

# The Charlottetown Guardian

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## WASTE

It has been said that the ordinary waste on the average Prince Edward Island farm would maintain a family in many of the most prosperous countries in Europe, notably in France, where since the war of 1870, the principles of economy and thrift have been reduced to a science. Our Canadian soldiers in their letters invariably emphasize the fact that in France nothing is wasted, not an inch of land is left uncultivated, nothing allowed to go to waste about the home, the utmost use made of everything. As a result of this kind of economy France, notwithstanding the great burden of the war and the indemnity of one billion dollars paid to Germany, had become the richest country in the world per head of the population.

Our Ottawa despatches yesterday morning stated that the Finance and Agricultural Departments purpose launching a thrift and production campaign with a view to arresting extravagance and waste and encouraging production along all lines. We need such a movement and it must be educational.

Thrift and economy and greater production cannot be enforced by law. In this blessedly free country of ours a man may sit under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to make him afraid; he may let his grapes and his figs fall to the ground and rot; he may even forbid his hungry neighbour gathering the rotting fruit, nay he may hail him before the courts and have him imprisoned if he takes so much as a rotten apple from the rotting heap without the consent of its owner. Such is liberty, such the privilege that we are dying in thousands on the blood-stained fields of Europe to maintain inviolate—or rather that the thousands of us who value our liberty are dying for, in order that the rest of us may sit in security under their vine and fig tree and see their grapes and figs rotting on the ground.

This is, of course, only one aspect of that liberty which we value so highly, an extreme and an ugly aspect of it which few take advantage of but which is open to us all if we care to use it. It is an aspect, however, that has permeated to a very considerable extent our whole manner of living and which has tended in a thousand ways to hinder the development of our country. That a man may do as he will with his own provided he is not interfering with the rights of others, is indisputably right and in accordance with the principles of true liberty, but that he, through ignorance or neglect, should waste his substance, should wastefully occupy room that could be profitably filled by another, is liberty carried too far, and liberty, too, that should be controlled and corrected by the state.

Here in Prince Edward Island, to give one instance of extravagant waste, there are some hundreds of orchards, capable of supplying the needs of the province in apples and leaving a considerable portion for export. We import some thousands of barrels of apples while our own, grown at considerable initial expense when the orchard planting fever seized us under the inoculation of the apple tree agent, are left on the ground to rot. A little care taken with these orchards, a little time spent in spraying, a little care in the gathering of the fruit, would save the province thousands of dollars yearly and add very materially to the revenue of the farm.

This is only one instance. Our forests, or what remains of them are being stripped irremediably without any regard to conservation or to our future supply of fuel, whereas with a little care we could secure our yearly supply and at the same time ensure its continuance. Some small forests in Germany have been so guarded and cared for that a continuous supply of fuel is yearly produced without any diminution of the original quantity. This is done through an intelligent system of conservation—there controlled by the state, however, a control which under our cherished freedom we do not possess and cannot possess. Our hopes lie along the lines of perfect liberty, controlled and saved from becoming a license by a healthy educated public sentiment.

To bring about this control, we take it, is the aim of the thrift and production campaign now about to be launched by the Finance and Agricultural Departments.

## JAGGING UP GRIEF

In these sad, stormy days, when one is inclined to look on the black side of things, it is refreshing to find a contemporary who can poke fun at the dumps.

Scientists differ as to the true source of sadness of the soul (says Collier's). Some assign it to cross-eyes or other optical strains that hinder the mind from laying hold on reality; others insist on catarrh of the great intestine as the main cause; others take a more middle position and find the origin of all gloom in recalcitrance of the liver. Lacking expertness for such inside information, we can only note that gloom appears to be a true natural right and that most any literary young person can pickle himself in his own brine beyond the works of Heinz. This sort of sadness usually turns to ink, and we find these humpty-dumpty Hamlets sloshing in vers libre over the pages

of our magazines. One of our genial satirists, Don Marquis of the New York "Evening Sun," has hit off the weepers very effectively in some recent verses which may be enjoyed from these samples:

"All glum and gray day follows day;  
 Friday, Saturday, Sunday . . .  
 I long ago forbore to seek  
 For variations in the week . . .  
 Each Tuesday tags its Monday!"

"Come thou with me, and thou shalt see,  
 While breaking hearts beat louder,  
 How laden spoons can rise and float  
 From sad tureen to throbbing throat  
 Where men sit eating chowder."

