

The Charlottetown Guardian

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1918

THE REAL TRIUMPH

We are in receipt of a letter from "An Englishwoman" severely criticizing a sentiment expressed by a contemporary to the effect that "the German prisoners now amongst us should be treated with kindness by all good citizens." The sentiment is unhappily worded. "All good citizens" have nothing to do with the German prisoners except to leave them alone, to let them go on with their work under the direction of the armed soldiers who are guarding them and whose duty it is to see that they do their work. There is to be no maudlin sympathy, no kindness or unkindness shown them; they are here as prisoners of war, as enemies caught in the act; they are to have necessary food and shelter and the allowance that according to international law, we are expected to give them for their work, nothing more, nothing less.

We know that our Canadian and other Allied prisoners, as our correspondent states, are not shown any kindness in Germany, that in many cases they are treated more like dogs than human beings and that but for the food that is being sent them from home many of them would starve to death. We remember all this, remember it with indignation, with an almost uncontrollable passion for vengeance upon everything German. This is one curse that Germany has brought upon the world; she taught us to hate, at least to hate Germans and Germanism.

Yet Germans are human, are in the "universal brotherhood," outcasts it is true but still human and still brethren. They have murdered, robbed, destroyed; they have added horrors to war that civilization had never dreamed of; they have turned peaceful countries into a hell and have left a trail of maddened innocents in the wake of their lust crazed armies. We owe them nothing, not even forgiveness, for their crimes are unforgivable. But there is something we owe to ourselves. We have beaten them in the battlefield against terrible odds; we have outclassed them man to man, and we have out-generalled them; in fields of their own choosing, in science, in invention, in strategy, we have proved ourselves superior to their kultur and their cunning. Let us not allow them to dehumanize us; we can afford to respect international law although they have violated it; we can afford to be human even in dealing with the inhuman. Had the Germans succeeded in compelling us to resort to German methods in our treatment of prisoners, in murdering their women and children they would have subjected us to a moral defeat the story of which would sadly mar the glorious history that is being written in letters of gold by our soldiers in France and Flanders.

Our greatest triumph in this war, when its history is written, will not only be that we defeated an enemy who scrupled at nothing but that we refused to descend to the enemy's inhuman methods. Let us so fight that when the last shot is fired and peace once more reigns in the earth we shall be able to look history in the face and say we have played the game fairly and won.

HISTORIC ORDER

In view of the events of the past two weeks, especially of the past few days, and of the steadily growing hope that the morning of peace is dawning it is worth recalling the historic order of the day issued by Field Marshal Haig on September 10th, the text of which follows:

"One month has now passed since the British armies, having successfully withstood all the attacks of the enemy, once more took the offensive in their turn. In that short space of time, by a series of brilliant and skilfully executed actions, we have repeatedly defeated the same German armies, whose vastly superior numbers compelled our retreat last spring. What has happened on the British front has happened also on the front of our allies.

"Less than six months after the launching of the great German offensive, which was to have cut the allied front in two, the allied armies everywhere today are advancing victoriously, side by side, over the

same battlefield on which, by the courage and steadfastness of their defence, they broke the enemy's assaults.

"Yet more has been done. Already we have pressed beyond our old battle line of 1917, and have made a wide breach in the enemy's strongest defences.

"In this glorious accomplishment all ranks, arms and services of the British armies in France have borne their part in the most worthy and honorable manner.

"The capture of 75,000 prisoners and 750 guns in the course of four weeks, fighting speaks for the magnitude of your efforts and the magnificence of your achievement.

"My thanks are due to all ranks of the fighting forces for their indomitable spirit in defence and their boldness in attack, to all commanders and their staff officers under whose able direction such great results have been attained, and also to all those whose unsparing labors behind the actual fighting line have contributed essentially to the common cause. To have commanded this splendid army which at a time of grave crisis has so nobly done its duty fills me with pride.

"We have passed through many dark days together. Please God, these never will return. The enemy has now spent his effort and we rely confidently upon each one of you to turn to full advantage the opportunity your skill, courage and resolution have created."

