Citizens of Charlottetown

The National War Savings Committee are making a special appeal to you to contribute to the success of the War Savings Movement on the 27th of May.

A letter and a card will be left at your house and when you have studied the scheme and signed the card for whatever amount you think you can save during the year, it will be called for May 27th is the date.

REMEMBER

This is not Charity. This is a bona fide investment bearing 5 per cent interest and has the resources of the entire Dominion for Security.

MURDOCK MACKINNON, Chairman

U. G. DAWSON, Secretary

Below is a Specimen of this Card

TO THE NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE

THRIFT CLUB

I hereby apply for membership in the above Club, and agree to save systematically and regularly during 1918, and to invest my savings in Dominion of Canada War Savings Stamps.

I shall endeavor to purchase at least *.....in War Savings Stamps or Thrift Stamps during 1919.

I will undertake to further the interests of the Club at all times in such manner as the Committee consider it helpful to Canada during the reconstruction period'

Signed .....

Address.....

Date.....

*Fill in $5.00 to $500, as desired, and send to National War Savings Committee, 140 Richmond Street, Charlottetown.

Inevitable Fate is Hard Peace

BERLIN, May 26.—All thinking Germans know that Germany's days as a great nation are numbered. While official Germany still pretends to cling to the forlorn hope of protracted negotiations, most Germans believe at heart that the victors will make short shift of vanquised Germany's counter-proposals, and that there is no possible escape—that a hard peace is inevitable as fate.

Germany, however, is running true to form by refusing to submit gracefully to the inevitable. This is the sole significance of the superficial agitation against signing the treaty. Germany is dying hard, its death battle is still heard in the hundreds of protests against the peace. This last long drawn-out act of the historical drama is all talk, and no action and no hero is in sight. The abjectness of the impotent despair of fallen Germany is reflected in the hopeless, weak wavering of the talkative Government between "no and yes" as the Krous Zeitung summarizes the situation. The Freiheit says: "The Government heels to and fro, and neither the Government nor the Majority Socialists can rise to a clear, unequivocal standpoint."

"We Will Not Sign"

Vorwaerts admits "everybody recognizes the colossally tragic earnestness of the approaching danger, but no peace delegates, no member of the National Assembly will assume responsibility for it." That all Germany believes and overwhelmingly approves the fact that the Government has definitely committed itself against the signing of peace in its present form, its confirmed by President Ebert imitating the example of addressing the street crowds from the palace balcony, and whose positive statement "come what may, we will not sign such a peace," is commented upon by the entire German press.

But this represents only the majority view of the Government. There is a strong minority faction headed by Matthias Erzberger, which is in favor of signing the treaty under protest, after some minor concessions are made by the allies, thus enabling the Government to save its face.

Driving Toward Abyss

The Nationalists are uncompromisingly against signing. The Independent Socialist organ, Die Freiheit however, believe "the Government cannot get rid of the nationalistic spirit which is summoned," and that "its indecisive attitude has made the Government prisoners of the Nationalists. The Government is driving toward an abyss, into which the German people will be plunged if the treaty is rejected and a new war begins. The non-signers are conjuring up the most frightful consequences of famine and a mass of unemployed. Every resistance against signing now would inevitably mean the Entente is impossible. Not having to sign within a few weeks under much harder conditions. We must sign. Not because we agree with the terms, but because to the exhausted German people, a state of peace is urgently necessary for its economic reconstruction as a prerequisite to continued existence."

Hungar Blockade

The Majority Socialist, Erwin Barthe, in Vorwaerts, says: "If we do not sign, the hunger blockade will be reinforced with the utmost ruthlessness, and the war will be revived. We must calculate at least upon the occupation of the Rhenish Westphalian coal and industrial region. Under this pressure, we can hardly resist any length of time.

"The Government would surely be shaken by the expense of the needs of desperation which would result. Its successor could be only a Government prepared to sign. And this Government, too, would have to go to the devil under the frighful consequence of signing and fleeing before the storm of wretched human beings who would hold that the signature of the Government was responsible for all their misfortunes.

People Must Decide

"Germany would be plunged from one upheaval into another, ending in anarchy. In view of the frightful and catastrophal consequences of a decision by the Government the people themselves must decide the question of signing or of not signing."

On the other hand the Nationalists strongly oppose a plebescite, fearing that the people will have a majority vote for peace at any price.

The Junker organ, the Krenz Zeitung, says: "The majority of Germans do not realize the political and economic consequences of the peace terms. For the masses, the question of acceptance or rejection would be in the first instance a stomach question, and short-sightedness will lead many to take the view that it will not be so bad after all."

Passive Resistance

The Kreuz Zeitung, which champions unequivocal rejection, adds: "The suggestion has been made that we should accept the peace terms and not carry them out. The sole merit to this idea would be that Entente action would thereby be delayed, but our martyrdom would only be prolonged. Somewhat more worth while is a modification of this plan, namely passive resistance, keeping our hands in our pockets and refusing to pay taxes, etc. Passive resistance would only be possible under leaders of great energy and popularity, who could steer the people through the first stage of suffering and desperation, but such leaders fate has denied us. We must remain determined that rejection is the less evil and holds out the hope of the rebirth of the German nation, if not to us then to a later generation."

