

The Charlottetown Guardian

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SATURDAY, MAY 11th, 1918.

DEBT MEASURED BY INTEREST

Some confusion as to the actual debt of the province at the end of the last financial year, compared with that of the last year under Liberal rule, has been occasioned, by the fact that in 1911, the last full year under Liberal rule, the interest paid was \$39,041.63 while last year the interest paid was \$46,799.15, an increase of \$7,757.52. Of this increase in interest, \$1,521.48 is due to the rate of interest being one per cent. higher on part of the debt than on that of 1911, which reduces the difference between the interest of 1911 and that of 1917 to \$6,236.04.

How do we account for the balance of the increase in interest?

In the year ended September 30, 1911, there was a deficit of \$41,833.26. Of this amount \$14,845.57 was laid aside for sinking fund, so that the net debt carried forward was \$26,987.69, bearing interest at 5 per cent.

On December 2, 1911 when the present government assumed office they found that in addition to the net debt carried over there were other additions which may be tabulated as follows:

Net addition to debt, 1911 . . . \$26,987.69 Additions to Dec. 2, 1911 . . . 83,281.50 Amounts unpaid Dec. 2, 1911 . . . 63,520.65 Unearned subsidy 21,449.11

Less taxes uncollected \$195,238.95 64,352.84

Net addition to debt \$130,886.11

Although the whole amount of uncollected taxes is allowed in the above, it will be remembered that they were not all collectable and their deduction in full is not altogether fair to the present government, but let that go. It will readily be seen that as these bills were being paid off they at once increased the interest bearing overdraft or an annual increased interest charge in all of \$6,544.30, whereas the actual increase as shown above was only \$6,236.04, so that the interest bearing debt must have been correspondingly reduced.

Taking the statement as shown on September, 30, 1911, instead of the actual condition when the present government assumed office on December 2 following, an apparent increase of some \$207,000 can be worked out, but in this amount is included the \$130,886.11 added by the Liberals between Sept. 30, 1911 when their last full year closed and December 2nd when the change of government took place. Deducting this \$130,886.11 from the \$207,000 alleged increase we have a balance of \$76,113.89 which is properly chargeable to the present government. They have however laid aside in the sinking fund the sum of \$107,305.15 which more than wipes off this alleged increased indebtedness of \$76,113.89. Hence instead of there being an increase in the interest bearing debt since the change of government there has been, as stated, a substantial decrease.

IMMIGRATION

According to figures given by Hon. A. K. McLean in his budget speech the other day, 202,985 people have immigrated to Canada during the past three years. When it is remembered that these were war years the immigration was remarkably large. Of the immigrants 169,640 came from the United States and 20,124 from the United Kingdom. The Minister of Immigration and Colonization says that all the indications point to a very large movement into this country as soon as peace comes and transportation facilities can be provided. Of the 200,000 who came in during the war the most are from rural districts of their native land and are experienced in farming. That ought to go far to fill the void made in the fields of agricultural labor by recruiting for overseas service. If there are 40,000 farmers and farm workers among the immigrants that have come in since the beginning of the war it ought to mean the putting of at least 1,000,000 acres more under crop.

NO MORE "MIDLINGS"

There has been a good deal of confusion and misunderstanding on the question of mill feeds in endeavoring to reconcile the Orders-in-Council with the prices asked by dealers. The following from the Canadian Countryman, Toronto, will help clear the situation somewhat:

For some time we have been in correspondence with the milling section of the Canada Food Board in an endeavor to get a satisfactory interpretation of the regulations with reference to bran, shorts and the by-products from the manufacture of the new war flour. Every feeder appreciates keenly the difficulties encountered during the past winter in securing supplies of bran and other wheat by-products. Fixed prices for bran and shorts were established by the Food Controller, but in spite of the fact that shorts and middlings were considered identical with regard to price, middlings have continued to sell up to the present even, at a price considerably in advance of the price for shorts. This has led to confusion.

When the new flour regulations were put into force it was stipulated that only bran and shorts could be manufactured from milling wheat, aside from war flour. Ever since then, evasions of the regulations have been common and quotations for middlings have appeared regularly in some papers. Our efforts to clear the situation up for our readers, from correspondence with the Canada Food Board, have resulted in the Receipt of Rule No. 255, dated April 1. This rule expressly stipulates that mills shall not produce middlings, and reads as follows:

"To all millers: It has been brought to our attention that some mills are continuing to manufacture bran and middlings and this is a final warning to all mills that they shall only produce, from milling wheat, bran and shorts and the 100 per cent. straight run flour, and any infringement or violation of this ruling shall be deemed sufficient grounds for the cancelling of the offending miller's license forthwith.

