

THE Charlottetown Guardian

Advertising Phone 182-3
Subscription Phone 182-2
News and Edit. Day Phone 183
News and Edit. Night Phone 182 & 183

Head Office at Charlottetown Branch Office at Summerside, Alberton, Charlottetown and Montserrat.
London Office, Marconi House, Strand, W.C.

President A. A. Bartlett
Managing Editor J. R. Burnett

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DILEMMA

President Wilson finds himself in a difficult and delicate position, and the manner in which he extricates himself will decide his future and to a large extent the future of the Democratic party in the States.

When Mexico elected a President, whom President Wilson considered was accessory to the death of his predecessor, he immediately severed diplomatic relations. He declared the United States could not recognize a ruler whose hands were dyed in blood.

The Emperor of Germany broke his treaty with Belgium and plunged that brave, defenceless land into the horrors of the bloodiest and most unjustifiable war in the world's history. But President Wilson did not sever diplomatic relations, did not even protest.

When Germany threatened to sink neutral ships and murder the subjects of neutral nations, President Wilson warned the German Emperor that "if such a deplorable situation should arise" "it would be difficult for the Government of the United States to view the act (so far as American people were concerned) in other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights" and "that the Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial Government to a strict accountability of such acts of their naval authorities."

"The deplorable situation" has arisen and it is up to the President to make good his threat. Over 150 American lives have been lost in the sinking of the Lusitania, and moreover, the Germans take full responsibility for the act, having issued a proclamation of their intention before hand. Will President Wilson have the courage to take the only action commensurate with the gravity of the offence? No one expects him to declare war, but he would save the face of his Government were he to withdraw his Ambassador from Berlin, leaving the interests of his country in the hands of the Ambassador from the Netherlands or some other neutral diplomat, and give Von Bernstorff his passport as well.

Such action would immediately rally to his support the vast majority of the American people who are against war, but who at the same time do not desire to continue in friendly relations with a power which has violated every international law and the ordinary instincts of humanity in murdering in cold blood the innocent men, women and children of a power that has remained friendly in spite of its outraged honour and dignity.

President Wilson can no longer remain indifferent, and judging by his Philadelphia speech, it is his intention "to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind (not America, be it noted), of the tragedy of last Friday" but without going to war. The only action compatible with this declaration would be to sever diplomatic relations, just as Great Britain did some years ago in the case of Serbia. America would then be no longer "friendly" with Germany, though not actually at war, just as she washed her hands of Mexico without troubling to send an army to justify her action.

STREET CLEANING

Fear of the dust that must, in the course of a few days, leave the streets and roadways to meet pedestrians on the sidewalks and to visit citizens in their homes, is by no means lessened by the thought that street cleaning is likely to be in operation after the dust has become ripe. A good deal of useful work has been done on our streets since the snow left and they are in excellent condition but the dust will accumulate and it too must be attended to. Usually this is a more trying ordeal than the regular spring house cleaning. Gathering street dust into little heaps which a breeze of wind will scatter in a few minutes is, for many reasons objectionable; shovelling it into carts during a gale of wind is also, for similar reasons objectionable, and both are useless as it means shifting the dust from one point to another—or to many other points.

With our present equipment the only means in sight to avoid the objectionableness is to harvest the dust immediately after a heavy rain. It is interesting to learn from some of our exchanges that in Huddersfield, England, recently a demonstration was given of a motor-vacuum street cleaner, the invention of an Italian.

The machine is operated upon the principle of a rotary brush and suction, together with a system of pumps and jets for spraying atomized water on the road surface in front of the brush, thus insuring dustless and hygienic sweeping. The tests were made on various conditions of roadways, some being specially prepared to give the machine a stiff test. It is stated that the result was excellent, and apparently it will not be long before a much-needed revolution in street cleaning will be brought about by the motor-vacuum system.

Many cities and towns are intensely interested in this question, as, owing to climatic conditions, the vacuum system of street-cleaning is particularly adapted to this country. It is sincerely hoped that our civic fathers will keep an eye out for this machine as it would be a much appreciated blessing.