TERMS OF PEACE

Seeing the Kaiser and various other big-wigs among the Germans and Austrians are talking about peace, and the failure of the Entente Allies to meet them half way, it is worth while to recall what Mr. Lloyd George specified in January last as terms of peace, and reiterated to the British Trades Union Congress last month as "a just and reasonable settlement." These terms may not be pleasing to the Kaiser and his friends, but let us note that Mr. Lloyd George had at least this credit as compared with them, namely, that he stated what he wants, and that they had not done so. Until Herr Von Payer, the German Vice-Chancellor, made a speech yesterday, the world had heard practically nothing definite from the German end regarding peace terms. The German talk of peace consisted mainly of vague bombast about preserving the life of the Fatherland. Herr Von Payer is really the first German of high official standing to tell us what Germany will do for peace. And what he proposes is that Germany shall perhaps get out of Belgium but pay nothing, shall keep everything else she has gained, and shall also get back her colonies. Well, this is more definite from the Huns than anything that has gone before. Does it suit you? Let us contrast it with Mr. Lloyd George's proposition, which was and is the following:

(1.) Complete restoration of Belgium by the Germans and reparation for devastation.

(2.) Restoration of Serbia, Montenegro, and the occupied districts of France, Italy and Rumania. Complete withdrawal of the alien armies and reparation for injustice done a fundamental condition of permanent peace.

(3.) "Reconsideration" of the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871. In this demand we are with the French democracy to the death.

(4.) An independent Poland, comprising all those genuinely Polish elements who desire to form part of it.

(5.) Genuine self-government on true democratic principles to those Austro-Hungarian nationalities who have long desired it.

(6.) Satisfaction of the legitimate claims of the Italians for union with those of their own race and tongue.

(7.) Justice to men of Rumanian blood and speech in their legitimate aspirations.

(8.) Dardanelles and Bosphorous to be neutralized.

(9.) Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine to be recognized, as possessing "separate national conditions."

(10.) German colonies to be held at the disposal of conference and their fate decided with primary regard to the interests of the natives.

(11.) Reparation for violations of international law.

(12.) The establishment of some international organization to supersede war for the settlement of disputes.—Ottawa Journal.

NOTES

At the present time deposits in the savings banks of the country are greater than they were at the beginning of the war by the enormous amount of \$20,000,000.—Ottawa Journal.

SHEEP RAISING IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DOES IT PAY?

There should be sheep on every farm, because it is essential for the comforts of our boys at the front to have warm clothing and there is no other substance that can provide it but wool. To-day we are approximately 20,000,000 lbs. short in the requirements of our Canadian Army, this shortage has to be imported, consequently the money that is going out for this purpose could be retained if there were more sheep raised.

Sheep is the most profitable live stock on the farm, goes a long way in solving the labor question, as the care they require is small compared with other live stock and the returns greater. In going into the sheep business its well to remember that it costs no more to raise a pure bred sheep than it does a grade and it will pay better as there is and will be for some years to come a better market for pure bred stock.

It would not be surprising to see Canada exporting pure bred stock to Europe after the war, as there has been a great depletion of sheep during the war. Therefore the time to begin raising them is now, when you can get them through the policy of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, assisted by the Provincial Government. Pure Bred lamb rams at \$25.00 and yearlings at \$30.00 bred ewes will cost from \$25.00 to 35.00 according to their maturity. As this is a war measure the offer may not occur again. To a beginner the first thing to consider is what breed of sheep you would like and what would be the most profitable? There are several breeds, but I am of the opinion that any of the Down breeds or Cheviot is the most suitable for this climate, being close in the wool they will withstand the rain and cold better than any of the long wool sheep.

Next is the winter quarters, it is not necessary to put on an expensive building, but care should be taken to have it well ventilated and free from draughts and kept dry, the sheep given lots of exercise. This can be done by having a feed rack at each end of the building or yard, so they would require to walk about for their feed.

