

The Charlottetown Guardian

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916.

IMMENSITY OF THE WAR

We have become so accustomed to reading day after day the news of the war, with its hundreds or thousands, as the case may be, engaged on a certain front, or successful in securing a trench or taken prisoners or killed, that we are losing sight of the colossal nature of the struggle in which we are engaged. The expression "the world's greatest war" has become a stereotyped phrase the meaning of which we have almost forgotten. To refresh our memories and to impress upon our minds the greatness of it and the place it will occupy in the future history of the world we give the following data, from carefully compiled official statistics:

The total length of the actual battle fronts is 2,835 miles. Of this the Western front extends 590 miles the eastern 785 miles, the Italian 300 miles, the Balkan 110 miles. In Asia and Africa there are intermittent fronts of 750 and 300 miles respectively.

There are 33,900,000 men under arms, the number of millions of the different nations being, Russia, nine; France six, Great Britain five, Italy three, Serbia and Belgium having 300,000, making the total effective strength of the Allies 23,300,000 men. Germany has seven million men under arms, Austria three million and Turkey and Bulgaria each 300,000, making the total Teutonic force 10,600,000 men.

Up to the beginning of the present great offensive the British had lost in killed or totally incapacitated 228,138 and 68,046 in prisoners; Germany respectively 604,552 and 137,768; France 900,000 and 300,000; Russia, according to German reports and probably exaggerated, 2,000,000 and 1,000,000.

The territory conquered by the Allies in Europe is 700 square miles; in Asia, 52,000; in the Pacific 96,160; in Africa 600,000 a total of 748,860 square miles. The Austro Germans have taken 11,000 square miles in Belgium, 9000 in France, 80,000 in Russia, and 25,000 in the Balkans, a total of 125,000 square miles.

The war has cost the Entente Allies \$20,895,000,000 as against \$14,225,000,000 cost to the Teutons. These figures are so large as to be practically incomprehensible. By comparison with the known population of some of our largest cities we may form a vague idea of the cost in men.

By known distances in our own dominion we may form an idea of the length of the battle line on which our boys are fighting. There are no figures with which to compare the cost of the war, which has climbed up into the billions. Some day when years lie between us and the war with its horrors we shall be able to realize why it is called the world's greatest war and the most colossal calamity in the history of the world.

AT IT AGAIN

With that comprehensive disregard for fact which is getting to be its chief characteristic, the Toronto Globe has this to say of the Parliament buildings contract:

"A promise of construction under the direction of a committee representing both parties was made shortly after the fire, and the members were selected. That promise was promptly broken by the policy of ignoring the committee, the result being the resignation of Hon. Mr. Murphy."

There is a plain, harsh Anglo-Saxon word that alone can describe the Globe's assertion—it is a lie. The committee has been consulted on every step taken. Mr. Murphy resigned for a reason altogether different.

When this Parliament buildings committee was decided upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier was invited to nominate four Liberals to serve upon it. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Hon. William Pugsley, Senator Watson and Hon. Charles Murphy were named. Shortly afterwards Mr. Murphy was unavoidably absent from the capital, and as a result did not attend the initial meeting when the contract to the Lyall company was agreed upon. Messrs. Pugsley, Lemieux and Watson, three very representative Liberals, were in absolute agreement as to the terms. The Journal is even reliably informed that the motion to give the contract to the Lyall people was made by one of the Opposition members. Since then the committee has been kept informed of and has been in agreement with the general policy pursued in connection with the progress of the work.

As regards Mr. Murphy, he was unavoidably absent from the first and subsequent meetings of the committee and while The Journal understands that he is not in accord with his Liberal and Conservative colleagues as to the merits of the contract entered into his resignation has nothing to do with what the Globe falsely terms the "policy of ignoring the committee."

Nobody will pretend that the contract with the Lyall people represents the last word in wisdom. Constructive criticism of the work can do nothing to help the long border. Not a word.

dirty attempts to make the question a source of partisan capital. Improvement of anything is rarely found within the jurisdiction of lies.—Ottawa Journal.