That is one good way of shaming a sham, but moments do occur when one prefers the direct method as set forth in the closing sentences of the twenty-fifth chapter of George Borrow's "Lavengro":

"There's the wind on the heath, brother; if I could only feel that I would gladly live forever. Dosta, we'll now go to the tents and put on the gloves; and I'll try to make you feel what a sweet thing it is to be alive, brother!"

## ROUMANIA AND THE WAR

Again we are told that Roumania is about to enter the war, this time with a good deal of assurance that she will be engaged within a short time. Her entry will make a difference on the eastern frontier, and in fact on the whole situation. The bulk of her army is now mobilized and is concentrated mainly on the borders of Hungary and Bulgaria. Our despatches yesterday told of activities along these fronts which are evidently preparatory to hostilities. Our recent despatches also told of two significant incidents, Roumanian reservists in Greece have been called to the colours during the past month, and steps have been taken by the Government at Bucharest to call all the gold supply into the banks. The Roumanians in the main favour the Allies. There is, however, a determined pro-German party, with powerful influences at work in commercial and political circles. This party is intriguing to overthrow the Government and to substitute for it a pro-German Ministry. The political agitation grows in strength as the military power of Austro-Germany weakens in south-eastern Galicia.

An exchange points out that the Russian advance in Bukowina, coupled with the capture of Erzerum and other important points in Armenia, has stimulated war preparations in Roumania. The Teutonic lines in the east, as in the west, have one commanding advantage for defensive purposes. Their strategic flanks cannot be turned by the Allies. In the west the enemy's flanks are protected in the north by the sea and in the south by resting on Swiss neutral territory. In the east the Austro-German flanks touch the sea in the north, and in the south rest on the Roumanian neutral border. Significant, therefore, is the Russian thrust in south-eastern Galicia. By applying pressure to the enemy's southern flank and driving it back from the Roumanian border the Russians would leave the Teutonic right wing dangling in the air, remove the menace from Roumania's border, and by a sweeping movement repeat the successes that marked the opening days of the Austro-German invasion of Russian Poland. In the west Swiss neutrality will, it is held, be respected, but no such difficulty is presented in the east.

Once Roumania's northern flank is freed from the menace of a Teutonic invasion her active intervention on the side of the Allies may be regarded as reasonably certain. For this reason the Austro-Germans attach great importance to the retention of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina. An order has been issued from the enemy's headquarters stating that its fall would bring about the immediate intervention of Roumania on the side of Russia. Though there has been a comparative lull in this region since the Russian advance three months ago, the pressure on the Austro-German lines has never been relaxed. The advance to the Dniester, the capture of the bridgehead at Usciecko, and the occupation of the southern bank of the river by General Ivanoff's troops interposed a wedge between the Austro-German armies operating respectively north and south of the Dniester, and brought pressure to bear on the flank of the Austro-German troops defending the approaches to Czernowitz, which lies about fifteen miles from the north-western Roumanian border. East and north of Czernowitz the enemy's defences are very strong and have held the Russians in check. The approaches from Usciecko are more vulnerable to attack, and a further Russian advance south of the Dniester in this region would render Czernowitz untenable, force the enemy to relax his grip on the Roumanian border, and bring about conditions most favourable for a Roumanian attack in concert with the Russian forces.

Desperate fighting in this region may be expected as soon as the roads admit of the transportation of the Russian siege guns. Meanwhile Roumania is putting the finishing touches to her military preparations.

There is great activity at Kiel and in the waters by Helgoland, and some experts believe that the enemy's submarines are busily engaged in scattering mines in our way. If the Kaiser's feet strike, with or without a raid on the British coast by his troops, it will strike in the same unsparring temper as his army has struck at Verdun. Whatever the enemy does, however, we shall be ready for him. Roumania finds her hour approaching. Greece is more inclined to the Allies, Russia is arising with new strength. If March is a month of failure for the Kaiser on land and sea, the Germans will know that "the game is up." From that moment it will be for the Allies to set about the long task of chastisement of Prussian brutality.—London Daily Mail.

## NOTES

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## HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Owing to Lent, except for small informal affairs and the weekly Bridge there has been little entertainment this week.

The services in connection with the Forty Hours Devotion at St. Dunstan's Cathedral were never more largely attended, all the services being crowded to capacity.

