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OUR "TRIPLE ALLIANCE"

The proceedings in connection with the annual meeting of the Temperance Alliance this year were somewhat different from those of last year. A year ago the report of the Executive Committee was published in the newspapers sometime before the meeting so that all who were interested had an opportunity of reading it and were prepared to discuss it when submitted by the Secretary.

This is the spirit in which the Committee hoped to advance the cause of temperance, and this is the spirit in which Mr. Schurman demanded the Alliance should accept his report yesterday afternoon.

Contrary to last year's custom no postcards were sent out inviting members to be present. Why?

Little that was new was ventilated by the officials. In an able speech, a report of which will be found elsewhere in this issue, the Hon. Murdoch McKinnon answered the criticisms levelled at the Government, and he was supported by several speakers who strongly deprecated the attitude adopted by the officials toward the Government.

Yesterday's proceedings prove conclusively that the best temperance sentiment of the Province is opposed to the high-handed methods pursued in the past year. An official who would construct a paragraph of two-and-a-half columns, equal to 2,500 words, could be guilty of any extravagance, and must be sadly lacking in a sense of humor.

Yesterday's proceedings bore out what we have all along contended—that with the Alliance, the tail is the thing. It is not the dog that controls its extremity, but the extremity that dominates the dog. In this case the extremity consists of Mr. Schurman, Mr. W. D. Wilson, and Mr. Bentley, with the Rev. Mr. McVie thrown in to the bargain.

We know the triple alliance in Europe, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy—with Turkey as the inevitable fire-eater. Here we have the counterpart in Mr. Schurman, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Bentley, with Mr. McVie as the belligerent Turk.

Just as the triple alliance have found that the peaceable and progressive nations will not tolerate their arrogance and domination, so these four gentlemen found yesterday that the consensus of responsible temperance opinion was utterly opposed to the dictatorial attitude they had seen fit to adopt towards the Government.

It was admitted on all hands, except by the most biased, that the Government had a splendid temperance record, and the feeling was expressed that were the Committee of the Alliance to seek to work harmoniously with the Government, it would continue to meet with the same success as it did before Rev. Mr. Wilson quarreled with the Hon. Murdoch McKinnon because he refused to appoint the Rev. Mr. McVie prosecutor for King's County.

WHO CAUSED THE WAR?

Since the war began the question has almost continually been asked, "who caused the war," and the credit or blame for it has been as continuously repudiated by each of the belligerent nations. Notwithstanding the repudiation it is universally conceded that Germany and Germany alone was responsible. And it is as universally conceded that the war was not the outcome of a sudden crisis but came as the premeditated end of years of preparation.

President Hadley of Yale University attaches the blame to the spirit of the German universities rather than to the personal desire of the Kaiser. President Hadley is responsible for the statement that Europe's tremendous "schlager" comes from the rhyming of "lager" with "schlager" in Wurtburg, where the Wurtzburger flows, and other university towns. Mindful of the stories about duelling in German universities, and the commonness of the big broadsword scar on the faces of former students, the world will be inclined to accept Hadley's theory.

But what bloody minds the supposedly calm study of philosophy must develop! Berlin has, or had, nearly eight thousand students, and close to a half of them were taking the philosophy course. Of Bonn's three thousand the proportion was about the same, and so at Leipzig and Gottingen and Heidelberg. A third of the young fellows at Munich are or were budding philosophers. Perhaps the regular Kriegs "academien" at Berlin and Munich were peace nurses compared with the university pursuers of Kant and Plato. Dr. Hadley says:

"The nation was apparently much more eager for war than the Emperor. The universities acted as exponents of the national feeling. Instead of trying to moderate the zeal for war, they championed it as their own. It is characteristic of modern Germany that the universities should be exponents rather than critics of public sentiment. For the universities are probably in closer touch with public opinion in Germany than in any other country, and do more to make that public opinion. The contact of professors and students with the national problems is more direct, and their influence on national feeling as a whole much stronger than is the case either in England or in America.

Dr. Hadley notes that the German public looks to the professors and not to the journalists for the formulation

of its opinion. The pan-Germanism idea, the State Socialism idea alike, had their origin in the lecture rooms. Unlike Great Britain and the United States, Germany makes the opinion of newspapers a negligible factor. "A position as editor of a daily paper in Germany does not carry political and social influence with it. The Editor is generally expected to be the mouthpiece of somebody else." It would appear as a corollary of President Hadley's theory that less of what is called "academic liberty" and more newspaper liberty would make Germany the peaceful country she ought to be.

