

The Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1917.

HOW WILL PEACE COME?

The present war like all former wars, will come to an end and will be followed by peace. How will the end come? Germany, professedly the victor, has made overtures for peace, contrary to the usual custom of victors.

It may be interesting to recall the manner in which some former wars were settled. The downfall of Napoleon was not preceded or indeed accompanied by peace proposals. He had been beaten and he had nothing to say except to sign the act of abdication.

At the time of the Crimean War, when the fighting was being carried on in Russia, although Russia could have continued fighting indefinitely, the Czar announced to the Courts of Europe his desire that war should end, and a peace conference was held at Vienna.

The Russo-Japanese War was brought to an end when President Roosevelt sent identical letters to the belligerents urging peace negotiations. Whether he took this step at the suggestion of one or other of the warring nations is not known, but it came at a happy moment for both.

The Balkan War was ended practically by the intervention of the great Powers after Bulgaria had been thoroughly trounced. In the first Balkan War an armistice that had been arranged failed to bring the belligerents together and the Powers agreed upon intervention.

The Boer War was ended by the virtual surrender of the Boers. The members of the Transvaal Government fled into Lord Kitchener's quarters and asked for peace terms. Kitchener said that no peace terms could be considered that were not subscribed to by the Boer commanders still at large, and at his suggestion the Boer armies elected delegates to meet at Vereeniging, and it was there that the terms of capitulation were signed.

When Austria, Prussia and Italy fought in 1866 the Emperor of Austria after his defeats at Koniggratz and elsewhere informed Napoleon III. of his willingness to cede Venetia to Italy and asked that the Emperor of France should act as mediator. The armistice followed, and peace was signed.

The Franco-Prussian War in 1870 did not end until after France had asked first for an armistice and then for peace. Both requests were declined and the siege of Paris was undertaken. When the city had fallen the Germans consented to an armistice for the purpose of permitting the French people to elect a National Assembly that Prussia would recognize.

The American Civil War was ended with the surrender of the Confederate forces and the terms of peace were arranged by the generals in the field. In this case, of course, there were no territorial limits to be established and the details were easily arrived at once the South had lost all hope of victory.

The War of American Independence was ended when England sent separate negotiators to the French Government and the American commissioners in Paris. The latter, though they had strict orders to make no peace that was not approved of by the French came to an understanding with England, and later on asked the French Government to approve the terms. This was done and the war ended.

Taking these as precedents we may safely arrive at the conclusion that peace, like the making of hare soup which necessitates first the capture of the hare, will be made only after the capture or at least the signal defeat of the German army. That accomplished peace is inevitable.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY

The best possible evidence of the prosperity of the country is the periodical bank statement. The latest statistics of deposits show that Canadian never had so much money to their credit. The increase during the past decade, the last five years, and since the outbreak of the war is remarkable. The statement for the month of October touches the highwater mark. The savings deposits totalled \$814,297,404, and the deposits on demand were \$489,230,234, as against \$701,336,850 and \$392,042,193 in October, 1915, or an increase in the year of the extraordinary amount of two hundred and ten million dollars.

The following are the yearly figures for the months of October since 1905. They tell their own story of growth and prosperity of which every Canadian should be proud:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Savings Deposits, Demand Deposits. Rows for 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905.

In our province there was added to the deposits in the Dominion Savings Bank the sum of \$402,104 during the year, while \$349,308 was withdrawn for investment elsewhere, doubtless much of it to the war loan. In January, 1915 the balance due depositors was \$1,858,231, while on January 1, 1916 this amount had grown to \$1,962,342, notwithstanding the withdrawals above referred to.

ARE THEY?

An American exchange asks "why are girls better spellers than boys?" The first answer to this question would probably be another question, Are they? The exchange referred to points out that tabulated returns of State-wide spelling contests show that in the 10,500 schools where "bees" were held, the girls showed generally the greater proficiency in spelling, and that of the silver medals awarded to country champions only 30 per cent go to boys.