AGRICULTURAL BULLETINS

The Department of Agriculture, in pursuance of the Patriotism and Production Campaign now being so energetically carried on throughout Canada, is continuously issuing bulletins dealing with practically every line of agricultural development for distribution among the farmers. These bulletins are educational, instructive and interesting; they are prepared by experts who know whereof they write; they are so graded as to cover every phase of agricultural activity from the preparation of the soil and seed to marketing and consumption; they deal with field crops and live stock, with market conditions abroad and at home, as well as with the conditions which govern these markets, particularly as affected by the present war conditions.

Every progressive farmer should get into touch with the Department and receive as many of these bulletins as possible. They are issued for the benefit of the farmers

and the farmers have a right to ask for them and to receive them.

This means of education is within reach of all and those who fail to avail themselves of it are neglecting an opportunity which they cannot afford to miss.

We have before us the March Bulletin of Foreign Agricultural Intelligence, a number which would be invaluable to every farmer. It contains special articles on Plant Diseases, Production of Sugar Beet, Effect of the War on Wheat Production, Duration of the Action of Manures, an excellent article on flax culture—a line, by the way, which should be taken up more extensively in Prince Edward Island than it is at present, if for no other use than for its seed which is so valuable as a stock food, to say nothing of the value of the fibre, and a number of other highly instructive articles.

The interest taken by the Department of Agriculture and the great care exercised in compiling these articles are greatly appreciated by farmers throughout the Dominion, and our most progressive farmers are making good use of them. A card to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa or to the Provincial Department, will place these bulletins or any of them at the disposal of any farmer who takes the trouble to send for them.

IN THE FAR EAST

The danger of another war in the far east has been averted. China has yielded to Japan's demands. As there is an alliance between Britain and Japan, and apparent antagonism and suspicion between Japan and the United States there were fears of complications although probably these fears were not well grounded.

It may be taken for granted that Germany had a hand in this trouble. The capture of Kaio Chau ranks sharply in the German breast. That could not be easily forgiven. It was the knowledge of this that made the retention of Kaio Chau by Japan necessary as a precautionary measure. Japan has promised to return to China the territory she resumed at heavy cost but is not willing to run the risk of an immediate transfer. She demanded that the concessions to Germany should be transferred to her and China has yielded.

The relations of Japan and England, in view of what has just occurred, as well as of what has been averted temporarily at least, are of peculiar interest at present.

The popular idea that the Anglo-Japanese agreement compels Britain to ally herself with Japan in warfare, offensive or defensive, is erroneous. Britain is called on to perform her part in the treaty, only when Japan carries out the conditions. If the Government of Tokio tears up the essential clauses of the Treaty of Alliance, no claim can be made to British support. In 1905 a treaty was signed in London by Lord Lansdowne and Viscount Hayashi. Its object was—

- (1) the maintenance of peace in the Far East.
- (2) the preservation of the open door in China,
- (3) the independence of the Chinese Empire.
- (4) the maintenance of existing territorial rights.

If these, or any of these were threatened, common action was to be taken; whilst unprovoked or aggressive action on the part of any Power or Powers was to be jointly met. In 1911 the treaty was revised and renewed for ten years; but the provision was added that "should either contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of Arbitration is in force. As there is a treaty of such a character in force with the United States, such a complication may be regarded as remote. There are also treaties between France and Japan, and between Russia and Japan, guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of China, and the open door. Whether the recent quarrel affected that integrity, and endangered the open door, may be debatable, though at the time the Japanese attitude savoured of aggression. We may take it for granted that the Allied European Powers would not be parties to any action that would threaten the independence of China. Treaties to the Allies are treaties, and not scraps of paper. On the other hand, if trouble should come between the two Asiatic countries, it is obviously not likely that the Allied Powers would intervene, other than by diplomatic effort. The knowledge that whilst Europe was in turmoil, interference in the Far East became virtually impossible, may not improbably have been the cause of Japan's attitude. Moreover, whatever the outcome, the Allies can never forget the help afforded by Japan, and her gallant overthrow of German influence in Eastern Asia.