FUTURE OF WHEAT

The progress of the allied fleets through the Dardanelles is being watched by many on this side of the Atlantic—some of them Canadians, but the majority Americans—with more than patriotic interest. To many of those the success of the fleets will mean bankruptcy whereas failure would mean easy money and abundance of it. These are the speculators in wheat. The recent rise in wheat was based on the idea that Russia's wheat could not be got to market except under conditions which would enormously increase the cost and that without it the demand of the market could not be supplied. Hence the prospect of huge prices for wheat; hence the buying up of huge quantities of wheat and hence, also, the fear that the Dardanelles may be opened and Russia's 100,000,000 bushels be poured into the market.

Next to the United States Russia is the greatest wheat producing country in the world. In 1913 she exported 103,500,000 bushels; in 1914 she exported only about 12,000,000, the remainder of the crop being held up by the conditions created by the war. The balance is now expected to reach the world's markets through the Dardanelles.

An exchange points out that within the past three years Russia has built a system of warehouses throughout its surplus grain country, by which the cereal crops have been carried much more safely. Movement to the seaboard has been speeded. This fact will make the supply the more readily available when the Dardanelles are broken through. Russia's armies are largely moved to the frontiers, and railroads are less needed for troops and supplies. Russia has within the past five years exported as much as 231,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour in a single year.

Discussing the alarming increase in the price of wheat in Great Britain—72 per cent. over the current price a year ago—Mr. Asquith told the House of Commons recently that "after June certainly wheat will be available in sufficient quantities for all our needs." This was before the forts of the Dardanelles had been seriously attacked but the Premier of course knew then that they were about to be. He added that Russia had agreed to facilitate in every way the export of wheat. It must take time, however, for the Russian supplies to become available, for Archangel was closed by ice, Vladivostok was a long way off, and Salonica, through which some part of the wheat was reaching the Mediterranean, was very poorly served by railroads, and the supply of rolling stock was not considerable.

Mr. Asquith is very careful in his statements, especially when he is dealing with coming events. His views should be considered by the farmer, the dealer, or the speculator who is holding wheat for a rise. The Russian wheat deluge may come any day. When the Dardanelles are opened the Bosphorus will not hold out long.

"TO MAKE KNOWN"

To advertise a store is to "make known" a store. Of some individuals, the less you really KNOW about them, the less you dislike them. Of some stores, this would be equally true.

But the ADVERTISED store is "the store made known."

If it has short-comings, these will be brought to light through its advertising. Its virtues, its claims to usefulness as a service-institution, will also be PLACED IN THE FULL LIGHT.

The good store prospers under the "advertising test." The other kind does not. And the people know, and understand and remember this fact.

This well-advertised store is, necessarily, the store that can AFFORD TO BE WELL ADVERTISED—or, WELL KNOWN AND WELL UNDERSTOOD. It is the store whose policies are policies which prosper in the light, whose public service stands every test, meets every requirement.

To "make known" your store, fully and unreservedly, is to challenge and put to route prejudice and indifference.

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION

The Legislature is not likely to have very much to do at the coming session and in order that the members may not suffer from ennui, we would suggest that the following bills be introduced as needed legislation in this province:

- A bill making opening day a legal holiday.
A bill to widen and deepen the alimentary canal.
A bill providing a board of examiners of false accusations and "secret dossiers."
A bill regulating the strength of denunciation of the Government for its alleged lax enforcement of the law.
A bill providing for a close season on political job hunting.

A bill permitting every man to publish what he considers is his neighbour's besetting sin while making it a high misdemeanor for his neighbor to impute uncharitable conduct to him.

A bill making it compulsory for every man to practice what he preaches, and every politician to perform what he promises.

LEST WE FORGET

"They introduced it (the Borden naval policy) upon the shallow pretence of emergency. Emergency? Who speaks today of emergency? Twelve months have passed since my Right Hon Friend the Prime Minister introduced his measure. Twelve months and more have passed since that time when he saw the German peril. He saw Germany almost ready to jump at the throat of Great Britain. He saw clouds on the horizon; he saw these clouds rent by lightning; he heard the murmurs and rumblings of distant thunder. But my Right hon. friend today may live in peace. The atmosphere is pure; the sky is clear. . . . the German peril has disappeared. If indeed there was ever such a thing. . . . I do not charge and intention of deceit on the part of the Prime Minister in this regard, but I will charge deceit if, in the face of the evidence, we hear again of such a thing as an emergency. . . ."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in House of Commons, January 19, 1914.

NOTES

The latest offerings at the stores are the ones that are important to you. Not what things used to cost, or usually sell for, but what they cost NOW is the information you need—and the "ads" give it to you.