This ruling clearly means that any one offering to sell middlings of any kind or low grade feed flour, is doing so in direct violation of the law. It would seem, too, that since what was formerly sold as middlings must now be incorporated in the shorts, the latter should henceforth be of greater value for feeding purposes. While it is true that middlings have a higher feeding value than shorts and, if manufactured, are worth in the neighborhood of five dollars per ton more than the latter, they are no longer in existence for practical purposes and must, therefore, be incorporated in the shorts.

We hope we have been able to make it clear to our readers that, as far as middlings are concerned, there is no such thing, until such time as the regulations may be changed. We are informed that, in the Maritime Provinces, shorts have always been sold as middlings and that, since the new regulations, "middlings" has been printed outside the bags and shorts put in them. This is a matter which Maritime farmers will have to become clear on. It makes but little difference to the feeder so long as the quality is uniform and the price is the same, but when middlings have been quoted daily at from eight to ten dollars more per ton than shorts, the matter of what is really inside the bag becomes worth considering.—"Canadian Countryman," Toronto.

"CLEAN UP"

"The citizens of Ottawa are requested to clean up their premises next week," says a municipal official proclamation published in Ottawa papers just received.

What says Charlottetown? A similar proclamation was promised here some time ago. Spring is here, the robins are here, the new fresh grass is here, the tourists will soon be here and, more important than all, we are here ourselves and we should have our clean up day or clean up week as our necessities may demand. We owe the City an annual cleaning up and the sooner it is undertaken the more effective it will be and the more we shall respect our City.

NOTES

They've taken some of Kaiser William's money in the U. S. and invested it in Liberty Bonds. This ought to teach him this is a better investment than monarchies.

The nibbling counter-attacks by the British and French forces link up their main positions over stronger lines, and invite the Germans to come on for another attempt to break through.

"An Ontario recruit who refused to allow himself to be vaccinated was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. An Iowa recruit who committed the same offence was sent down for 15 years. It seems that in Iowa they are seven and a half times as much at war with slackers as we are in Ontario," says an Ontario exchange.

CURTAIN RUNG DOWN ON INDIA PLOT

With the sentence of a number of Germans, Americans and Hindus to a California penitentiary, though for periods that the judge asserted were far too short for their offences, it may be said that the last chapter has been written of Germany's effort to cause a great rebellion in India. Her plans to bring about the rising were made before the beginning of the war. Whether Germany inspired the discontented Hindu plotters or whether they merely found her a financial backer and well-wisher is an unimportant detail. From the beginning of the war, at any rate, they worked in the closest harmony, and it is estimated that they spent not less than \$20,000,000 in their grand attempt to produce a holy war. Not all the gold that Germany gave to her Hindu agents was actually invested in insurrection. In testifying in the San Francisco court, one of the leading plotters, Dr. Chakravarty, admitted that of one sum of \$40,000 which he received from Wolfe von Igel, Captain von Pape's secretary, and paymaster of the revolutionists, he held out \$40,000 in conspiracy the auditing of accounts is carried on on principles of hope, faith and charity rather than according to regulations that apply in other businesses.

What Germany Got for \$20,000,000

Still, the Germans did get some return for their money, beggarly though they were in comparison with the investment and especially in comparison with the promises of the prospectus. They produced several uprisings in India, or rather several raids upon the frontier, which at one time gave some cause for anxiety on the part of the authorities. These raids were the basis for many sensational stories circulated in Germany to the effect that a Sepoy Mutiny on a tremendous scale was ravaging the country, and thus the German people got some comfort, which they may still possess, for, so far as we know, the early reports were never corrected. By-products of the plot are found in several executions in India, a couple of murders in the United States, various long sentences to Indian plotters in India and short sentences to more than a score of Hindus and Germans in the United States. Perhaps the entangling of Sir Rabin Chandra Tagore in the conspiracy is also worth noting, though the poet has yet to be tried.

Professor and Plotter

So far as the United States is concerned, the original plotter was Har Dayal, professor of Hindu philosophy at Leland Stanford University, but he appears to have escaped, as he was deported from the United States in the Spring of 1914, having been revealed as an undesirable citizen. When he left, the task of carrying on was entrusted to the capable hands of Dr. Chakravarty, who made his headquarters in New York, and Ram Singh and Ram Chandra, who operated in California. There they published a paper or pamphlet called the "Hindustan Gardar," in which they spoke in terms even more disparaging than those employed by Mr. Bryan of British rule in India. So extreme were their observations on this subject that the Berlin Department of Propaganda told Chakravarty to order them to lay off. This they declined to do, and were dropped from the pay roll. This difference of opinion between the weakened doctor and the stalwart editors led directly to the murder of Ram Chandra in the San Francisco courtroom by his former colleague, Ram Singh. It would have led also to the murder of the doctor had not the sheriff of the court killed the Hindu assassin.