Mrs. T. P. Foran, Ottawa, entertained at a week-end tea on Monday for the seasonal visitors, among whom were the Hon. Dr. P. C. Murphy and Mrs. Murphy of Tignish.

Mrs. W. F. Tidmarsh, who but recently moved into her beautiful new home at Brighton, was at home to her friends on Wednesday afternoon when an exceedingly large number of her guests, who were invited in by Miss Eleanor Sterns, in her prettily appointed drawing room, which looked exceedingly cosy with its bright grate fire in the dining room a daintily appointed table was presided over by Mrs. Bayer, who poured tea, while Mrs. S. C. Moore acted as hostess. There is some doubt about the officering of this battery. Col. Peake and Major Leigh are generally supposed to be in the running, but Major Darke and Captain George Prowse are also mentioned.

The many home friends of Mrs. Harry Mahon of Halifax, are glad to hear that she is progressing favorably after her recent operation.

One of the pleasant events of the week was an enjoyable Birthday Party at St. James Church Manse, under the auspices of the Young Ladies Guild, which has during the past winter held several other very enjoyable affairs. The guests whiled away a few hours in music, songs and games, several of which were intensely funny. Refreshments were served during the evening by a number of young ladies and gentlemen in the dining room looking exceedingly pretty with its decorations of yellow daffodils and greenery.

The Young People's Circle of St. Paul's Church were the entertainers at the weekly meeting for the khaki boys in the Y. M. C. A. last evening and a most agreeable social time was spent by those present, with the most toothsome dainties served shortly before the closing hour.

The engagement was announced this week of Miss Stella Fletcher, one of the popular young ladies of this city, to Captain Charles M. Williams of the 106th Overseas Battalion. C. E. E. the marriage to take place in Charlottetown early in April.

The severe storm of the past two days which has stopped all communication was enjoyed thoroughly by the younger people at least, as it gave them a two day holiday from school, and they took full advantage of, especially yesterday when snowshoeing and skeeving was indulged in from early morning, as the only means with comfort for visiting one's friends and neighbors.

Another enjoyable entertainment at which the boys of the 106th were the guests, was that given in the Khaki Club Monday evening. A delightful musical programme was submitted, two of the vocalists being Miss Georgia Kelly and Miss Helen McDonald, and the pianists were Miss Bartlett, Miss Lowe and Miss Jenkins. At the close of the proceedings Major McNutt expressed the appreciation of the 106th Regiment and thanked the Committee and those associated with them for the splendid night's entertainment.

Major and Mrs. Arthur Allison Bartlett announce the engagement of their daughter Mary Florence to Mr. Allen Battiscombe Cosh, of the 106th Battalion, son of the late Reverend Father Cosh, D. D., and of Mrs. Cosh, Dalry, Ayrshire, Scotland. Marriage to take place the last of April.

## ORIGIN OF SALARY

The word "salary" comes from the Latin "salarium," literally "salt money," from sal, salt, which was a part of the pay of Roman soldiers. The ancient Romans allowed the soldiers so much salt per diem; when this was commuted to a money payment it was still called by the same name. From this we also get the slang phrase "earning his salt," which, in the light of the above explanation, lost much of its extravagant meaning. "He doesn't earn his salt" really means that he does not earn his "salary."

## DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

### OUR REFUGE.

"Let not your heart be troubled," child beloved;  
 Cast all your care on Him  
 Whose love for thee so often  
 Has proved,  
 Even when thy faith was dim.

One word of His good promise hath  
 Not failed thee  
 In all thy bygone years,  
 And looking back across the chequer-  
 ed pathway,  
 What love and grace appears!

"Commit thy way unto the Lord," He knoweth  
 The sorrows of the way,  
 And to the one who walks with Him  
 He showeth  
 The path of endless day.

'Tis but a little while, He'll come in  
 glory,  
 Then we shall fully see  
 The meaning of this little's perfected  
 story,  
 And praise eternally.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

REVIEW—THE GREAT MULTITUDE  
 Rev. 7:9-17

GOLDEN TEXT  
 March 26, 1916

"They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. For the Lamb, which is in the midst of the throne, shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."—Revelation 7:16, 17.

The Christian of today has very good reasons for thankfulness for the authentic records he possesses of the earliest days of his faith. These records are not only authentic but minute. No matter what may be said of inaccuracies in unimportant details, and the words of the apostles during the first few years of the Church's life convey a sufficiently vivid and trustworthy idea of what took place. To the modern Christian this is not only instructive, but inspiring and encouraging. As he contemplates the birth and infancy of the Church he is assured that God's hand was guiding and protecting it, and his faith in the perpetual guidance and protection of the same Divine hand is reinforced.

