

The Charlottetown Guardian

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UNCONSCIOUS TRAITORS

It would be unfair to say that the 3,000 men who walked out of the shops at New Glasgow the other day or the 1,500 farmers who spent several days talking politics in Ottawa when they should have been better employed on their farms, were all traitors. It is not unfair, however, and it is quite within the mark, to say that in both cases they did a serious injury to the cause for which many of their countrymen, probably the sons of many of them, are dying in Europe. Nor would it require much stretch of imagination to assume that in the course they took they were inspired by men who were either themselves traitors or in very close touch with enemies.

The so-called "farmers" convention at Ottawa in which all manner of resolutions condemnatory of the government and of the press were passed, is now known to have been engineered by demagogue politicians; their vapourings ridiculed, their resolutions already forgotten and their time wasted. Probably nothing more ridiculous than this convention, large as it was, has taken place in Canada. The hand of the wily demagogue was plainly in evidence. The press was abused because it did not denounce the Borden Government for not exempting farmers; newspapers and editors, some of the speakers declared, were bought up by the "interests"; nothing that contributed in any way to the effective carrying out of Canada's war programme escaped vilification.

This demonstration however did little harm. Many of the farmers who had yielded to the temptation to take part in a movement that was to be "historic," realized the ridiculousness of the proceedings before the convention was over and it is safe to predict that no such convention will again be held for some time to come. It is the motive behind such movements that is to be condemned. How much Germanism and how much political partizanship comprised the motive it would be difficult to determine, but at a time when the country is engaged in a life and death struggle such demonstrations should be sternly suppressed. The country needs at present above all things else to be united, united in effort in spirit, in loyalty. Demonstrations such as the one referred to are not conducive to these.

As to the strike at New Glasgow, the Hon. F. B. Carvell probably put the matter in its proper light when he told the ringleader of the men that he "ought to be in khaki." If he ought to be, why isn't he? If, as our reports of this affair indicate, there was no just cause for the strike, those who participated in it at a time like the present should be severely dealt with—and afterwards put in khaki. To deliberately hold up any industry essential to the carrying on of the war is nothing short of treasonable. As the Halifax Chronicle well said, in an article quoted in the Guardian yesterday "at this supreme moment of the battle crisis there can be no question between employers and employees which cannot and should not be settled without recourse to the strike or the lockout that inevitably hampers the nation's war-winning activity."

THEY MUST BE HANGED

Probably nothing that the Germans have been guilty of since this war began, and they have been guilty of much, has created such widespread loathing against Germanism, as the recent bombing of military hospitals back of the lines in France. A British official statement says that nearly a thousand persons were killed in these raids. These included wounded soldiers, doctors, and nursing sisters. The Germans trumped up excuses for all their other outrages. "Military necessity" was the reason given for outrages in Belgian cities; these would strike terror into civilians and prevent them shooting the Germans in the back!

The execution of Nurse Cavell, which the world unhesitatingly called murder, would prevent other nurses from assisting wounded soldiers to get out of the country! The sinking of hospital ships was justified on the plea—a false one, but still a plausible excuse—that they conveyed troops! The sinking of the Lusitania was justified on the plea—also false, but still an excuse—that she "carried munitions!

And so on through the whole category of German devilry. There was always some excuse which the German authorities could make officially with at least some shadow of justification. But the bombing of hospitals in many of which German wounded, received as kindly and as humane treatment as was given to our own wounded will be more than even German inventiveness can put up any plausible excuse for. It cannot be urged that it was accidental. The hospitals were deliberately sought out, flares were lighted in order to insure accuracy of aim. It was cool, cruel, deliberate murder in every case. How will the Germans justify it? We do not recall any similar crime in the history of the early savages. It certainly has no parallel in the warfare of the past five centuries.

How is civilization going to reckon with those who were responsible for these unparalleled crimes? When the war is over and Germany beaten to a finish, a finish in which she will howl for mercy what is going to be done with the Kaiser and his fellow demons? Why should any of them escape the just and legal penalty of the murderer? If these men, the "higher ups," are not hanged it will be an inexcusable, an unpardonable miscarriage of justice.

REVISED FOOD REGULATIONS

The revision of the order-in-council applying to eating houses has extended the application of the regulation to eating houses of every description. Formerly the law applied only to those houses that served for pay more than twenty-four meals a day, and many proprietors did not observe it because their trade did not average that amount but the amended order-in-council is all inclusive, and not only boarding houses, but even private families taking a few boarders must meet its requirements.

In addition the amended regulation applies to public entertainments, such as socials, picnics, lunches, tea meetings, or other gatherings, where meals or refreshments are served, and to all semi-private parties, luncheons, picnics, or dinners where food or refreshment is served to fifteen or more persons. This is the main new feature in the revised regulation.