In Old Ben Franklin's Way

The Hindus' part in the plot was sending to India propaganda and giving addresses of rebels who would accept arms and place them in trusty hands. The Germans' part was raising money. Dr. Chakravarty, who turned state's evidence denied that he had tried to set on foot a military enterprise, though he admitted that arms and munitions had been shipped into India. He compared his efforts with those of Benjamin Franklin who, when the American colonies rebelled, went to Paris in order to get help from the French. He shamelessly admitted retaining \$40,000 of German gold for his own purposes, but explained that in Hindu philosophy there is a proverb to the effect that the laborer is worthy of his hire, which gets higher when accounting safeguards are lacking.

Loyal India

The conspiracy has only thrown into greater prominence the underlying loyalty of India. More than 1,000,000 natives have been recruited for active service, and Indian troops have fought in France and Flanders in Persia, Gallipoli, Egypt, East Africa and Mesopotamia. India, more

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Queen Mary has become Chief of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. The Queen has for some time been greatly interested in the work of the "W. A. A. C.'s" at home and abroad and on hearing of the good work the corps accomplished during the recent fighting in France, expressed a wish to become chief of the corps.

It is reported in London that Princess Mary is now very busily engaged in perfecting her knowledge of Italian and that Queen Mary is also refreshing the Italian she learnt in her girlhood days in Florence. This has revived the rumor that the Prince of Wales may become engaged to the Princess Yolanda of Italy.

The Countess of Pembroke, who has been conspicuous throughout the war for her readiness to help any good cause, has just recently arranged her home, Wilton House, near Salisbury, as a hospital. Lady Pembroke is the wife of the fifteenth Earl of Pembroke, to whom she was married in 1904. She is the daughter of the late Lord Alexander Victor Paget and sister of the Marquess of Anglesey.

Last Monday, May 6th was the hottest May 6th in the history of New York city, the official thermometer registering 84 degrees. Last Monday in this city left a lot to be desired.

Hon. Murdoch McKinnon and Hon. H. D. McEwen of Morell were in Ottawa this week attending an important convention of the Soldiers Settlement Board.

So thoroughly enjoyed was the old fashioned concert on Tuesday evening in the People's Theatre that a repetition was given in the P. W. C. Hall last evening. It was a refreshing sight to see the women of today wearing so gracefully the dresses of their

over, has raised great sums to help finance the war, and educated natives have realized as well as educated Englishmen that their own fate is at stake in the struggle. That there is a desire abroad in India for greater powers of self-government must be admitted, but it is known also that the British Government is ready to increase the instalments of self-government for India just as soon as India is able to use them to the best advantage. In some respects the situation is like that in Ireland, where a great many Irishmen want Home Rule, while that part of Ireland which is most advanced and most prosperous fears that Home Rule would mean its ruin. Incidentally it ought to be said that credit for discovering the Hindu plot, which spread into half a dozen countries, belongs to the secret service of India, which is probably the best in the world.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson

THE BURDEN BEARER

"Cast thy burden on the Lord and he shall sustain thee."—Ps. 55:22.

Christian, when the way seems dark and dim,
When thine eyes with tears are dim,
Straight to God, thy Father, hasten—
ing.

Tell thy troubles all to Him;
Not to human ear confiding;
Thy sad tale of grief and care;
But before thy Father kneeling,
Pour out all thy sorrows there.

Sympathy of friends may cheer thee
When the fierce wild storm has burst,
But God only can console thee
When it breaks upon thee first;
Go with words, or tears, or silence,
Only lay thee at His feet,
Thou shalt prove how great His pity
And His tenderness how sweet.

All thy griefs by Him are ordered,
Needful is each one for thee
Every tear by Him is counted
One too much there cannot be;
And if while they fall so thickly,
Then canst thou own His way is right,
Thou each bitter tear of anguish
Precious is in Jesus' sight.

Far too well thy Saviour loves thee,
To allow thy life to be
One long, calm, unbroken summer,
One untrifled, stormless sea;
He would have thee fondly nestling,
Closer to His loving breast,
He would have that world seem
Brighter.

Where alone is perfect rest.
Though His wise and loving purpose,
Clearly yet thou mayst not see,
Still believe with faith unshaken,
All will work for good with thee;
Therefore, when thy way is gloomy,
And thy eyes with tears are dim,
Straight to God, thy Father, hasten—
ing.
Tell thy sorrows all to Him.

grand-mothers and great-grandmothers, while the stage setting was exquisitely arranged to suit the period of the gowns. Some of the furniture it is said was over two hundred years old. Prof. Earle is being congratulated everywhere on his success, as the musical program was complete in every detail and charmingly given.

Charlie Chaplin will entertain the sailors of one division of English warships as they wait impatiently "somewhere in the North Sea" for the German fleet to venture through the Bight of Heligoland. An order for the entire series of Mutual-Chaplins has been placed. The rental fee for the films has been handed over to Lady Beatty's fund for wounded soldiers and sailors.