NOTES

Major Morant, a German military correspondent, has been reminding his countrymen that it is unwise for them to exult too much at present, as the English battle area is densely occupied by troops and one position lies behind another. His words besides being discouraging to the Germans are encouraging to the Allies, and those of their friends who may at times feel apprehensive when a line is pushed back a little, even if only temporarily. It is also to be remembered that behind the positions in the war zone are armies of willing recruits across the channel, and across the oceans, too, for that matter.

Mr Wesley Frost United States Consul at Queenstown, Ireland, and formerly of Charlottetown, has figured conspicuously, in his official capacity, in connection with the tragedy of the Lusitania. United States and Canadian papers speak in the highest terms of his indefatigable efforts in behalf of the survivors and his kindly offices to the relatives of those involved in the catastrophe, to whom he communicated whatever information was available. One of the references to his efforts mentions the fact that he worked incessantly and without sleep for forty-eight hours in caring for the injured. Those of our citizens who knew Consul Frost best will readily appreciate the fact that he would not spare himself in ministering to others, and that whatever he did would be well and conscientiously done.

William G. Sheppard, in a letter to the New York Sun describing the present appearance of Neuve Chapelle, where the first severe fighting of the spring took place, says: "Neuve Chapelle is as thoroughly destroyed as a crushed eggshell. Its only streets are trenches; its only houses are dugouts; death fills the space above the trench line; shells criss-cross the sky above it and burst in the ruins. There's nothing more that a shell can do to Neuve Chapelle except to stir up the debris. The shells have ransacked the cemetery, blown open the graves, scattered bits of coffins and fragments of bones over the cemetery lawns, and then churned the lawns into a mass of mud, bones, coffin bits and fragments of gravestones. Then, as if nothing would satisfy their fury, they have blown this mixture into the air and scattered it over all the neighbouring portion of the town. Neuve Chapelle has disappeared, but its name goes down into history as the town which was shelled by 600 cannon, as the town which was fought for between the English and the Germans at a cost of 100 lives for every ruined house in its streets."

The women who have gathered at the Hague to protest against the war mean well, but their efforts will prove unavailing. At the present time the work of peacemakers is unappreciated. This war has got to be fought out to a finish. Any patched up peace would only mean that the struggle would break out later on, or just as soon as Germany was able to recuperate.—Journal of Commerce.

LATEST GERMAN SUBMARINES

Guardian Special. The comparative speeds of the submarines and surface boats has made it possible for many merchantmen to escape. In many instances by zig-zagging and running at high speed the vessel was unable to dodge the deadly torpedo. Every torpedo fired costs a large sum. Obviously Germany could not afford to waste many. So, shortly after she started her submarine warfare, she restricted her use of torpedoes as much as possible. When feasible, her submarines would rise to the surface, halt the merchantmen by gun fire, board her, and blow her up with dynamite. This course was cheaper, surer, and no waste of expensive torpedoes. But, the submarines were only equipped with only very small calibre guns, not more than one and one quarter inch, with only a short range, and there was always some time required to get them into action. The merchantmen were continually becoming more and more alert and frequently escaped before the submarines could half them with their small gun fire. To avoid this, and at the same time to avoid all dangers incurred in boarding operations, a new plan has been adopted. They no longer board and blow up a merchantman. They sink her by gun fire. This, of course, requires a much more powerful gun, and greater speed of operating it.

Briefly the construction and arrangement is as follows:—At a suitable point in the hull is arranged a hydraulic elevator on which is fixed a gun pedestal. On the pedestal is mounted a short powerful four inch gun with a recoil cylinder above for taking up the shock of discharge and using the energy to reload the gun. Arranged above the gun and cylinder like an umbrella, is a heavy plate of armor, completely protecting the entire gun. On the pedestal, at each side and close to the gun is a seat for an operator, who are also completely shielded by the armor plate. This armor plate, is really the hatch which seats on a rubber packing and closes and seals the hatch-way through which the gun rises. As the submarine approaches its prey and comes to the surface, the operators step to their seats, one of them swings a lever, and the elevator immediately hoists the pedestal gun, and shield. The operators then start firing to sink the merchant man. As she sinks, the operator reverses the lever and the pedestal, gun and gun crew disappear into the hull the armor plate gun shield closing tightly as a hatch cover on the rubber packing of the hatch-way.