NO WHITE BREAD IN ENGLAND

Canadian mills are now producing 196 pounds of standard flour from 258 pounds of wheat. In the United States the mills are using 265 pounds of wheat to produce 196 pounds of flour. In France, where they are milling to an 85 per cent. extraction, 196 pounds of flour are produced from 230 pounds of wheat; and in England, where the extraction is 90 per cent, they are using only 215 pounds of wheat. The difference between the weight of the wheat and the weight of flour produced therefrom represents by-products used for cattle feed. In both England and France from 15 to 30 per cent. of substitutes, chiefly corn, barley and rice are required with the flour. The people of Great Britain are not now making any white bread.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY

Meanwhile British prisoners in Germany, and especially the majority of them who are comprehensively described as "other ranks," have had to suffer. Too little has been done to make known in this country and through the Empire the hardships and worse inflicted upon them by the enemy. It is certainly necessary that accounts of ill-treatment of British prisoners should be authenticated beyond doubt before they are sanctioned by the official body entrusted with their preparation and publication. But the evidence available has greatly increased in volume since British officer prisoners reached the internment camps in Holland. It is now copious and overwhelming. Wrung by the thought of the men they have left behind in Germany, British officers in Holland are sparing no effort to break the barrier of official reserve and to stir the country to demand more energetic action.—London Times.

NOTES

"God grant our brave troops may win the reward they deserve!" says the Kaiser. Nobody could wish them any worse luck.

The fifty Germans arrested in the various resorts in New York City Monday night, where they were rejoicing over the results of the U-boat raid along our coast, are likely to do little rejoicing during the remainder of the war. Confinement in internment camps should reduce their exuberance, and if that fails there is such a thing as setting them at work in the war gardens to raise food for our soldiers.—Springfield Union.

FAITHFUL WAR—HEARST VS. KAISER

William Randolph Hearst's efforts to earn an Iron Cross are being exposed in a series of articles published in the New York Tribune, to which reference has been made before in this column. What this man and his string of newspapers did for the German cause before the United States entered the war, and how strenuously he tried to prevent the United States accepting the Prussian challenge, was so obvious that anybody who picked up a Hearst paper was not left in doubt for a moment as to the side it was espousing. In the past year, however, Hearst has played a different game. Openly to support Germany now would lead to the papers being shut down and the owner interned. Even to seem to help Germany now would destroy his circulation and ruin his property. But Hearst found a method which appeared to involve no risk, to satisfy patriotic subscribers, foil the Government and yet to help the Kaiser. So craftily has he gone about his work that not since the war began has there been a week when the Kaiser could not warmly grasp Mr. Hearst's hand and thank him for his consideration.

With the Stuffed Club

In short, the Hearst papers have been at war with Germany, but they have been fighting with a stuffed club. It has been the most offensive warfare ever carried on within the memory of living man. Kenneth Macgowan, who has been investigating the Hearst papers, finds that in the first year of the war between the United States and Germany, the Hearst papers made exactly six direct attacks on Germany. These six attacks consisted of a sentence each, in the course of editorial articles and combined would not make more than this paragraph. There were in addition two attacks on the Kaiser, reflecting largely on his paternal ancestors and his theological future. Against these attacks there were according to the Tribune, far more vicious attacks on England and Japan. They were modified, too, by much praise of Germany. For instance, we are told that the German people are the best educated in Europe; the most economical and efficient on the face of the earth, and that the German Government inaugurated many of the popular benefits which other democratic Governments have since adopted.

Allies Just as Bad

Long after the United States had entered the war the Hearst papers continued to make reference to the "high-sounding declaration of honorable and unselfish motives" with which the Allies entered the conflict: "the dragging of the Greek regular forces, the deposition of the Greek king and the spoliation of the grain fields of Thessaly." Hearst admitted that in Germany plural voting ought to be abolished, but that it ought to be abolished also in England, where it has been longer practised. He said that all the allies ought to fortify whatever offers they might make, with regard to peace and future good conduct, with some popular guarantees that the Governments would keep faith, for "the German Government is by no means the only Government in

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louison

THE CALL OF DUTY

True unselfishness lies in making a sacrifice when called upon to do so, and, no matter what the consequences may be, never to grumble and complain after the sacrifice has been made.

The truly unselfish person never reckons the cost, but just does what he or she thinks is her duty.

Everyone of us has lately been thinking what is our duty, and how we can best serve the State. The duty of wives, mothers, and girls is to do that thing which lies nearest to hand.

In everyday life, in shop, office, factory, or home, there are opportunities of performing little unselfish acts which will bring happiness.

Never a day passes but that there is some small act of self-denial which we can perform and which will help others.

When this form of duty calls you, answer loyally to it, and you will then be setting a good example to everyone, and by so doing you will be serving the State.

"They helped every one his neighbour; and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage."—Isaiah xli. 6.

Europe which has broken treaties and violated territory."