A building 180 square feet would house 10 sheep or 18 square feet for every sheep, exclusive of pens, racks and passages. Next is the feeding, a feed that has been found profitable and good consists of 2 lbs of hay, 2 lbs of turnips and 1.4 lb of grain per day the expense of this feed is 23.4 per day or 42 cents per head for hay with feed. The question is will it pay. We will take to illustrate: Two farmers decide to get 10 pure bred ewes and one ram as one ram lamb would be sufficient for the 20 ewes, this will cost approximately \$35 each for the ewes and ram \$25. The ram would cost to each farmer \$12.50 which would make a total expenditure for stock of \$362.50, feed would cost \$42.25, summer pasture \$5.00, interest on money invested at 6 per cent \$24.60, a total of 434.35.

The returns from this flock would be say 10 1/2 fleeces, average 7 lbs, 73 1/2 lbs at 70c, 51.45 the average price for wool that was graded this year was over 75 1/2 cents, then the lamb crop would not be less than 10 at an average price of 30 dollars, would give a return of 300, a total return for your investment of 431.35 on 434.35 and you would still have your foundation flock, which would have its initial value. Those figures are approximate, but they are sufficient to show that sheep raising is a profitable business.

W. J. REID, SEC. SLEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louren

LEAVE IT WITH HIM.

Yes, leave it with Him,
The lilies do;
And they grow:
They grow in the rain,
And they grow in the dew—
Yes, they grow.

They grow in the darkness, all hid in the night;
They grow in the sunshine, revealed by the light!

They ask not your planting,
They need not your care,
As they grow;
Dropping down in the valley,
The field, anywhere—
There they grow;

They grow in their beauty, arrayed in pure white;
They grow clothed in glory by heaven's own light,
Sweetly grow.

The grasses are clothed,
And the ravens are fed,
From His store;
But you who are loved,
And guarded and led,
How much more

Will He clothe you and feed you and give you His care?
Then leave it with Him; He has everywhere
Ample room.

Yes, leave it with Him,
'Tis more dear to His Heart,
You will know,
That the lilies that bloom,
Or the flowers that start
'Neath the snow.

Whatever you need, if you ask 't in prayer,
You can leave it with Him, for you are His care—
You, you know.
—The "Transcript."

The finest compliment that can be admired her blooming cheek.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative, used as directed, is guaranteed to restore gray hair to its natural color or money refunded. Positively not a dye and non-injurious. Price \$1.00. On sale in Charlottetown by Reddin Bros., Druggists.

YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED

BY REV. T.S. LINSKOTT, D. D.

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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.

BY US-OR FOR US? "An 18 year old boy" asks if our calling in life and our general circumstances are generally made by us or for us? We are where we are and, for the most part, engaged in our present calling by forces or circumstances outside of our selves. We did not choose our own advent into this world. We had no voice in choosing our parents. The care and training which we have received we have had little or no part in, and the circumstances in which we find ourselves have been created for us and not by us. The measure of our success, or improvement, upon our original condition we alone are responsible for.

THE AWFUL WAR: "How much should we allow the war to effect our feelings?" "A Returned Soldier" asks. Just as much as will enable us to realize the awfulness of the war, to sympathize with the soldiers, to hate the

causes which made the war, and to do our full duty in winning it and no more. If we give way to emotion and sentiment which will unnerve us, or unfit us for the stern duties of life, we are very much to be blamed. An emotion which destroys our effectiveness is wrong; but that which stirs our energy to nobler effort is right.

THIRTEEN MILLION AMERICANS REGISTERED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—While never fails to bring relief, and in American soldiers at the front in your own individual case it will do France, stood ready with French and the same. So universal has been the British forces for what may prove the success of this far-famed cure that greatest battle of the war. Thirteen million other Americans registered owes it to himself to try it.

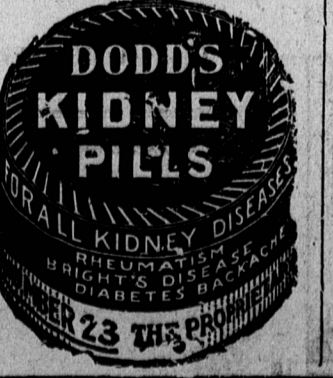


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C. W. PATTERSON THE RELIABLE JEWELERS



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