This latest development in armaments of submarines is the explanation of many of the more recent successes of the German submarines, and they say that every effort is being made by the German navy to make their submarines more and more deadly as the war goes on.

SMUGGLING ATTEMPT IS NEATLY FRUSTRATED

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 7.—An attempt to smuggle a party of ten Armenians and Russians from Canada to the United States shortly after midnight Friday was frustrated by American immigration officials at this port. The entire party was captured without resistance as soon as they were landed from three rowboats at a point between Lewiston and Youngstown. The prisoners were brought to Niagara Falls, N. Y., and taken to Lockport jail. One Canadian taken with the crowd is believed to have engineered the affair. The tip the immigration men have been working on for some days led them to take an automobile trip down the river at night. Five Bulgarians were smuggled across the river last year, but were captured by immigration men. Some were deported and others are serving time for the offence.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

LIFE'S LOVELINESS.

Think lovely thoughts, that every day be blest; Look thou for God, nor fancy Him concealed; Along earth's common way the powers and grass and trees when Will breathe His name to thee when thou shalt pass. To thy divinest self He stands revealed, His conquering power through love made manifest.

Speak lovely words, to fall like sunlight rays; That youth may be so long and age but brief, And take some misery out of earth's vast store. So shalt thou walk with gladness and not grief, Planting a hope in all the thorny ways.

Do lovely deeds, of brotherhood the bond; Each burden nobly lifted and each task, Each day's plain duty, teaches three to bless. The friendless lives brave in their loneliness, Ere yet they near the Shadows and the Mask. And those untrodden paths that stretch beyond.

Thoughts, words, and deeds! To stand for truth in all! This is the creed that counts. Unflinching toil, Staunch fortitude, and strength of patience born; Securely treading though the way be worn, Fronting the light, nor fearing to recoil, Facing the right, nor looking back to fall.

—(CHAMBER'S JOURNAL.

SOUTHERN KING'S TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

A very interesting and instructive meeting of the teachers of Southern King's County was held in Murray River Hall on Friday, May 7th, commencing at 10.30 a.m. At the opening of the meeting Mr. W. L. McLean was appointed chairman and Mr. E. S. Brown Secretary. Mr. McLean then briefly explained the purpose of this meeting and called on Inspector Adams to address the teachers. Mr. Adams in his usual energetic and genial manner explained to the teachers how they were about to form an association, which was to be not only for the benefit of the teachers but also for the districts which they represented. He was followed by several other speakers, who all agreed that co-operation among the teachers was necessary to insure the success of this association. The meeting then adjourned till 1.30 p. m. At the afternoon session it was decided that this organization be named "The Public School Teachers' Association of Southern King's."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mr. William Carson.
Vice-President—Miss Eda Prowse.
Secretary—Mr. E. Stanley Brown.
Assistant Sec'y.—Mr. Everett Buell.
Fin. Secretary—Miss Allena McPhee
Treasurer—Mr. W. L. McLean.
The following committees were then appointed:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Adams, Mr. J. Livingstone, Mr. Percy Keenan.

BY-LAW COMMITTEE.

Mr. Adams, Miss McEwen, Mr. Walter Buell.

EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Adams, Miss McTavish, Mr. Campbell, Miss Ethel Johnson, Miss Allena MacPhee.

The business of the meeting being finished, Mr. Coughlan, of the Agricultural Staff, gave a very interesting and instructive address in which he clearly emphasized the great necessity of rate-payers taking an interest in seeing that the school grounds were made as attractive as possible and also of the value of school gardening as a training for both the body and mind of the pupil. A hearty vote of thanks was then tendered Mr. Coughlan for his excellent address, to which he made a suitable reply and also congratulated the teachers on the business-like manner in which they had started their association. Meeting then adjourned to meet on a later date at a place chosen by the Executive Committee.

JACK THE RIPPER MURDER EXCITES NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Terror ran riot on the East side last night when the murderer of children in that section of the city known as "Jack the Ripper" found another victim in the person of Charles Murray, almost five years old.