PLAY THE GAME

The world loves clean sport and the men who have become famous in the sporting world, whether in athletics, in horseracing, in the manly art of self defence or even in the more serious game of war, are those who played the game fairly. All the world has heard of Donald Dinnie who recently died in London. He was regarded as probably the world's greatest athlete and his record was invariably clean. At the time of his death he was 79 years of age and during his career he had won 11,000 contests which included wrestling, hammer-throwing, running and jumping. Several of his victories were on American soil. He received 150 or more championship cups and medals. Dinnie did not devote himself exclusively to athletics till he was thirty years of age, and all his great records were made when he was in his forties. It was in 1882, when in his forty-fifth year, that he won the championship medal for mixed wrestling in the United States. The bouts took place at Plainfield, N. J., in five different styles, and Dinnie threw all the best men of the day. He was forty-eight years old when he won in six styles out of seven the Melbourne tournament. Amid all his many trophies the greatest, and that which his friends will the most fondly cherish, is his unsullied record, the fact that in every contest he played the game fairly.

Kitchener's Three Years Minimum

Shortly after England declared war as an ally of France it was reported that Lord Kitchener had said that the war would probably last at least three years. After he was lost on the Hampshire it was reported that he had recently said that matters had so developed that he did not hesitate to say that the war would probably be over in less time than he had previously calculated. Recently Lloyd George who now holds the great Kitchener's position as civil head of military affairs, announced that in a few months there would be momentous events which would probably end the war. More recently, several very high authorities of several of the allied countries have pointed out that the advances on the western and Italian fronts, as important as they are have their main importance, not in the positions, men, and equipment captured, but in establishing the fact that the offensive has passed entirely into our hands, making it necessary for the enemy to shift his forces at our will. Such authorities are unanimous in the opinion that these advances in the west will continue at slowly but steadily increasing speed until the spring and early summer of 1917. They also say that the brilliant advances of Russia will probably continue but will, also, probably lessen in speed and extent as Russia gets nearer and nearer the German border. The general consensus of opinion seems to indicate that, by the early summer of 1917 Turkey and Bulgaria will no longer be troublesome enemies, Austria and Hungary will be driven west of their middle line and Germany will be forced out of Belgium and France and struggling to defend her powerful border fortifications. Then, if Germany can still muster men for these greatly shortened lines, will come the deadliest part of the whole terrible conflagration. If possible, Germany will make the war even more terrible than at any time in the past. It is beyond human imagination to picture what that may mean.

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOL

Apropos of the efforts being made at present to introduce agricultural education in our schools, the following which appears in the current number of Collier's under the caption "Putting the Pig to School," may be of interest:

"A school teacher down in North Carolina saw that a farm paper was offering one pure-bred pig as a premium for a certain number of new subscribers. She got the necessary subscriptions among the parents of her sixty pupils, had the children build a modern pen on the school land, and gave the porker a large public reception with an illustrated talk on pigs. The school went to work clearing land, planting grain and grass plots for forage, raising cabbage plants to sell for other feed; and the subscription grant soon became the nucleus of a demonstration farm. More land is to be purchased and expert aid will be brought in to make permanent this stimulus to the local agriculture. The house that Jack built was only a pigpen, but the effect will be to make life better for that entire community. And the school-teacher did it! Some of the local officeholders down there must be reflecting with horror that when women have the vote it may become necessary for officeholders to get busy on just such jobs as that, and then there won't be so much time to loaf around the country courthouse and chew. If a pig can go to school, most anybody ought to learn."

NOTES

The Kaiser is said to have told his soldiers that he would like to fight in the trenches, but must attend to other duties assigned him by God. There is one form of insanity which convinces the victim that he is himself the Deity. The Kaiser has not yet arrived at that stage, but appears to be moving in that direction.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO THE STATE

Paper by Mr. W. F. Tidmarsh Read Before Public Meeting in Legislative Council Chamber on Occasion of Second Anniversary of the Outbreak of War.

Following is a copy of the paper prepared by Mr. W. F. Tidmarsh which was read by Mr. N. Rattenbury at the meeting in the Legislative Council Chamber on Friday night.

The subject that I propose to discuss this evening is "The economic value of the individual to the State, and the Health of the Community so far as it relates to that problem, apart from the sentimental side of the question entirely."