Why girls are better spellers than boys might make a good subject for discussion. It is a pretty commonly accepted theory that a good speller is born, not made. Which means, perhaps, that visual memory is an inherited faculty, capable, it may be, of development, but only within a limit fixed by the brain of the pupil. Logic helps very little, almost none at all, till after study of Greek and Latin and French has forced attention on the foreign words. The boy or girl or man or woman who most rarely misspells a word is fortunate rather than admirable. The memory visualizes the printed form which reading has made familiar. And this was the secret of the way our grandmothers and grandfathers got a mastery over the old spelling book. Doubtless the pre-Froebel "Webster" book, like all other books used for the purpose, helped visualization by concentrating attention.

It is probable that the average school girl reads more than the average school boy. After school the boy's interests are outside interests. He is fishing or skating or playing ball. We would not have him otherwise for all the spelling in the world. After all, the learning of things is better than the learning of symbols, and words are nothing but symbols. They aid in writing and in speaking. But in the education that leads up to doing things one hour in mathematics or chemistry is worth more than a hundred hours of spelling.

NOTES

Russia led both France and Britain in prompt and decisive rejection of German peace proposals, and now leads them in rebuking Mr. Wilson for his meddling. The Germans who talked of a separate peace with Russia had as much basis for their manoeuvring as did Henry Ford when he went to Europe a year ago to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas."

Von Bethmann-Hollweg being a very intelligent man, his constant proclamations that somebody else than Germany was to blame for the war may be based on the dictum of the famous Treitschke: "The statesman has no right to warm his hands with smug self-laudation at the smoking ruins of his fatherland, and comfort himself by saying: 'I have never lied.'" This is the monkish type of virtue.

They have their troubles everywhere and the troubles seem ridiculously alike. Here is the way they have it in New York. It might have been said in Charlottetown: "Householders must sweep their sidewalks between 6 and 8 a. m. or else collect the dirt for a 'receptacle.'" The Board of Health says so. And the Laws of the Medes and Persians weren't a circumstance compared to the health ordinance we all do not obey."

WILL CELEBRATE CONFEDERATION

Question of Anniversary Will Be Brought Before Members of Parliament. OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—The year 1917 will see the fiftieth anniversary of the Confederation of Canada. Before the war a huge celebration of the event was planned by the Government. These plans, however, despite the fact that we are engaged in a titanic struggle for existence, this national event will not pass unnoticed, and some celebration suitable to the time in which we are living will be held. The subject will be brought before Parliament, and suggestions will likely be asked from the members, and it is likely a nonpartisan committee from the House and Senate will be appointed to arrange for a suitable demonstration in Ottawa and other Canadian centres on July 1.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE CHANGES HANDS

LONDON, January 3.—A sensation has been caused in inner newspaper circles here by Sir Henry Dalziel's acquisition of The Pall Mall Gazette, one of the highest class evening newspapers of London. In years past this journal has been edited by a line of famous men, including W. T. Stead, Greenwood, Lord John Murray and Lord Alfred Milner and John L. Garvin. In the same way that the Westminster Gazette represented the opinions of Premier Asquith, the Pall Mall Gazette henceforth will be the mouthpiece of Premier Lloyd George, largely representing the official opinions of the new British administration. Sir Henry Dalziel is widely known for his newspaper connections, having been managing director of Reynolds' newspaper for a number of years.

HOME WEDDING

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Newberry was the scene of a very happy event last evening, when their son, Weston Jones, was united in marriage to Miss Maria McPhail, of Bonshaw, the popular pastor of the People's Church, Rev. D. McLean, officiating. A large number of the friends of the family and bride were present to witness the ceremony, after which a wedding supper was served. The happy young couple leave by the car ferry this morning en route to the United States to spend their honeymoon, and on their return will make their home with the groom's parents. The bride and groom were the recipients of a number of valuable gifts among them being a beautiful and costly case of silver, presented by Miss McPhail's associates at the Provincial Infirmary. The following address accompanied the gift:—

Provincial Infirmary, Jan. 1st, 1917. Dear Miss MacPhail,— We wish to convey to you our hearty congratulations. Although deeply feeling our loss, we feel assured some one else will be made happy. You have been in this institution for a number of years and during that time we always find you faithful in the discharge of your various duties. You were always obliging and thoughtful whether on or off duty and we feel we can not let you go without expressing our appreciation of your service and wish you every success and happiness in your new sphere of life. We would kindly ask you to accept this small gift as a memento of our appreciation. (Signed) MRS. A. BONNELL, Matron. In behalf of your co-workers. The Guardian joins in wishing the happy couple every happiness.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS. Furnished by W. S. Louson.