The child's body, terribly mutilated with a knife, was found by a playmate between half-past seven and eight o'clock in the hallway of his home at No. 270 First avenue. The crime is similar in every respect to the recent murder of L. more Anna Cohn, five-years old, whose body was found on the night of March 26th in the hall of No. 352 Third avenue, where she lived. This is only a short distance from the scene of last night's crime. The first crime was committed by a degenerate, and of such a type was the murderer of the Murray child, according to Dr. Otto H. Shultz, medical assistant to the district attorney, who examined the body within an hour after the commission of the crime.

Both murders were done by the same hand, in the opinion of Captain Gildea, of the second branch detective bureau.

COLONEL H. C. BULLER OF THE PRINCESS PATRICIAS IS WOUNDED.

OTTAWA, May 7.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Buller, who succeeded the late Colonel Farquhar in command of the Princess Patricia's, has been slightly wounded, according to cable advices today. Col. Buller, who formerly was an A. D. C., at government house, went over with the regiment as second in command. While he has not shared the unfortunate fate of his predecessors, the casualty is illustrative of the peculiarly heavy losses sustained by the regiment as well as the unusual degree to which vice-regal attaches have suffered. When, a couple of months ago, Colonel Farquhar fell, the victim of a German sniper, Captain Buller took his place and the promotion was a popular one with the regiment. He, too, is now incapacitated, although the cable reports his wounds as being slight.


Of the attaches at Rideau hall during the tenure of the Duke of Connaught, Colonel Farquhar and Captain Newton have been killed and Captain Rivers Bulkeley has been killed, Captain Graham, Colonel Buller and Colonel Lowther wounded, while Captain Bascagen is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. The Princess Pats have not only lost two commanders, but it is estimated that the crack corps is not more than a third of its original strength by reason of casualties. consideration, in this colony.

POPE EXPRESSES EXTREME HORROR

ROME, May 10.—Pope Benedict was deeply moved by the sinking of the Lusitania and requested Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State to let him have all the particulars incident to the disaster. His Holiness expressed horror at the destruction of the liner and sympathy with the victims. He said he hoped the American Government would be able to make future disasters of the kind impossible. The newspapers without distinction as to politics, strongly criticize German methods in the sinking of the Lusitania. The Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ joins in the universal protest of the Italian newspapers over the destruction of the liner.

50 Boy's Norfolk Suits

Fit lads from 4 to 16 years per S.S. Stanley worth from \$5.00 to \$8.00 Your choice to-day for \$3.49. Come quick.



PATON'S CORSET TALK

A woman to be properly gowned must be properly corseted. An ill-fitting corset will spoil all the splendid effects that your tailor may secure for you.

D & A and La Diva

Corsets combine all the grace and suppleness that every woman desires, and your gown will show to perfection if fitted over one of the models of these famous lines.

As good in Canada, as any foreign corset is in its own country, you are saving 50 p. c. duty and freight, besides buying "Made-in-Canada" goods.

We are showing a splendid range of these models ranging from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per pair, and our corset lady will delight in selling you the corset best suited for your figure.

All are fully guaranteed not to break or rust.

JAMES PATON & CO.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
"HOME OF THE BETTER CORSET"



Get Your Garden Tools Here

That little plot of land of yours will yield enough vegetables to keep your table well supplied during the summer months. Think of the convenience of going to your own little garden, getting the vegetables you want, fresh and good without one cent of cost.

There's no labor to gardening when you use our improved garden tools—the work is pleasant, healthful and remunerative. Let us equip you with the tools you'll need to start gardening. We'll give you hints that will help with the work free. Call and see us today..

Fennell & Chandler Victoria Row

Consult Us About Your Fire Insurance Rates

In many cases the Insurance Companies are glad to give you lower rates if you will apply with their requirements.

It is our business to show you how your rate may be improved.

Our specialty is Fire Insurance. This is the day of our specialist.

Consult us today. It will not cost you anything and may save you money.

W. K. Rogers Co. Ltd.
General Insurance Agents,
84 Great George Street, Charlottetown.
Telephone 540-541—If one line busy call the other.