Major Hudson of the Royal Air Force was a distinguished soldier here this week who has seen active service in France. Owing to the resignation of Mr. F. W. Hyndman as the President of the P. E. I. Aerial branch here Major Wright has kindly consented to act with Mr. W. W. Clark as his assistant.

Mrs. A. J. Irving was bidding goodbye to her friends here this week as she is leaving Monday for Vernon where Mr. Irving has purchased the old family homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Irving will be greatly missed in the city where they have taken an active part in social and church work.

Miss Helen Warburton left Thursday morning to spend a few weeks visiting in Boston.

Lady Askwith, wife of Sir George Askwith, Great Britain's Chief Industrial Commissioner, has come out in favor of conscription of women for war work.

Rev. Dr. DeWolfe, of Wolfville, will this summer minister to the congregation of the Baptist church at Bedford.

Mrs. H. L. Reddy of Montreal, accompanied by her mother Mrs. Poole, left this week for Truro to visit her sister Mrs. S. Fulton for two weeks. Mrs. Poole will remain for the summer with her daughter in Truro.

The sash—meaning the regulation ribbon or soft girdle which ties around the waist in a bow and ends—is very much favored on frocks and skirts this season. Much can be expressed by the sash. When tied with a perky bow and short ends it gives a dashing smart air to a certain type of dress. When the bow is soft and floppy and the ends long a more graceful effect is the result. It is surprising to see how well the girl inclined to stoutness can wear the sash. It breaks the wide expanse of the skirt at the back and also the flat outline which sometimes gives the large woman an even heavier appearance.

Mrs. Nicholson has gone to Ottawa to be with Mr. Donald Nicholson, M. P. until the Parliament closes. Mrs. Nicholson was accompanied by her son Edward, who contracted a severe cold en route and was forced to enter the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, where it is pleasing to note he is steadily improving.

Mrs. H. H. Beer of Summerside is spending the week very pleasantly with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Clarke.

Lieut. Weston Peake, after a furlough of some months, left this week to report again for overseas duty.

The P. E. I. Hospital collectors met with ready response this week which speaks well for the successful support of the Institution in the years to come.

A cretonne jacket with a black linen skirt is the very latest fashion combination for the coming summer.

Miss Edith Dodge Sinclair of Moncton, who is to visit here next week and give a recital under the auspices

of the I. O. D. E., will be entertained during her stay by Mrs. W. S. Stewart. She is a graduate concert singer of New York and is devoting her holidays to doing her bit for patriotic purposes. Miss Sinclair has a sweet, lyric soprano voice, of good compass, increasing both in breadth and sweetness as it rises, so that in the upper register there are added power and mellowness. She will be accompanied by her pianist Mrs. T. J. N. Meagher who will also be Mrs. Stewart's guest.

Several parties have been May-flouring this week bringing back large bunches of sweet smelling flowers.

General regret is being expressed over the impending departure of Prof.

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YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED

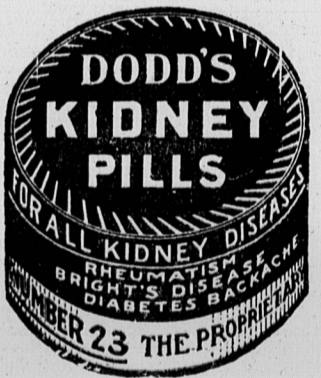
BY REV. T. S. LINSOTT, D. D.

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Dr. Linscott in this column will help you solve your heart problems, religious, natural, social, financial and every other anxious care that perplexes you. If a personal answer is required enclose a five-cent stamp. No names will be published; if you prefer, sign your initials only; or use a pseudonym.

WHY DO NOT ALL CHURCHES UNITE asks an ardent churchman. Because church leaders have been emphasizing points of difference and not of agreement, in religion. Much injury is done by rivalries of different denominations whose central teachings are the same.

A FATHER AND MOTHER of sons and daughters ask advice as to how to select occupations for their children. Teach them obedience. Unless this is done from infancy a child is greatly handicapped. Obedience to law is fundamental to character. Give each as thorough an education as possible. See they are perfect in reading, in penmanship, in spelling, in grammar, in arithmetic and if possible in the higher mathematics. Such studies develop the power to think and the ability to express thought. With these foundation stones well laid, they are in a position to acquire all knowledge. Back of this, being them in childhood to a personal knowledge of God as manifested in Jesus Christ. Teach them to pray, to serve God, and be conscious of his infallible guidance.



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Goods insured by first class Sailing Vessels or Steamships at current rates, also War Risks effected.
Hulls of Sailing Vessels and Steamships insured.
Also Fire, Life, Accident, Guarantee, Liability, Plate Glass, Automobile Insurance effected on best terms.
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