HOMER MCKEE'S PRAYER. (From the Billboard.)

We do not know who Homer McKee may happen to be, but certainly Homer McKee's Prayer, as published in the August Bulletin by the Kansas State Board of Health, is something that would be worth while for all of us to consider and if we commit the principle to heart we can not go far astray. Here it is: Teach me that sixty minutes make an hour, sixteen ounces one pound, and one hundred cents one dollar. Help me to live so that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, and untroubled by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain. Grant, I beseech Thee, that I may earn my meal ticket on the square, and in doing thereof that I may not stick the gaff where it does not belong. Deafen me to the jingle of tainted money and the rustle of unholy skirts. Blind me to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to me my own. Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner table at my wife, who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal. Keep me young enough to laugh with my children and to lose myself in their play. And then when comes the smell of flowers, and the tread of soft steps, and the crushing of the hearse's wheels in the gravel out in front of my place make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple. HERE LIES A MAN.

AMERICAN ADVICE NOT ACCEPTABLE

British Workmen Scornful of Conduct, Declares Ben Tillett. HATE PRESENT CONDUIT. Tells of German Tricks Prior to Outbreak of War.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Ben Tillett, noted British agitator and labor leader, has granted an interview, which The Chicago Herald prints, to William Hard in London. He said: "If there is any country the British workman does not think enough of to want advice from it's yours. 'We don't hate America,' he said. 'But we hate America's present conduct. Germany has desolated Serbia and Belgium. The only peace is to get Germany out of Belgium and Serbia. To do this the United States has not spent a dollar or a man. We will not listen to a people who are always talking about peace and never doing anything to get peace. 'I don't mean that 'the United States might fight. But the United States might at least have thrown into the scales of this conflict the weight of its solemn protest against the awful and brutal and beastly attacks of Serbia and Belgium. 'The United States was the greatest neutral. It had all the opportunity to raise a voice to check the militarism forces that are going to war. Now, does it suppose that it is going to be welcomed when it tries to raise a voice against the anti-militarism forces that are going to take Europe into peace?'"

Broke Resolution. Tillett told of a visit to Germany before the war where he attended a meeting of labor men. There was about a resolution brought forward which was: 'We are sick of the war and we want it to stop. Well, what happened at that meeting? When that resolution was reached there was not one German who was even willing to discuss it, and worse, when it came to a vote there was not one hand raised to vote for it, not one. 'I went to the leader and I said, 'This is all your Kaiser wants to know. All that he wants to know is that there is not one of you who dare even to say a word or raise a hand for a resolution adopting the one and only practical way in which the working class can ever stop a war. 'But we are Germans,' they said. 'We are not allowed to take part in any such resolutions.'"

Labor Leaders Tricked Us. "He (the Kaiser) started a war one month afterward; and the leaders of the German working class in the Reichstag, while the British Labor party was still appealing for peace, voted war credits to the Kaiser to break the bodies and souls of the people of Belgium. They tricked us, and they tricked the working class of France; and they tricked and massacred the working class of Belgium. Fred Oswald Garrison Villard that we are not sick of this war, and we never will be sick of this war till we put down that kind of trickery and conspiracy and beastliness in Europe. "One thing more. We don't want mediation at all. But if we did want mediation, would we want it from a country like yours, all full of Germans and all full of daily plots by Germans? What do you think of that?"

THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN BOUGHT IN.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Historic Madison Square Garden, which was bid in by the New York Life Insurance company at a foreclosure sale a short time ago, to protect a mortgage, was purchased to-day by a syndicate headed by W. Carman Roberts. No formal statement was made as to the plans for the future of the building, but it was said that if alterations, which are to be made, result in a satisfactory financial return, the arena will be continued, but if not, it will be torn down at the end of a year to make way for commercial structures.

