIES IN EAST AFRICA

(Special to the Guardian) LONDON, Jan. 5.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:—In East Africa our forces in the vicinity of Kissaft, south of Unguru Hills, assumed the offensive on New Year's Day. They stormed the enemy's strongly entrenched line in the Mgeta Valley inflicting heavy losses and capturing several guns, Howitzers. Pursuing the enemy we approached on Jan. 3 Tlogowall River, eleven miles north west of Kibambawa.

ROADMASTER'S PATRIOTIC FUND

A Start Made—Who Follows in the Trail? In response to several appeals, Mr. Ian and it will be acknowledged in the columns of the Guardian. A Roadmasters Patriotic Fund. The idea being that every Roadmaster contribute \$2.50 to the Fund. The money may be sent to Mr. A. W. Bruce, to Mr. H. W. Binning, Bank of Nova Scotia, or to the Editor of the Guardian.

Mr. Andrew Mooney, Little Harbour \$2.50
S. S. Robertson, Kingsborough \$2.50
A. A. Bruce, Red Point \$2.50
Robert Wares, Wheatley River \$2.50
Archie Bowles, Murray River \$2.50

What Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt Said

"Life Insurance increases the stability of the business world' raises the moral tone and puts a premium upon those habits of thrift and saving which are so essential to the welfare of the people as a body

We have policies of Insurance to meet every requirement and would be glad of an opportunity to be of service to you and yours.

Hyndman & Company, Limited
Managers for P.E.I.

It Will Pay to Get Fox Pelts Dressed by Tanton

Read the testimonial given herewith. I can name numerous companies and individuals, who have me dress all their pelts, and find that it pays them handsomely.

My work received the classification "Perfect" last year. Don't you think it will pay to have yours done under that classification this year?

Drop me a card at once, advising how many pelts you wish me to prepare.

What a Responsible Member of the Fox Breeder's Association Has to Say :-

Summerside, Nov. 23rd, 1916.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. In January 1916 one of my friends shipped to Chicago two Silver Fox pelts, they had not been properly dressed and the Chicago dealer offered a very low price for them, my friend ordered the dealer to return them, when they came to hand they were in bad shape, I took these pelts to Mr. Jarvis P. Tanton of Summerside to have them fixed up. When he brought them back they were so much improved that one could hardly believe them to be the same skins. Had the skins been properly handled at first I feel sure a much greater price would have been obtained. The Chicago offer for the two skins was \$290.00 the price obtained by Mr. McLure of the Fur Sales Board was \$800.00 for the same two pelts.

(Signed) B. F. STEWART, Box 356, Charlottetown.

WANTED TO BUY---

I am prepared to buy 100 Red Foxes alive, also from 100 to 150 Black and Patch Foxes. Male Foxes will be taken in February after they have mated.

Get in touch with me at once. It will pay you to do so.

J. P. TANTON, Summerside, P. E. I.

RUBBERS RUBBERS

The Best Kinds—Men's 90c and \$1.00 closed sides \$1.25 Ladies 70c and 75c Boys' 75c Girls 55c Child's 45c and 50c Ladies' Overshoes \$2.00 and 2.50 Men's Overshoes \$1.75 to 3.25 Men's Lumbermans (Leather Tops) made by the Vacuum process Great wearers.

GOFF BROS.

Silver Foxes Bring More Money In New York

Than anywhere else on earth. If you have Silver Foxes on hand—few or many—get in touch with a firm of reliable Silver Fox specialists—who know values—who can be depended on for prompt, honest returns and whose clients are able and willing to pay fancy prices for the choicest skins or the highest average prices for average grades—

For instance—

M. F. Pfaelzer & Co., Silver Fox Specialists---

115 W. 29th St., New York.

Important Notice

The firm of M. F. Pfaelzer & Co., is the one which recently sold one pair of Silver Foxes in New York for the sum of \$3,500.