In the first place the Church received the warrant of its being from the earth's mission and ascended to his eternal throne. With the fact of his ascension the Church also received the assurance that he abides forevermore the ground and source of all her hopes, being beyond the reach of further assault on the part of the powers of evil. By his resurrection he has conquered them. He can afford to leave the task of reaping the fruits of his victory to his representatives upon earth, and himself withdraw to a position whence he could better direct their efforts.

The second fact brought into view in the story of those early days is that the Church received her power through the direct coming of the Holy Spirit into it. The visible tokens of the possession of this power were the extraordinary gifts of healing and of "tongues" bestowed upon the leaders at Pentecost the seal of approval set upon their efforts to bring men to the knowledge of Christ and the changed lives and character of all those who received the Spirit into their hearts. Some of the manifestations of this power from the nature of the case belonged to that age and generation, and could not be duplicated in any other. Others have invariably followed the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in any place and at any time.

The third fact revealed by the story of the first days of the Church is that she found a centre for her thought and life in the person and work of her Lord and Master. Before the day of Pentecost all the disciples of Jesus cherished his teaching regarding the kingdom of God as the substance of their preaching of vital truth. On that day and ever afterwards within the teaching regarding the coming kingdom they always saw Jesus himself as the enthroned king. Peter, in explaining the events of the day, gave the theme of the Gospel which was thenceforth to be the substance of their preaching when he said: "God hath made him both Lord and Christ, this Jesus whom ye crucified." "Jesus is the Messiah," is the refrain of every speech made either by way of defence of themselves or by way of aggressive evangelism on the part of the disciples.

But the Messiahship of Jesus needed explanation because it was so different from ideas of Messiahship current at the time. Messiah had always hitherto meant anointed king. It was the part of God to protect and sustain his people from their enemies. Jesus as Messiah was to save his people, not, however, from earthly and human enemies and oppressors, but from their spiritual adversaries, the powers of darkness, whose work was summed up in sin, and thenceforth the single fact of sin. Thus, the earthly Messiahship became transformed into the Saviourhood from sin.

Together with this spiritualization of the Messiahship came the emphasis laid on faith as the means of attaining the salvation offered by Jesus. And since faith was possible to all men, whether Jews or Gentiles, and since further sin was common to Jews and Gentiles alike, Jesus was seen to be the Saviour for all. "And in none other is there salvation; for neither is there this fact undoubtedly suggested to the Evangelist Philip the possibility of their being able to see in Jesus the spiritual Saviour Messiah. Philip in preaching Christ to the Samaritans acted on the same principle as the missionary everywhere, and always does of finding a natural foundation on which to build faith in Jesus.

Next to the Samaritans the proselytes contributed a class to whom it would be reasonable to present Jesus as the Messiah. For they, too, had an interest in the prophetic fore-shadowings of the Saviour in the Old Testament. Accordingly Philip found in the Ethiopian Steward of Queen Candace a typical man of the class ready to hear of and receive the Christ.

But natural as might appear to us of later days the passage from the idea of a Messiah earthly king to that of a Messiah Saviour from sin, to the Jews of the time the identification was revolutionary. If it were tolerated, Judaism must perish. The only salvation of the old faith was the destruction of the old faith was the destruction of the new. This was the motive of the persecutions that led to the martyrdom of Stephen and of the

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great host who followed him. It is of these hosts that the auditor of Revelation saw the spirits in his vision of Redemption as given in the seventh chapter of his book.

any other name under heaven given among men wherein we must be saved. This conviction came very early in the course of the Church's experience, but the practical bearings of it were developed slowly. It was quite natural that it should be so. Ideas develop faster than practice by as much as the mind works quicker than the hand. The first to be offered the benefit of the new and broader idea of the Messiah's saving work were the Samaritans. Though hated by and hating the Jews heartily, the Samaritans had an expectation of the Messiah; and

## IMPORTANT

Relatives of soldiers returning from the front are asked to communicate with the Secretary of the Provincial Committee of Wounded Soldiers Commission, Miss Nellie Gillespie, Charlottetown, intimating the date of expected arrival, cause of return and any other particulars, in order that preparation may be made for a fitting reception.



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