Montreal Hockey

ROUMANIANS ON LAST FOOT-HOLD. (Special to the Guardian.) LONDON Jan. 3.—All indications gleaned from reports from both sides indicate that the long and stubborn retreat of the Russians to the Sereth line is ended. The Russian and Rumanian forces still maintain the last foothold in Wallachia but their hold in the Dobruja is further weakened.

Austro-Italian Front

(Special to the Guardian.) ROME, Jan. 3.—It is reported officially that heavy fighting is in progress all along the Austro-Italian front. Our Batteries succeeded in keeping the Austrian trenches and lines of communication under heavy fire. We made an explosion in an artillery Ammunition Depot near Castagnizza on the Carso Plateau, enemy continues to shell the town of Gorizia causing only material damage.

EARL CURZON WEDS AMERICAN WIDOW.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The marriage of Earl Curzon, member of the war council, and Mrs. Grace Elvina Duggan, a beautiful member of the American colony, took place privately in London today.

ROADMASTER'S PATRIOTIC FUND

A Start Made—Who Follows in the Trail? In response to several appeals, Mr. A. W. Bruce, Red Point, has opened 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 and it will be acknowledged in the columns of the Guardian. 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

WAR OFFICE IS SYSTEM

Every General Has Number—Keeping the Records. A visit to the registry branch of the War Office gives an idea of the immensity of the work going on, for this branch receives everything coming in and distributes the business to all branches. Over 100,000 letters are received every week, and of these an average of 40,000 go through the formality of registering. Once registered, a communication is an official record of the Government, eventually under the control of the master of the rolls. The mere registering of this vast influx of 40,000 pieces of separate war business is a prodigious work. Ten youth were at long tables engaged solely in sitting open the envelopes. Fourteen sacks of war business had come in the first morning mail, and this was only the start. Room after room is filled with men and women workers, registering these communications and getting a war communication addressed personally to the late Lord Kitchener or any other official, is delivered direct, but unless personally addressed it is part of the war office business, and goes to one of the 120 branches, according to the subject treated. There is no time for high-sounding titles, and so every branch and every official is known by a group of letters, and every officer in the service has a number. This registry branch under the direction of one of the veteran members of the War Office, Mr. F. Kelly, is a model of efficiency in the handling of the avalanche of documents which the war turns loose on every branch of the War Office. Going down in the sub-basement, below the level of the Thames, one could see the bewildering vistas of documents, stretching for long distances but arranged with mathematical precision for instant reference as a Government record.

THE COMPOST HEAP

Successful gardening operations necessitate the possession of a good compost heap. It is easily made and a wonderful convenience and help. It stimulates growth in flowers and produces bigger and more highly colored blooms. For roses especially it is unequalled. A compost heap of manure from cow barns is used by all big rose growers. The foundation of a compost heap is manure which is best obtained from a cow stable. In case this is not available, straw manure from horse stables or dropping from poultry houses will serve. Pile the manure about a foot deep, then alternate layers of sods, lawn clippings, weeds and any other vegetable material with manure. In dry weather the heap should be watered and should then be left until the material begins to decay. Turn the heap over occasionally and add some additional clippings, weeds, leaves and other similar material.

One advantage of a compost heap is that it affords a means of converting almost every kind of garbage into valuable fertilizer. A compost heap of this character should stand a year to be really most valuable as a fertilizer. If, however, it has been kept damp and turned frequently it can be used in the course of two or three months. In a year's time a compost heap should be mellow, fine and black and sufficiently moist to make a ball when squeezed in the hand. It should not be wet nor should it emit an offensive odor.

Sixty naval and military officers were decorated by the King at Buckingham Palace in one day.

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 \$250.00, the price obtained by Mr. McLure of the Fur Sales Board was \$300.00 for the same two pelts. (Signed) B. F. STEWART, Box 386, 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.

Advertisement for A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. featuring fur products and a "Ship to Shubert" service. Includes text: "Safety First", "Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest-Reliable-Responsible-Safe Fur House.", "A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C-81, CHICAGO, U.S.A."

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.

G O F F B R O S.