

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, MARCH 21st, 1916

AN APPEAL TO WOMEN.

The Canadian Trade Commission is sending a circular letter to the presidents and secretaries of women's clubs and organizations throughout Canada setting forth the reasons why Canadian produce and Canadian products should be given preference over those of other countries. A list is appended from the Trade Report of the Department of Customs for 1918 showing the imports to Canada from outside sources. These figures are simply astounding and should set every Canadian thinking very seriously. For example, we imported last year from the United States \$2,167,000 worth of pork; \$1,783,000 worth of meats; \$2,593,000 worth of beans; \$5,800,000 worth cotton fabrics; \$2,687,000 ladies' hats and bonnets; \$2,999,000 boots and shoes. These are only a few samples from a page and a half of a "partial list" that runs into some hundreds of millions. The Trade Commission is appealing to Canadian women to help reduce this terrible drain on Canadian industrial activities. It is pointed out that a return to pre-war standards in trade, as in all other national aims and aspirations even if it were possible would not meet the new need as the huge financial burdens of the war will have to be borne for many years to come. To quote: "For the present and the immediate future there is on women especially the obligation to see that

purchases for the homes are made in such a way that the effect will be to stabilize Canadian trade. Wherever possible they should buy only Canadian produce and Canadian products because this will give employment in additional lines of production to returned soldiers and to those, many thousands in number, who were formerly occupied in war work. In this way they will not only insure employment for our workers but they will help also to lessen the financial pressure which is likely to be increasingly felt. The timeliness of these remarks is patent to all. Every dollar sent out of Canada for commodities which can be produced in Canada will by so much, affect the financial situation adversely at once. When it is remembered that the women of Canada buy about ninety per cent. of the commodities used in domestic life, the timeliness of the appeal to them will be realized. It is up to them to demand Canadian goods if available, to positively refuse goods made outside of Canada if Canadian goods are procurable. And this can be brought nearer home. As a province we have a duty to perform towards our own. We should buy at home; we should buy Prince Edward Island produce when we can get it in preference to that made elsewhere; and whether for home or foreign, we should do all our buying at home.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

It is now practically assured that the government will not introduce the Daylight Saving Bill at the present session owing largely to opposition in the rural sections. It had been anticipated that if the bill was allowed to stand in the United States Canada would follow suit. It has been allowed to stand in the United States, notwithstanding considerable opposition from the farmers, but the Canadian government more democratic has practically decided to let the farmers have their way. Daylight Saving has not, as a rule met with much favor from the farmers. In the busy season the farmer and his help go to work as early as the weather conditions allow and daylight permit. To move the clock ahead an hour in the morning would he claims call him out "when the dew is on the clover," and consequently when no work could be done while the call of the clock in the evening would be off one of the best hours of the day. This is the main objection of the farmer both here and in the United States. There is more tolerance in the city towards the earlier start in the day's work and he consequently additional hour for recreation in the evening, but

the natural inclination of the city man and woman to sleep in an extra hour in the morning has modified their antagonism to the farmers' stand on the question, and there appears to be a measure of reconciliation to the hitherto much abused waste of daylight. There are symptoms that certain railway quarters are not going to accept lying down the abandonment of daylight saving. They argue that with United States clocks an hour ahead of Canadian clocks there will be confusion of time at the border on lines running north and south. This contention loses much of its weight in the fact that the same difference exists now and has existed for many years on railways running east and west. Every traveller going west is obliged to set his watch back an hour at Campbellton, N. B. and to set it forward an hour when coming east. This adjustment, it is claimed, can be done as easily going south or coming north as when crossing the continent. It is not too much to expect in view of these things, that during the coming summer Canadians will go on eating and drinking, rising and retiring as of old by sun time.

CANADA AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The speech delivered at Ottawa recently by the Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, on the question of providing employment for the rapidly increasing army of unemployed in the Dominion, was a statesmanlike pronouncement on a difficult and complex question. Mr. Carvell made it quite clear that the government fully recognized its obligations to tide the country over the transition period and was fully prepared to meet them. It was, however, welcome to find that the Minister of Public Works strongly and justly repudiated the idea "that the government alone is responsible for taking care of all the troubles of Canada." The point is an important one. It is indeed, urgently necessary in Canada as in practically every other country when the vast armies maintained during the past few years are demobilizing, that not only employers of labor, but all who in any way can assist, should recognize the duty laid upon them of helping in the stupendous

