

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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President... Managing Editor...

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1915.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT

In discussing this matter yesterday we turned the tables completely on our contemporary, and it sorrowfully admits that "the matter is before the country. They have read that Premier Mathieson last year received \$3,581.90—\$1,290 as Attorney-General, \$1,500 as Premier, besides all the sundry expenses and delegations, notwithstanding that he has the benefit of a free pass to Ottawa and back; and they will be able to judge for themselves and note where the money goes."

Premier Mathieson drew \$781.90 for out of pocket expenses while on the Province's business, \$546 of which was in connection with the Representation delegations. What has the Province got in return for that expenditure?

It has got the Dominion House of Commons and Senate to agree to maintain our representation at not less than four members for all time to come. Is that not worth the expense of a few hundred dollars? The Patriot may say it is not, but it does not voice the opinion of the people.

Now this is not the first time delegations have gone to Ottawa on the subject of our representation. The Liberals sent delegations also, and what does The Patriot think they drew from the Provincial exchequer on that account? No less than \$3,417.17 or about seven times what Premier Mathieson did—and, moreover, the delegations were barren of results—worse than barren, for Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the result of their representations pronounced definitely against any interference with the process of reduction of representation, which would have ultimately resulted in our losing our entire representation in the Dominion House of Commons.

Yes, the matter is before the country and the farmers will be able to judge for themselves and note where their hard-earned money went under Liberal maladministration. Practically \$3,500—not including the free pass to Ottawa and back—squandered in delegations the only result of which was to convince Sir Wilfrid Laurier that nothing should be done to prevent the disfranchisement of the Island in the Federal Parliament.

The Patriot in connection with this successful delegation on the part of Premier Mathieson quotes the phrase, "slash away, dash away, spend the cash government." From its own point of view, The Patriot is rather ill-advised in resurrecting this phrase at this particular juncture. The phrase, if we may be pardoned recalling a little history, was coined at the time this Province entered Confederation. The Hon. Peter Sinclair, the father of the present Liberal candidate for Queen's, disgusted at the failure of the Liberals to obtain financial assistance in connection with the Government and railway project, wrote a letter to the Summerside Progress, the predecessor of The Pioneer, in which he said:

"There is nothing for us to do but to dashaway, levy taxation, run the Government while we can, and then blame the Tories."

This is the pedigree of the phrase now so frequently quoted by The Patriot, and our readers can see how appropriate it is at the time when the son of its originator is about to contest Queen's in the Liberal interest. It has been characteristic of the various Liberal regimes to "run the country into debt" and then "blame the Tories."

CLEAN UP DAY

Next Friday, the 21st instant, Empire Day, is also Arbor Day for the schools and, following a good old custom that has done very much to redeem, and in many cases to create, beauty spots throughout our province, trees will be planted, school grounds will be improved and a general spring housecleaning will be indulged in—or ought to be. We feel assured that the schools throughout the province will make good use of the day and that the improvements effected in former years will be still further improved.

It was the intention of the Floral Association to make Arbor Day a clean-up day for the city as well, but Friday being Market Day when everybody, particularly the truckmen, will be otherwise engaged, it was thought best to take Saturday, the 22nd, for it. They have accordingly proclaimed Saturday, the 22nd, as Clean-up Day. The purpose of this move is to get everybody in the City who owns or who lives in a house—and that includes all—to clean up around their premises and to effect some improvement. In this perhaps the most palpable need is a generous use of paint, paint wherever possible, and where this is not suitable, then whitewash. Charlottetown, we regret to say, has the name of being an unpainted city. This is not because there are no unpainted buildings, but because there are so many old and dilapidated buildings, buildings that have stood the wear and tear of a century without any assistance from carpenter or painter. One or two of these old-timers situated in the midst of our finest residences give their colour, or their want of it, to the whole block; they are the unmatched and incongruous part of the garment that gives the ensemble a look of slovenliness. Charlottetown is naturally a beautiful city, but it requires an occasional readjustment of its garments and the occasional addition of a new ribbon just as our most beautiful women do who wish to retain their beauty.

We understand the City Council has ordered a horse lawn mower to be used on the squares, streetsides and boulevards. The effectiveness of this machine can be very greatly enhanced by citizens in a general clean-up in front of their residences so that no stones or sticks or other debris may be left to interfere with the lawn-mower.

There are also a number of unsightly fences which disfigure not only the city but the property which they are supposed to benefit. Some of the oldest residences in the city, with magnificent grounds and beautiful groves of stately trees are fenced in as if for cattle pastures and thus robbed of their beauty. It is safe to say that the value of most of those properties would be greatly enhanced by the demolition of their fences and a little intensive cleaning-up of their groves.

We trust that on Saturday every citizen will do his

part to add a little to the beauty of the city by removing everything that is unsightly, by cleaning up, painting, whitewashing or in any other way, that good taste and circumstances may dictate.

A GLEAM OF HOPE

The anti-German riots in Great Britain, in Vancouver, in South Africa and in Italy, referred to in our recent telegrams, and all the anti-German riots throughout the world that are yet to be recorded, is the answer to the questions so frequently heard these days, "Is civilization breaking down"? Is Christianity a failure?