John Bull would prove himself a true humorist if he should ask Uncle Sam to guarantee Germany's good faith on anything. It's about as easy to guarantee the way a scrap of paper will blow in a March breeze.—Brooklyn Eagle.

COSTLY HERITAGE FROM LAURIER

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Liberal newspapers are attacking the war budget on three grounds:

- (1) That the war tax is not designed to meet the war cost and therefore is not a war tax at all.
(2) That the Government has been reckless in its expenditures, thus, in large measure, contributing to the present financial conditions.
(3) That by raising the customs duties against Great Britain, the trade situation in the Motherland may be injured.

Taking the first criticism, that the war tax is not really a war tax at all, what do we find? The argument is that the whole of the war expenditure is being financed out of borrowings and from the Imperial treasury, fifty millions this year and one hundred millions next year.

A CHARGE ON THE CREDIT OF THE DOMINION

Assuming that this were true, the hundred and fifty millions would still be a charge on the credit of the Dominion, just as any other loan would be. If there were no war, the Government would experience no difficulty in going to the London market and borrowing the difference between its revenue, just as has been done in the past in the flotation of loans to meet capital expenditure on such undertakings as the Transcontinental Railway, the Quebec Bridge, port and harbor works and so on.

The interest on the war loan is as much a war expenditure as is the war itself. Funds must be raised for that interest out of current revenue, amounting to close on seven millions of dollars. As additional borrowings are made necessary during the period of the war, these interest charges will, of course, increase proportionately. Then there is to be a pension fund, essentially a war fund, amounting to between four and five millions annually, which will not be provided for out of the war loan.

ALL NATIONAL FINANCE AFFECTED BY THE WAR

The war has strictly limited the amount which the Dominion can borrow for ordinary purposes, and has, on the other hand, reduced Canadian imports, from which the Customs duties, the bulk of the current revenue, are derived.

It is, in fact, impossible to place a finger upon any branch of the problem of national finance and say that it has not been affected by the war. To borrow to make up the deficit on current account, would be to pile up the national debt, and a course would be unwise in the last degree is the view of the Finance Minister as well as of all competent students of national finance. Its effect upon the credit of the Dominion would be injurious.

The argument that the new tax is not a war tax, falls, therefore, to the ground. As the proceeds of this tax will go to pay interest on the war loan, pensions for Canadian soldiers, and to provide for capital expenditures which, but for the war, could be financed out of borrowings, the result is just the same as if these proceeds were used for the purchase of guns, ammunition, and other munitions of war. No part of the Dominion's revenue is earmarked for special purposes. It goes, together with the proceeds of borrowings, into one common fund.

THE COSTLY HERITAGE LEFT BY LAURIER.

As to the contention that the expenditures of the present Government have been unduly large, it is only necessary to glance at the heads of those expenditures to see that the largest are included in the costly heritage left by the Laurier Government. That Government committed the Dominion to enormous financial obligations, and Liberal critics are now complaining because the present ministry has not met these obligations. Take the fiscal years 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, since the change of Government and we find the following expenditures upon works which were in progress when the present Government came into office:—

- On National Transcontinental Railway, \$66,000,000.
On the Hudson Bay Railway, \$9,000,000.
On the Quebec Bridge, \$10,000,000.
A total of \$75,000,000.
To that seventy-five millions must be added:—
The five millions necessary to save the "implementing" money in connection with the sale of bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.
The thirty-three millions used for the purchase of Grand Trunk Pacific debentures.
The \$15,000,000 loaned to the Grand Trunk Pacific for the completion of their line.

THE ENORMOUS TOTAL OF \$178,000,000.

These expenditures total up to the enormous sum of \$178,000,000. That means \$16.00 for every man, woman and child in Canada and the amount is still growing, the National Transcontinental, Quebec Bridge and Hudson Bay Railway being still unfinished. It means that the heavy interest charges on these tremendous expenditures must be met out of current revenue, and the further financing for the expenditures themselves must be done, during the war period, thus materially increasing the difficulties with which the Government has to contend.

It would seem from these figures, the accuracy of which is indisputable, that the Liberal contention of too much spending is somewhat far-fetched and one which, in their own best interests, the Opposition would do well to leave alone.

BRITISH PREFERENCE REMAINS IN SAME RATIO.

Then as to the British Preference. The criticism under this head seems to be based upon an imperfect knowledge of what the tariff changes mean. As a matter of fact the British exporter to Canada has, under the new tariff, exactly the same ratio of preference which he enjoyed under the old.