Cartoonist Earns Iron Cross

But the Hearst-German game has been played more skillfully, perhaps, by Winsor McKay, the cartoonist, than by the editorial writers. McKay is one of the most powerful of living cartoonists, known better to Canadian readers by his comic sketches of "Little Nemo" and others, which reveal his almost unique gift of force and imagination. He draws a cartoon every day for the Hearst papers, and it is noted that in the first seven and a half months of the German-American war, the words "Germany" and "Austria" appear in only one cartoon. The word "Hun" "Teuton" or "Kaiser" was equally taboo. The single exception was in a cartoon which was entitled "Uncle Sam's Fourth of July Dream," which showed a table around which were seated figures representing Germany and Austria in fond embrace with France, England and Belgium, while Uncle Sam raised a glass saying, "The happiest moment of my life." On two or three subsequent occasions cartoons showed the blindfolded Kaiser leading the good German people, also blindfolded. After that however, when it was the purpose of the cartoonist to personify Germany, he selected Hindenburg instead of the Kaiser.

Approved by Germany

For the Hearst papers to have stood idle when the campaign for the Liberty Loan was going forward would have been to inspire lynchings and court-ruin. So the papers were apparently busy; but if anyone had not known that the loan was raised to defeat Germany he might from reading Hearst have supposed it was a campaign to defeat "Death," "War," "Starvation," "Pestilence," "Intemperance," or some other abstract evil. When one recalls the campaign that the Hearst papers made to force the United States to declare war against Spain, and his efforts to bring about armed intervention in Mexico he will be unable to entertain the theory that Hearst is using a stuffed club against Germany because he does not know how to use a trench knife or a 24-inch gun. No newspaper knows better how to inflame the minds of their readers, and point their anger. They are fighting this war like the "Forced Recruit at Solferino." They have to go through the motions of aiming their weapons but their cartridges are blank, and nine of their papers out of ten could be printed in Germany and approved by the censor.

YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED

BY REV. T.S. LINSKOTT, D. D. (All rights reserved)

Dr. Linscott in this column will help you solve your heart problems, religious, natural, social, financial and every other anxious care that perplexes you. If a personal answer is required enclose a five cent stamp. No names will be published; if you prefer, sign your initials only or use a pseudonym.

OUR BROTHER'S KEEPER:—M. L. sends the problem. "How shall we treat foreigners?" We should treat a foreigner just as we would our own brother; the prejudice against the foreigner and the way we usually treat him is anti-Christian. We are under

"The Haberdashery" PURE WOOL WORSTED SUITS. We were fortunate enough to secure about 50 high grade pure wool Worsted Suits a very scarce article today in the trade. These Suits come in lovely shades of Brown, Steel Grey, Black and Green mixtures are tailored to a nicety in three button single breasted style and priced to sell at \$25.00. To the man who appreciates a really first class suit these suits will appeal strongly. We invite an inspection at your earliest opportunity as the really high grade suits at \$25.00 will not stay with us long. Other good suits at \$13.50, \$15.00, \$16.50, \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$22.00. Henderson & Cudmore 101 GRAFTON STREET

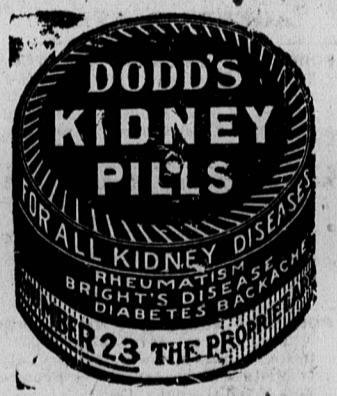


LOW-GRADE GASOLINE. A recent unprecedented increase in the number of deaths from petromotor, or poisoning by breathing exhaust fumes from internal-combustion motors, has pointed out a new and increasing danger in the use of the present low-grade fuels. Asphyxiation from the operation of motors in poorly ventilated or closed places has been common, since motor vehicles came into general use, but in the past three months there has been a greater number of such deaths than all the years heretofore. This is attributed to the fact that as the demands for fuel have increased, greater quantities of low-grade petroleum products have entered into the manufacture of gasoline and other motor spirits. The combustion of these materials produces a great quantity of carbon monoxide and other gases far more deadly than those of the fuels formerly in common use.—Popular Mechanics.

CULTURED GOODNESS:—"A Socialist" inquires, "What relation has education and culture to genuine goodness?" Some of the most highly educated and most carefully cultured men and women of history have been the worst. At the same time education and culture greatly help those who are good to accomplish the highest results. Education and culture make genuine goodness much more attractive and put into it a dynamic for accomplishing results which it does not otherwise possess. Goodness without culture is a diamond in the rough, but with culture it sparkles with splendour.

NEW WAR LOAN IN OCTOBER; HOPE TO RAISE HALF BILLION

OTTAWA, June 14.—Preparations well in advance are being made by the finance department for the successful flotation of Canada's next Victory loan in October. It will probably be the greatest financial effort of the dominion. While the amount of the loan has not been definitely fixed, it is thought here that the amount asked for will be \$250,000,000, with a real objective of \$500,000,000. No doubt is entertained as to the ability of Canada, even after four years of war, to raise this large sum, but the effort will be a prodigious one, backed by the most efficient organization which can be brought about during the next four months.



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