These riots, cruel and merciless as they were, involving as they did Germans, Austrians and Turks who probably had nothing to do with the war or its crimes, were the answer of the heart of civilization and of Christianity to the murder on the high seas of the innocent victims of the Lusitania. They were an expression of the righteous rage of humanity against a crime that neither civilization nor Christianity could tolerate. So long as there are uprisings against tyranny, so long as rioting and pillaging, and even murder, follow the commission of such outrages as the torpedoing of the Lusitania and the consequent murder of innocent women and babes and men, so long is there hope that civilization and Christianity will assert themselves and survive all that men or devils can do to break them.

This is not a defence of the rioting, it is only an explanation, and the explanation is not perhaps to the credit of the best that is in us. We should not have wreaked vengeance on the offending Germans, but in the eyes of men and women maddened by the inhuman Lusitania crime, Germans everywhere and anywhere stood for fiendishness and the inevitable happened.

"These dirty hounds murdered my wife and babe; they may get me but not before I have wiped off my score first," said Constable Smith of Hamilton, Ontario, as he joined a regiment for the sole purpose of avenging the death of his loved ones. And who that read the agonizing story of the "crowning damnation of the Potsdam policy" would blame him? Who that read of the mothers struggling in the icy water holding their babes in their arms, burying their dead in the sea, seeking their nearest and dearest among the dead—who would dare say what he would do in the presence of those who represented the accused people who committed the crime?

Let us not judge those too harshly who destroyed German property in London, in Vancouver, in Johannesburg and elsewhere, let us rather rejoice that neither civilization nor Christianity can look unmoved upon such inhuman crimes as have in the past few months stained forever what ought to be the cleanest pages in the history of the world. The only gleam of hope in the darkness of our day is the fact that throughout the world, in every nation under the sun, human hearts can be inflamed into uncontrollable rage by such crimes as we have witnessed since the war began and which found their culmination in the sinking of the Lusitania. This may not be orthodox, it may not be Christian, but it is human.

WHY WE WILL WIN

That the peculiar qualities of the English people may be relied upon to win out in this war is the conclusion of Mr. John Galsworthy, author and pessimist, who in peace times employed himself for the most part in criticizing and satirizing his own race. According to the author's analysis in The North American Review, the Englishman possesses the fibre which is to prove the determining factor in carrying the Allied cause to complete victory.

The Englishman, he says, is hard to convince—to move. He must have a thing brought under his nose before he will act; bring it there and he will go on acting after everybody else has stopped. He makes constant small blunders, but few, almost no, deep mistakes. He is a slow starter, but there is no stronger finisher because he has by temperament and training the faculty of getting through any job that he gives his mind to, with a minimum of expenditure in vital energy. Nothing is wasted in expression, style or spread-eagleism, everything is instinctively kept as near to the heart of the matter as possible. In proportion to the slowness with which he can be moved is the slowness with which he can be removed! Hence the symbol of the builder. When he does see and seize a thing he seizes it with the whole of his weight and wastes no breath in telling you that he has got hold. And while he has hold he gets in more mischief in a shorter time than any other dog, because of his capacity for concentrating on the present, without speculating on the past or future.

Mr. Galsworthy concludes that for the particular situation which the Englishman has now to face he is terribly well adapted. "Because he has so little imagination, so little power of expression, he is saving nerve all the time. Because he never goes to extremes, he is saving energy of body and spirit. That the men of all nations are about equally endowed with courage and self-sacrifice has been proved in these last six months; it is to other qualities that one must look for final victory in a war of exhaustion. The Englishman does not look into himself; he does not brood; he sees no further forward than is necessary; and he must have his joke. These are fearful and wonderful advantages. Examine the letters and diaries of the various combatants and you will see how far less imaginative and reflecting (though shrewd, practical, and humorous) the English are than any others; you will gain, too, a profound, a deadly conviction that behind them is a fibre like rubber that may be frayed and bent a little this way and that, but can neither be permeated nor broken. But for the wearing, tearing, slow, and dreadful business of this war, the Englishman—fighting of his own free will unimaginative, humorous, competitive, practical, never in extremes, a dumb, inveterate optimist, and terribly tenacious—is equipped with Victory."

NOTES

The Patriot says the Liberal party is anxious to get at the Conservatives, yet for the whole of the previous week it was whining that it would be criminal to have an election. You pay your money for the Patriot and take your choice.

"To talk of taming the Germans through Leagues of Peace or Leagues of Love is to ignore the whole story of mankind. We might as well offer buns to a python. Whenever that periodical stirring of the Germanic peoples has come they have drenched half the world with blood. Of no other European group can the same thing be said. They have now broken out again, as they have done with unfailing regularity ever since the Stone Age. What is to be done with them?"

Robert Louis Stevenson knew a Welsh blacksmith who at twenty-five could neither read nor write, at which time he heard a chapter of "Robinson Crusoe" read aloud in a farm kitchen. Up to that moment he had sat content, huddled in his ignorance, but he left the kitchen another man. There were daydreams, it appeared, divine day-dreams, written and printed and bound, and to be bought for money and enjoyed at pleasure. Down he sat that day, painfully learned to read Welsh, and returned to borrow the book. It had been lost, nor could he find another copy, only one in English. Down he sat once more, learned English, and at length with entire delight read "Robinson Crusoe."

