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HOW GERMANY SIGNS THE PEACE TREATY

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, April 9.—The difficulty of putting the text of the Covenant of the League of Nations in the Peace Treaty that Germany is to sign, if Germany is not a party to the covenant which she by her signature accepts, says the Paris correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, has been cleared up by a skillful piece of draughtsmanship. The covenant as it will appear in the treaty is so worded that while the existence and jurisdiction of the league will be recognized by Germany that country will not be immediately received as a member.

she will, however, express her full accord in the constitution of such a body and will agree to abide by its decisions. Although there is at present no question of Germany being one of the original signatory powers it is contemplated that as soon as it is certain that that country will faithfully carry out the obligations of the league it will come in.
This is a line which will be pursued in respect to other enemy states. They will be invited to subscribe to the principles of the league and in that sense they will be probationary members without voice in the councils.

Among The Returned Men

Among artilleriers who arrived home Monday evening were:—Gunner W.H. Dewar, one of the originals of the 2nd Heavy Battery who was with his unit continuously until accidentally hurt while on leave recently in England; Corporal Edgar W. McInnis, whose published poems have so greatly pleased many admirers at home; Driver W.E. Cotton son of Mr. W. L. Cotton, who left San Francisco to enlist at Vancouver in 1915 and who was nearly three years with the 32nd Battery in France; Gunner James E. Harris, son of the late T. J. Harris, who enlisted in Halifax and who has been for almost two years with the 8th Army Brigade, most of the time on the Headquarters Staff; Signaller Beer, son of Mr. E.H. Beer who went overseas with the 3rd Siege; and Gunner Wendall P. Worth, Gunner S.R. Lowe and Gunner McKenzie son of the popular keeper of the Dominion Building, besides many others.

Not many Prince Edward Island families have had the pleasure of welcoming home after long service in France, two sons at the one time. The home of Mr. James McMurrer Charlottetown Royalty was gladdened in this way Monday night when two strapping artilleriers, Messrs F. L. and W.A. McMurrer arrived for discharge. They were met by their father at Emerald.

Private S.R. Lowe who arrived home Monday night is a son of Mr. Samuel Lowe of Charlottetown. He enlisted in Penticton, B.C., in the 30th Battalion; was afterwards drafted into the 15th with which he fought in France. He was "buried" in June 1916 in the second battle of Ypres. He was for a time with the Forestry Corps and served in France 33 months in all.

Private Arthur Arsenault of Coleman enlisted in the 105th; fought 17 months in France with the 36th. Last September at the Battle of Arras he was wounded and taken prisoner. He spent some time at Geisen, Germany. He had been previously wounded by shrapnel in the thigh at Lens, 1917.

Private F.J. Gregory of St. Avar's, Charlottetown, enlisted in the 105th; was transferred to the 13th; fought 23 months in France. On October first last he received a machine gun bullet wound at Cambrai; was taken prisoner and sent to Battenburg, near Berlin, where he remained until the armistice was signed.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEWS

PARIS, April 8.—The views of President Wilson's attitude on French claims before the peace conference put forth by certain American circles are declared by the *Matin* today to be entirely fantastic. President Wilson, the *Matin* says, is conscientiously studying the final details of the preliminary peace. The Petit Parisien comments in much the same vein emphatically denying that there are differences between the French and American delegations, specially regarding financial questions, as has been declared. The Paris newspapers as a whole reiterate the view that it will be several days before the work of the conference will be completed in such a way that peace may be made simultaneously with Germany and her allies. They predict that the meetings in Versailles will probably take place within fifteen or twenty days, however.

If you hang a horseshoe over the door and it doesn't fall on your head you are lucky.

FIRST VOTE COUNT OF CANDIDATES APPEARS IN TODAY'S ISSUE

Look the List Over Carefully and Then Send in Your Application.

The first votes of the candidates appears in this issue. Look the list of candidates over carefully, see if there is any candidate that you think has a better chance to win than you have. Certainly, you have the same advantage as the other candidates have. Remember the old adage: "The early bird catches the worm." Many of the ambitious men and women of Prince Edward Island are availing themselves of the fine opportunity which is offered and are taking hold every day.

The Campaign Department's telephone number is 132-2 and if there is anything pertaining to campaign that is not entirely clear to you. Phone, write or call and the campaign manager will be more than glad to furnish the information desired. There is a great deal to be gained in a campaign of this sort both in pleasure and experience. Get your friends to clip the vote coupon from each issue of the Guardian. This coupon counts for one vote and must be mailed so as it is received at the Campaign Department by the date printed on the face. You will be surprised how rapidly the votes count up.

There is a ballot box in the office of the Campaign Department at The Guardian where your votes may be deposited for any of the candidates whom you may choose to favor with your votes. If you cannot bring them to the office send them in by mail and they will be credited to the candidate to whom they are intended. The first vote exhibit appears in today's issue of The Guardian.