TIME THAT INDUSTRY WAS PROTECTED, NOT DESROYED

NEW YORK, May 25.—Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation declared here today that "it is time that industry and enterprise in the United States shall be encouraged and protected, instead of being attacked, interrupted and destroyed."

Speaking at the fifteenth general meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute of which he is president, Mr. Garry said that whether the U. S. was to retain its financial, commercial and industrial leadership depended "upon the attitude of our own people in official or private life."

He added, speaking on behalf of the steel interests "we will do our part."

RUMORED CRISIS IN GERMAN CABINET

BERLIN, May 26.—The unexpected departure of Chancellor Scheidmann, Count Von Bernstorff Dr. Berhard Dernberg, and Dr. Dell, the Colonial Minister, for Spa Friday started a resumption of rumors of a Cabinet crisis. Reports of dissensions of the Cabinet have been most prominent during the past few days.

The Cabinet had an animated session which resulted in Scheidmann and the others leaving Berlin.

It was denied in official circles that the Minister's trip to Spa had any other significance than a desire to get in closer communication with Count Von Brockdorff-Ratnzau.

The German peace plenipotentiaries this morning handed in two new notes to the secretariat of the Peace Conference. They had to do with the subjects of internal legislation regarding labor and German properties in Allied countries.

The Council of Foreign Ministers took up the protest of Belgium against the failure of Germany to turn back to the Belgian Government archives taken by the Germans from Brussels. It also discussed reports received regarding German manoeuvres in connection with Poland, as well as Hungarian question.

AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

The dodging of loose mines left floating in the sea after the war must continue for some years to be a recognized incident of ocean travel. The ocean was sown thick with these agents of destruction while the war was on, and by no means all have ever been accounted for. Such things remain actively dangerous for a long time even after submergence in the sea, and while the chances are heavily against a vessel's hitting one in the vast expanse of water traversed between the continents, the remote danger is there and some such thing might happen.—Lowell Courtier-Citizen.

GERMAN SPIES ARE STILL AT WORK

PARIS, May 25.—German spies and propagandists again have resumed their operations in Switzerland, but their tactics apparently have changed, the correspondent of the Temps in Switzerland writes. Instead of giving material help to dangerous elements in the Allied countries as formerly, German agents are almost openly engaged in various forms of propaganda against the Allied Powers.

"A very important anti-British campaign has just been discovered," the correspondent adds. "Leaflets bearing the name of neither author nor printer are being distributed in sealed envelopes, even in the offices of the most important Swiss papers."

The Swiss police have recently received a great quantity of these tracts, the German origin of which is very apparent.

"I can declare positively that a number of Germans lately arrived at Geneva were identified as former German spies. They are spending a lot of money, but it has not been possible to discover their particular kind of propaganda. Their presence in Switzerland, however, proves that the German propaganda services are far from being disorganized. It is also significant that Germans who were at the head of the propaganda organizations have returned to their old posts."

CHEER, BOYS CHEER!

Cheer, boys, cheer! No more of idle sorrow,
Courage, true hearts shall bear us on our way;
Hope points before and shows the bright tomorrow,
Let us forget the darkness of today.
So farewell, England, much as we may love thee,
We'll dry the tears that we have shed before.
Why should we weep to sail in search of fortune?
So farewell, England, farewell for evermore!
Cheer, boys cheer! for country, Mother Country;
Cheer, boys, cheer! the willing strong right hand;
Cheer, boys, cheer! here's wealth for honest labor;
Cheer, boys cheer! for the new and happy land.

Cheer, boys cheer! The steady breeze is blowing
To float us freely o'er the ocean's breast;
The world shall follow in the track we're going;
The star of empire glitters in the west.
Here we shall toil and little to reward it,
But there shall plenty smile upon our pain.
And ours shall be the prairies and the forest
And boundless meadows ripe with golden grain.
Cheer, boys, cheer! for country, Mother Country;
Cheer, boys, cheer! united heart and hand;
Cheer, boys, cheer! There's wealth for honest labor;
Cheer, boys, cheer! for the new and happy land.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

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Requires Less Shortening

And it makes lighter, flakier Pie Crusts, Tarts, Doughnuts and Cookies than you ever got with Western Spring Wheat Flours.

"Beaver" Flour is milled of blended wheat. It contains Ontario Fall Wheat (famous for pastry making) blended with Western Spring Wheat to add strength.

You save shortening—and you get a flour that is always the same in quality and strength—when you use "Beaver" Flour, the only kind of flour that is equally good for Bread and Pastry.

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Freight paid to any station on P. E. Island

This Separator has been on the market for 25 years and a guarantee for 20 years accompanies each machine with free repairs during life time if the Separator through defective material or workmanship all repairs and extras carried in stock. These prices are for Cash with order.

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