work of steering the country back again into normal conditions. Whilst the war was on, everyone who could help was ready to help, and practically every one found a way of helping. Today, it should be remembered, as Mr. Lloyd George so emphatically declared a short time ago that the war is not yet over, and will not indeed be over until the great work of readjustment and rehabilitation is complete. The Canadian Government intends to do its duty to the uttermost by the returned soldier. During the next year, Mr. Carvell declared, the authorities intended to spend money where it would do most to prevent unemployment. Large sums would be spent on the construction of highways, and he knew, he said, of no better way of spending public money, or where more benefit would be derived from so doing. The government, nevertheless, looks confidently to the people of Canada to help in every way and Canada's record in the past is sufficient assurance that the government will not look in vain.

HANDLING VESSELS AT BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, March 18—The loading and unloading of trans Atlantic vessels began today on a limited scale under the government decree nationalizing the port services. The

workers, however, persisted in their refusal to handle vessels belonging to or assigned to firms they have boycotted. They also refuse to touch any coastwise shipping. The newspapers express pessimism over the situation.

Stories About The Great Colonel

Probably more has been written about Colonel Roosevelt than about any other American of his time, despite the tremendous volumes that have been inspired by President Wilson in the past four or five years. But Roosevelt was world-famous when Woodrow Wilson was known only in academic circles as the President of Princeton University. Now that he has gone, old Roosevelt stories are being revived, and these anecdotes are probably a more truthful commentary upon his character than the most formal biographical studies. One of the most remarkable features about Colonel Roosevelt is the fact that, while he was essentially an outdoor man, an apostle of strenuousness and action, he had a wonderfully correct taste in the truly indoor labor sport of phrase-making. He was a rare combination of the man of action and the student. He was never hackneyed. His quotations were frequent, and yet few of them were commonplace before he gave them nation-wide currency. As an example we mention the famous phrase, "Speak softly, but carry a big stick." It has re-entered the familiar speech of his countrymen because of its aptness as applied by Col. Roosevelt.

Roosevelt Words

Words and phrases which will for a long time be associated with his memory are "the short and ugly word," "malefactors of great wealth," "the square deal," "the strenuous life," "wasel words," "mollycoddle," "pusyfoot," "the Aanaias club," "my hat is in the ring," "bull moose," "bully," and scores of others that might be recalled. One point about the words and phrases used by Col. Roosevelt was that they needed nobody to explain or interpret them. He was a diligent reader of the Bible, and one of his most famous remarks, applied to the Progressive party, whose candidate for election he was in the sensational contest that disrupted the Republican party and elected Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency, was: "We stand at Armageddon and we battle for the Lord." Though the fact may seem odd to those who are familiar with the famous Roosevelt smile, and his breezy, unconventional manner, his sense of humor was rudimentary. There is no good joke that can claim him as parent. It may be that he had a sense of humor, but kept it well concealed from the American people who realize that humor, like other things, has its place, and that the place is decidedly not with a President of the United States. Abe Lincoln to the contrary notwithstanding.

Never Profane. What, Never?

A gentleman who was often Col. Roosevelt's companion relates the fact that despite the vigor of his speech, only once did he ever hear him use a profane word—if indeed

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

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JUST A WORD OF PRAYER

(Jean Bellamy) Just a prayer at early morn. Ere the tasks are begun. For guidance, strength and wisdom. That our work may be well done. A prayer for ourselves and others. That our feet may be kept aright, And our thoughts, and words and deeds, May be pleasing in God's sight. Just a little simple prayer When the clouds hang low, and are gray. When gladness seems to have vanished, And sorrow has come to stay. When the things we loved most have gone from us. And left us naught but care, But our hearts will grow lighter, and the world will seem brighter After a word of prayer. Just a prayer at eventide. As the sun sinks in the West, A prayer of praise and thanksgiving, For the evening hour of rest. Whether the day has been all sunshine. Or burdened with toil and care. There's a joy, and peace, and comfort, In just a word of prayer. —Northwest Christian Advocate.