Any man or woman residing in the campaign territory, will be eligible to compete. The only restrictions are that the person shall not be of questionable character. No salaried employee of the paper nor member of a salaried employee's family will be allowed to compete, nor will any favors be extended to one contestant that will not be shown to others. The Guardian Campaign Department will assist all candidates in every way possible, but in so doing will treat all alike.

A FAIR FIELD

There are two ways of obtaining votes in the campaign: one way is to clip the vote coupon from the paper, fill it out as directed, send to the campaign department. You can vote as many of these coupons as you like providing the coupon is not over the date marked on it. They must be sent or brought to this office. The other way is to vote by ballot. Ballots can only be secured on payments of subscriptions. These payments may be from persons taking The Guardian or from new subscribers; the money must accompany all orders.

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LIST OF CANDIDATES

DISTRICT NO. 1.		
Miss Jean Finlayson	Charlottetown	16,225
Mr. Augustus Down	Charlottetown	12,800
Mrs. W. J. Lisney	Charlottetown	12,875
Miss Mildred Acorn	Charlottetown	4,686
Miss Annie Cameron	Summerside	1,000
DISTRICT NO. 2.		
Miss Flossie Corbett	Alberton	10,825
Miss Eileen Conroy	Tignish	7,200
DISTRICT NO. 3.		
Mr. T. Gordon Ives	Montague	19,000
Miss Mary E. McPhee	Heatherdale	8,650
Mrs. Arthur Green	Sparletown	7,750
Miss Anna McCabe	Wellington Station	7,800
Miss Pearl C. Howatt	Searlesown	7,800
Mr. Harry S. Cannon	St. Eleonors	6,800
Mr. Frank F. Arsenault	Abram's Village	3,750
Miss Lucille McNeill	Richmond R. R. No. 1	3,257
Mrs. James Redmond	Lake Verde	2,350
Miss Mary M. O'Brien	Lauretta Lot 3	2,350
Mr. Roy T. Tanton	St. Eleonors	1,525
Mr. R. H. Abbot	Malpeque	2,356
Mrs. John Campbell	South West, Lot 16	1,000
Miss Jean E. Stewart	New Whistler	1,000
Miss Daisy E. VanDerestine	Peters Road, Lot	1,000
Miss Myrtle McKinnon	Peters Road	1,000
Miss Helen Howatt	O'Leary	1,000
Miss Mary Kelly	Portage R. R.	1,000
Mr. Guy F. Holland	Tryon	1,000
Miss Jamie Gallant	St. Anns	1,000
Miss Myrtle L. Phillips	Tyne Valley	1,000
Estella McDonald	Eldon	1,000
Genoa A. Lewis	Cardigan	1,000
Zachariah Buote	Hunter River, R. R. No. 1	1,000

SELECT YOUR CANDIDATE AND BACK HIM OR HER TO WIN.

has accomplished the seemingly impossible.

This development is, of course, of the greatest importance to film producers. The motion picture play has always been the goal at which they aimed. The one great difficulty of making the speech of the actor coincide with his actions has been overcome.

"And will the new picture be able to sing as well as speak?" was asked. "Dance, cry, laugh, sigh—everything, Charlie Chaplin's famous walking slide, a hit on the head, a railway smash, the villain's sneer—everything an actor does or says. When a man speaks or sings his voice is photographed at the same time."
Endeavors were made to keep the secret and to spring a surprise on the public by an exhibition. As a matter of fact the invention was completed long ago, but was shelved

during the war, when the resources of the Marconi company were at the Government's disposal.

ALMANACS.

The first written almanacs were probably compiled by the Greeks or Alexandria between 100 and 150 A.D. Calendars are much older, the ancient Romans having proclaimed the first of its occurrence in a public place. The first of the month thus came to be called Kalends, from "I call" or "I proclaim," and thus the word calendar was derived. Probably the oldest calendar in existence was found in the ruins of Pompeii. It was cut upon a square block of marble, upon each side of which three months are registered. The first almanac printed in Europe covered the years 1475, 1494 and 1513, and was published at Buda, Hungary.