One of the great lessons that the war has taught us is the economic value of the individual to the state. In the great wars that have convulsed the world from remote periods down to the present, the human element was not considered as an economic factor. In fact economists and statesmen in former times looked with alarm on a rapidly increasing population, and to keep the population of the nation at the minimum was considered good statesmanship, and wars were looked upon as desirable adjuncts to this end. Nor were these illogical conclusions, in the conditions that at the time existed. The nation that derived its food supply from the soil within its own borders naturally was not anxious to increase its population disproportionately to the means of subsistence. But in this period of industrial and commercial organization, with transportation lines like great arteries encircling the world; when it is possible to load a cargo of chilled mutton in Australia and to determine within a few hours the time of its arrival in London; when a cargo of wheat loaded at Montreal this week will (barring accidents of the sea and the King's enemies) be discharged in Liverpool next week; when the whole world is linked together by steam boats and iron rails, with millions of acres of valuable land, both in America and the east, awaiting the plow and the harrow; with ample employment for all inhabitants of the nations, and the problem of how to feed the people will not have to be seriously considered for very many generations; hence the relative value of the individual to the state has been completely revolutionized within the last one hundred years, and the economists of today are showing us what the wastage of this year means in the man power of the nations.

Yves Guyot, the French economist, estimates that the loss in human capital to the belligerent states in Europe during the six months following the 4th of August, 1914, was four billion, nine hundred and ninety-five million dollars. As the ratio of destruction must have doubled during each succeeding period of six months since February 4th, 1915, the economic loss to the belligerent powers up to today has reached the enormous sum of thirty-four billion nine hundred and sixty-five million dollars. These figures are incomprehensible but they serve to illustrate the economic value of human life.

Now let us turn to Canada. I think it is within the mark to assume that Canada has lost in this war in killed and permanently disabled, 15,000 men, physically the very best we had, and this applies to all the warring nations. Economists estimate that each individual is worth \$1000 per annum to the state, and this annual value of the individual covers a period of twenty years. Calculated on this basis, Canada's actual loss to the present time is fifteen million dollars and her prospective loss three hundred million dollars.

Now the question arises, what are we going to do to restore the waste of human material caused by this war, and particularly, what is Prince Edward Island going to do? We have no Crown lands here upon which to settle immigrants from congested sections in other lands, and it is very doubtful if we have anything to offer in other lines that would attract immigration but we have here a basically strong people and we have a climate which will make strong people and our efforts should be directed in assisting Nature to increase our population by the elimination of disease so far as that is possible. In examining the vital statistics of Prince Edward Island I find that in 1915 there were 105 deaths from tuberculosis. I am inclined to think that this does not accurately represent the deaths caused by that disease. Tuberculosis is a preventable disease and, in its early stages, a curable disease, and we have no right to lose 105 of our valuable population annually from this cause. Let us consider what the state is losing annually by the death of 105 of its citizens. The actual present annual loss in productive power is \$105,000, and the prospective loss, covering a period of twenty years, is \$2,100,000, from this one cause alone. Tuberculosis attacks the human family usually at the close of the adolescent period and its greatest ravages are during the active period of fecundity; we are therefore losing our population at the very time when they are the greatest economic value to the state. If we can save in Prince Edward Island, 105 lives per annum by enforcing the rules of health and by sanatoria, the reproduction accruing from that saving will, in a period of fifty years, more than make good Canada's wastage in this war, even if it should last two years longer. At first thought this may appear an exaggeration. I have not had the time at my disposal to figure out the problem in a concrete manner, but it should be remembered that natural increase is by geometrical progression and after the first few years the increase is enormous. We have now lost 15,000 men in the war to satisfy our appetites.

I recommend for the consideration of the Provincial Government the following:

Improved vital statistics according to the New Zealand system. Public instructions in hygiene and sanitation. The maintenance at the highest state of efficiency of the Sanatorium for tuberculous patients so generous ly provided by the munificence of the Hon Charles Dalton. Prince Edward Island has done its whole duty in this war up to the present time. It has given to the Empire its best and its bravest and many of them have paid in fullest measure their debt to King and Country. But we must not stop here; we must in every particular, face the conditions that this war has created. I ask the Legislature to give the health of the community the serious consideration that it deserves. The health of the community is at all times worthy Legislative consideration.