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY FUND TEXT OF AMERICAN NOTE TO GERMANY

Mrs. Rogers has received from the headquarters of the Canadian Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild the letter and poem given below, and feels sure that the people of P. E. I. who are already giving generously to the various war funds, will wish to share in this enterprise which has a double aim, bringing comfort to the wounded soldiers and showing our good Queen Mary that Canadians appreciate the noble and many sided relief work in which she is engaged.

Giving ten cents means denying ourselves one evening at a moving picture show or some equally small sacrifice. Everyone can give it, and every ten cents helps to make up a goodly amount.

All branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia will receive monies from collectors (not individual contributors), and will send them to Mr. Binning, Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Charlottetown, who has kindly consented to forward them. Mr. Binning will also receive the sums collected in Charlottetown.

Everyone is asked to help on the movement, and school teachers are especially urged to interest their scholars. The amount asked is so small, and the time is so limited that sums given by individuals cannot be acknowledged. Mrs. Rogers would like to see what P. E. I. will do in a week towards giving Queen Mary a birthday gift that will rejoice her Majesty's loving and generous heart.

Dear Mrs. Rogers: This charming little poem so aptly applied to the Queen's Guild, that I am going to ask if you will kindly have it published in your local paper, together with the following notice:

"Friends and members of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in Canada are asked to interest themselves in making 'The Queen's Birthday Fund' a great success, and collect ten cents (.10) from every man, woman and child who wishes to make that small donation towards a fund, which will be sent to the Queen for the purchase of hospital supplies for the soldiers. Her Majesty's birthday is on May 26, up to which date donations will be received."

Yours sincerely, C. WELLAND MERRITT, Hon. Secretary.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD

The Queen has need of the women. Her arms are opened wide. To shelter and clothe the homeless, And bind up the wounded side.

To dry the tears of the children And wrap the babe from the cold, The gracious hostess of England Asks gifts a thousand fold.

The Queen has need of the women The call comes over the sea And beats on the shores of the Empire With a gentle consistency.

The King has called to the colors Men, willing their blood to shed, The Queen asks another service; Of needle, thimble and thread.

The women of the Empire Wherever the dear flag flies,— Pash is his and his is needless, Swift to their feet they rise.

The Queen has need of us, therefore Ready, see, here are we Ready to serve our country And prove our loyalty.

Let us sew it, weave it, knit it, In stitches of silken devotion, Our love for Mary of England, Wife and Mother and Queen.

Quick with the webs of linen, Swift with the balls of wool, Yards of flannel and rolls of silk, That our boxes may be full.

As she stands with her arms extended She holds us all in thrall; Let us cut and stitch and embroider Till her arms hold enough for all.

MR. TANTON'S REPLY

Sir, In Saturday's Guardian you publish a letter signed "Present Conservative" making the statement that in the "Patriot Office" you frequently "find" another old Conservative whom the Patriot cited as an "authoritative" in yesterday's editorial. I am much surprised that The Guardian would lend its space for the circulation of such an utterance, and to follow this from one who is very properly ashamed of the care—myself have the courage to write over my own signature, and if your correspondent is willing to emerge from his shell I will accommodate him to the full, upon any public issue, in press or on platform, and give him all the satisfaction that he can wish or hope for.

I am, Sir, etc., L. P. TANTON.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

LOOK UP, SING ON

A little laugh between the tears, The golden quiet joy that cheers, A little song between the sighs, Forgetting shadows in the skies, A little hope between the care— The love of God is everywhere. A little faith, amid the dust, That life and time and love are just. That somewhere we will find our own, That life is more than toll alone, And more than grief and care and loss— Look up, sing on, and bear the cross. —Baltimore Sun.

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NOTE TO GERMANY

The full text of the United States note has been made public by the State Department as follows:

"Department of State, Washington, May 13, 1915.

"The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin:

"Please call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and after reading to him this communication, leave with him a copy.

"In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

CANNOT BELIEVE OUTRAGES SANCTIONED

Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the Government of the United States was loath to believe—

—that these acts, the practices and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance of sanction of that great Government. It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German Government concerning them with the utmost frankness, and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken to expect action on the part of the Imperial German Government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created, and vindicate once more the position of that Government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

"The Government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German Government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries, in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which went beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away.

"This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures, or such a warning of danger, to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality, and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of these rights, international or incidental.

SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN ROUNDLY CONDEMNED.

It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial Government accepts as of course, the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship, citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search, to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is, in fact, belligerent nationality, or is, in fact, carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

"The Government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government to the utmost earnestness of the fact that the objection of their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding these rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity, which modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her mercy to the sea. It is understood, the Imperial German Government admit. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken, time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited, not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly, submarines cannot be used against merchantmen as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

WARNING WAS NO EXCUSE.

"American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in travelling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what they should be the well justified confidence that their lives

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Imperial German navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of his Government, the Government of the United States. "I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German Government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out (Continued on page six)

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