For example, an article which would have been subject to a duty of thirty per cent. under the old general tariff, would have been subject to a duty of twenty per cent. on the old preferential. Had the Government increased the tariff with the same ratio, as they did the general tariff, the old ratio would have been disturbed; there would not have been a one third difference in favor of the British exporter. But the Government did not increase the general and preferential rates to the same extent. The general tariff was increased by seven and a half per cent., while the preferential tariff was raised by only five per cent., thus preserving the same ratio of preference in favor of the British exporter. It can hardly be said, therefore, that due consideration has not been given to the business needs of the Mother Country. On the other hand, to have raised the general tariff, applying as it does to raw materials used in Canadian industries, while leaving the preferential tariff untouched, would have placed Canadian manufacturing industries and their many thousands of employees, in a difficult position. To the old preference of one third would have been added a seven and a half per cent. against raw materials, leaving Canadian industries to compete with the old country industries which obtain their raw materials free. It will be seen that the new tariff arrangement, as well as the stamp tax, has been devised with a view to the best interests of all concerned. The needs of Canadian industries and Canadian workmen have not been overlooked, nor have those of the industries in the Motherland been neglected.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. Louison.

THINGS THAT LAST

The memory of a kindly word stays oftentimes for years in a heart to which it brought cheer and uplift. A flower sent to a darkened room in some time of sickness or sorrow, leaves a fragrance which abides ever afterwards. A note of sympathy with its word of comfort and love is cherished as dearer than gold or gems, and its message is never forgotten. "Love never faileth," never dies.
"For me—to have made one soul the better for my birth; To have added but one flower To the garden of the earth; To have struck one blow for truth In the daily fight with lies; To have done one deed of right In the face of calumnies; To have sown in the souls of men One thought that will not die; To have been a link in the chain of life, Shall be immortality." —Miller.
"When you want a good smoke come here, we have all the best cigars manufactured. Your favorite brand is right now in our patent humidor, ready to be delivered to you as fresh and full-flavored as when it left the factory. MacKinnon Drug Co., corner Great George and Kent Streets.—MEM.

BIG ENTRY LIST FOR KING'S PLATE.

TORONTO, March 5.—The King's Plate entries which closed March 1st, will be issued tomorrow. The list shows twenty-nine horses as against thirty-two last year. Of this total, there are seventeen nominators. Seagrams heads the list as usual with five. Charlie Miller has three, the Dyments two, Harry Giddings two, the Hendries two. The stake entries do not show any falling off other than the usual year to year fluctuation. The entries in the four stakes closing March 1st are: King's Plate, \$5,000 added for horse; three year olds and up; bred and owned in Ontario; have never left Canada and never been more than a month out of the Province; to be run Saturday, May 22nd at one and one-quarter miles; (opening day) declarations May 1st; twenty nine entries. Stanley produce; three year olds;

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"Home of the Better Corset"

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STETSON
YOU will find it easier to see the difference in hats than we do to tell you about it.
Get one of our new Spring Stetsons into your hands and on to your head. Get the "feel" of a Stetson, look in a mirror and see how it shows style and quality. Then if you like, go and try on the best hats you find anywhere else, compare them with these Stetsons here in our stock.
And we know how to select from Stetson's assortments to suit men in this community.
The Spring styles are all here—Derbies and Soft felts—in such a variety of sizes, shapes and colors that you can pick yours out quick.
Henderson & Cudmore
Sunnyside

foals of 1915; one and one quarter, one and one sixteenth miles; twenty miles; \$2,500 added; eighty-eight seven entries.
Maple Leaf Stakes; three year old fillies; foaled in Canada; one and one sixteenth miles; run in 1916; seven ten entries.
Breeders' Stake; three year olds; foaled in Canada, 1913 to be run 1916;

Lumber For Sale
Manufactured on P. E. Island
Last fall I bought the Dixon Timber Land, near Eldon said to be the best timber on P. E. I.—and installed an up to date mill and now have a large quantity of first class Spruce, Hemlock and Hardwood lumber for sale.
Write or telephone for prices.
T. D. PICKARD,
Eldon, P. E. I.

Bargains for you at Goff Bros
Ladies Boots Pat. Dong. & Tan calf first price \$3.00 to \$4.00 now \$2.19.
Misses Boots Sizes—1-2 Price \$1.25.
Ladies Slippers Dong. 1 strap \$1.15 for 85c.
Ladies Trimmed Slippers 39c.
Men's Boots the best value yet. Tan & Gun Metal, Butt. & Laced priced from \$3.00 to \$5.00 at 25 p. c. off.
A job lot of Rubbers
Womens 59c.
Mens 69c.
GOFF BROS
Home of Good Shoes
Childs & Infants Box Kid Boots great value. Sizes 4 to 7 90c Sizes 8 to 10 \$1.00.