SOCKS FOR SOLDIERS MUCH APPRECIATED

The following letter has been received by Mrs. (Col.) Ings from Captain A. McPhail acknowledging receipt of socks:

The reference to the needs of next winter will not escape the attention of the kind people of the province, whose generosity heretofore has been so thoroughly appreciated on the battlefield.

24th July, 1916.

Dear Mrs. Ings:

The socks have come and have been distributed long since. They are much liked, and as a soldier has only one pair of socks, that pair must be good. Four pairs had each a name attached. Mrs. John Nicholson, Sr., Mrs. S. Morrison, Mrs. J. Alchorn, Mrs. Hugh J. Montgomery, from which I infer that the gifts came from many quarters. During the coming winter the need will be greater even than it is now, and I am sure these kind people will not cease from their good work.

Yours faithfully,
A. MacPHAIL.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

A LIFE LESSON.

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have taken your doll I know;
And your tea-set blue,
And your play-house, too,
Are things of the long ago.
But childish troubles will soon pass by—
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your slate, I know;
And the glad, wild ways
Of your schoolgirl days
Are things of the long ago;
But life and love will soon come by—
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your heart, I know;
And the rainbow gleams
Of your youthful dreams
Are things of the long ago;
But Heaven holds all for which you sigh—
There! little girl; don't cry!

James Whitcombe Riley was not a great poet, but his life has made the world a little brighter and a little better, so perhaps he was something greater still. He was warm and human, and a lover of all things lovable, especially children.

Running Nose Colds Cured, Sneezing Stopped Instantly

The worst of a cold is how suddenly it comes. No time to hurry to the drug store, croup develops, the lungs are affected with pneumonia or tuberculosis and its too late. Keep Catarrh-ozone on hand—it kills colds instantly. Something magical about the way it cures catarrh and bronchitis. Catarrh-ozone is the best remedy because it cures in nature's way; it soothes and restores permanently. Carry a Catarrh-ozone inhaler in your pocket, use it occasionally and you'll never catch cold, that's worth remembering.

Beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Catarrh-ozone which is sold everywhere, large size containing two months treatment costs \$1.00; small size 50c; sample size 25c.

Your Last and Only Chance To Buy Furniture At Patons' Furniture Sale 20 p. c. Discount

- 3 Ladies' Mahogany Dressers, \$22.50, 30.00 and 38.00.
- 3 " Walnut " 22.00
- 2 Quartered Oak " 26.50, 23.50
- 1 Colonial Oak " 19.50
- 2 Ladies' Mahogany Dressing Tables, 18.50, 21.00
- 3 Commodore Mahogany 12.50, 10.75
- 2 " Qt. Oak 12.50 and 8.75
- 2 Ladies' Golden Oak Dressers, 16.00 and 20.00
- 2 Gents' Dressers, Oak 14.50 and 15.50

The above list covers all that is left. The prices given are at least 25 p.c. less than today's prices and with our 20 p. c. off its worth your while to invest.

PATONS, LTD.

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SEPTEMBER 13th to 21st

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Great Exhibits in various departments.
Horse Races every day worth seeing.
Five Acts and Novelties to interest.
Midway and good amusement features.
Low railway fares, You should come.

M. McF. HALL,
Manager and Secretary.

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you make no mistake when you investigate the merits of Trainor's sanitary hot-air heating system. Steady, reliable heat, with proper ventilation, on even the coldest days of winter is assured every home that has Trainor's system installed.

Today, when the work of installation would bother you least, is the proper time to see about a system of the cold winter days that are coming.

Fred H. Trainor
80 Grafton Street

Come Here for Your Haying Supplies

To get the hay in without trouble or loss of time you have to have proper equipment—and this is the place to get that equipment.

Here at Fennell & Chandler's—the Farmer's Hardware Store—you are always sure of getting the right quality and the lowest prices. Come here for your

- Scythes
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cushionette Boots for Sore and Tired Feet

These have a soft insole like a cushion and are very comfortable. Try a pair.

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