HINTS FOR THE MOTORIST by ALBERT L. CLOUGH

Editor Motor Service Bureau Review of Reviews

CARE IN USING THE STRANGLER

Don't Unnecessarily Flood The Engine With Raw Gasoline. The very low volatility of commercial gasoline has made it necessary that every car be equipped with a "choker" or "strangler," acting to close the carburetor air-intake and send a great excess of gasoline into the cylinders, in order that enough of the lighter fuel constituents may enter to vaporize and cause an explosion, when the cylinders are not warm. Usually this choker is closed and opened every time that the engine is started from an unwarmed condition, practically the year around. The operator closes the shutter at starting,

Questions of general interest to motorists will be answered in this column, space permitting. Address Albert L. Clough, care of this office.

perfect. Nothing could daunt him, yet he was not reckless. He would carefully consider the chances of danger, and then if he decided that the game was worth it, he would take the risk unflinchingly. On one memorable occasion he insisted that the officers of the army should ride 90 miles in three days in order to stand in line for promotion. To prove that he was not asking all impossible things, the President himself rode 98 miles in one day. To use an American phrase the Colonel was a real "he-man." When one thinks of Americanism in the ideal he thinks of Roosevelt.

Y. M. C. A. AT RHLY

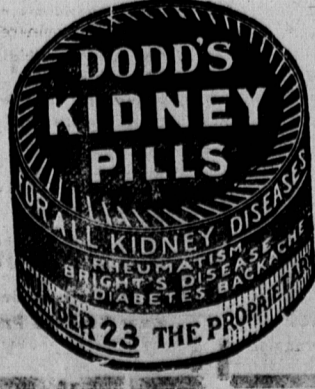
Sir,—May I ask a little of your valuable space to comment on the very unfair mention which the Y.M.C.A. received in a report on the "Kinmel riot" in Monday's paper.

Roosevelt and Drink

As a youth he was delicate and short-sighted, but by hard training he became extremely muscular, and boxing was his favorite pastime. It is only a short time ago since he confessed that for many years he had been blind in one eye, the result of a boxing bout at Washington. We get a flash on his character when we learn that his antagonist on that occasion did not know, until the Colonel made his confession, that he had been responsible for the injury in his book, "The Many-Sided Roosevelt." George William Douglas relates an incident when the Colonel, then a young man, was ranching in the West. The conventional gun-toting bully appeared and after firing a few genial rounds asked all hands to drink. Young Roosevelt declined to drink, even when menaced by a wavering revolver. Instead he suddenly poked the bully on the jaw and sent him to the mat. He then jumped on him and disarmed him. That the Colonel was a hard drinker was a statement made a few years ago in a newspaper, whose editor was promptly sued for libel. The Colonel appeared as a witness and showed that while he was not a total abstainer, he was equally far from being a boozefighter. He was awarded damages.

Roosevelt, American

His love of children was so deeply a part of his nature that he was probably unaware of it, says another friend. Especially did he love the children who appeared to be having a hard time in life, and on more than one occasion he went out of his way to honor them in preference to the curled and perfumed darlings arrayed for his inspection. R. J. Cunningham, the African hunter, who was the Colonel's guide when he made his famous hunting trip, says that the Colonel's nerve was



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A Story Of Two Policies MILLBANK, Perth Co., January 22nd, 1916 JOHN G. RICHTER, Esq., Manager London Life Ins. Co. Dear Sir: I received the Premium Notice. It is most gratifying to find that you have in every respect fulfilled your promises. Let me tell you that the amount called for by your notice is only one-sixth what I am paying on the same amount in another company. This shows a vast difference. I have endeavored to find the cause, but I can get no satisfaction. Been in for years. There is only one thing to do—"grin and bear it." I might state also that the same company not only charges six times as much per thousand, but has reduced payment at death to \$700.00, so you see I am actually paying more than six times, because of paying on \$300.00 which I am legally cheated out of. Talk of a "scrap of paper" and British justice! Is this Canadian or British justice? I think not. Yours truly, R. C. CLARKE. The Premium Notice to which Dr. Clark refers is that pertaining to his premium due February 1st, 1916, which called for payment of \$6.17, being the balance of premium of \$21.25, less annual dividend due Feb. 1st, 1916, \$15.08. Place your insurance in the Company paying the largest annual dividends. That Company is the LONDON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON, ONT. Consult the Government Blue Books for confirmation of this statement. The London Life's business is increasing by leaps and bounds. The insuring public want the best and that is why the London Life wrote 150 per cent. more business during the past two months than it did during the same months of last year. The London Life Insurance Company. P. E. I. office: Revere Hotel Block, Charlottetown. G. J. McCORMAG J. F. ARSENAULT Prov. Manager Special Agent Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. 4544-3-17mMar.17,1916.

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