MANY MATTERS DEALT WITH IN COMMONS

OTTAWA, April 6.—Capt. Joseph Read, M.P. for Prince, P.E.I., died here tonight of pneumonia.
Captain Read had been ill only a few days and was not considered to be in any danger until today when he took a turn for the worse and sank rapidly. His body will be interred at Summerside, P.E.I. John E. Sinclair will accompany the body to the east tomorrow. The deceased was in his seventieth year, having been born on October 31, 1849. Although only a member of Parliament since 1917 Captain Read was one of the best known figures in Parliament. For nearly forty years previous to his entry into public life he had been a sea captain and he carried into Commons the bluff and hearty ways of his calling. He was a frequent speaker in the debates and although very outspoken in his expression of opinion was a general favorite with the members on both sides of the House. Undoubtedly his death means the passing from the scene of a member who was in some ways the most unique figure in the House. Previous to coming to Ottawa, Captain Read sat for two terms in the Provincial Legislature. The deceased is described in the Parliamentary guide as "an active propagandist of Canadian free trade and of reciprocity with the United States in natural products. His death makes the fifth vacancy in the Commons, the others being: Quebec East; Assiniboia, Sask.; Glen Garry and Stormont, and North Ontario.

A second class of inquiry relates to the changes, complex in their rapidly, in British and foreign restrictions for the war to peace transition regulations. To meet these difficulties a hand-book setting forth existing conditions in over fifty British and foreign countries has been compiled. It is intended primarily for exporters and merchants who request it. Each of the self-governing British Dominions and colonies had to be dealt with as a separate country. Many neutral countries come under regulations due to the measures taken by the Allied Governments.

Prospects for export trade are now rosy. The announcement of a British preference to Empire-made goods promises a fillip to trade and commerce, and agreements with foreign countries are in a satisfactory stage. That between the Canadian and Rumanian Governments for the allocation of the \$25,000,000 credit is already in Ottawa; Grecian and Belgian agreements, each for \$25,000,000, have been signed and are expected on this side shortly, while a French credit of the same amount is pending and an Italian credit is under consideration.

BERBS DYING ALONG THE ROADSIDES

Hundreds of Children Literally Naked, Red Cross Need 34,000 Tons of Food

BELGRADE, April 9.—(By Herbert Carey)—Hunger is king in a belt across Middle Serbia and Northern Macedonia.
"People are dying there of hunger," said a Red Cross commissioner who had spent weeks in criss-crossing, afoot or donkey back, through the country. Only an American would have tried it. His job was to complete a food survey for the Red Cross, and he did his job.

He found that 24,000 tons of food will be needed to carry a population of 2,000,000 people through the next harvest. Reduced to a per-man-per-month basis, that is not an alarm showing. But if the people do not get the food they will die. Already they have been dying along the roads. They die in the rest houses. Major Strong's former typhus hospital near Mitrovitza was one day filled with men and women who had crawled in there and died. Perhaps they are there yet. No one knows.

FOOD PLENTIFUL IN BELGRADE

One hundred miles north in the country centering about Belgrade there is plenty of food. In the Grand Hotel there which is conducted by "Mr. Mercel," as he was known when he managed Terrace Garden in New York, one buys an enormous plate full of well cooked meat for the equivalent of 50 cents American. Just across the Danube; in that most fertile agricultural country known to greedy European statesmen as the Banat, the peasants have for sale everything needed to deck a table. But in the starvation belt there is almost no food.

"Eleven thousand people are on the verge of starvation in the Kavadar district."
"Ten thousand people are starving near Ochrida."
"Seven thousand must be fed at Nish."

ONLY THREE ROUTES OPEN

That is the way the reports run. Meanwhile there are but three ways in which food can be got to these people. One is by way of Salonica. This means a long sea voyage, but the railroad is open to Mitrovitza. From Mitrovitza food can be distributed to the starving villages by ox-cart. If the Red Cross can find oxen and carts. The Bulgarians took most oxen and most carts with them. The few that remain had been hidden in the hills.

The second way is by railroad from Trieste or Plume, on the Adriatic. This road is open, but in the worst possible condition. Every car seems possessed of a full complement of flat wheels. The rail joints clack and clatter. Nine passenger cars out of ten lack glass in the windows and upholstery on the seats. Falling good steam coal, the engineers make shift with the lignite of the country. This means slow speed and a shortage of pulling power.

COMPLAIN ABOUT ITALIANS

It is further charged that the Italians interfere with the shipment of supplies to the Jugo-Slavs. Of the

Revenue for the year ending March 31, will be far in excess of estimates. Judging from monthly reports of the Finance Department brought to the House of Commons this afternoon. That report which was the most interesting matter at the afternoon session, shows total revenues for year \$305,320,000 or \$35,000,000 over the estimate and fifty three million dollars over the previous financial year. The greatest increase comes under the head of miscellaneous receipts, all collected by direct taxation such as income tax, war profits tax, etc. increases. As compared with previous financial year the yield of miscellaneous revenue was practically doubled. In 1917-18 it was \$24,465,000; in 1918-19 it was \$68,181,200. The expenditure during the year was \$347,824,000 an increase approximately of forty seven million dollars.

sants are suspicious after almost seven years of war, for the two Balkan wars must be taken into account. They will never state the total food reserve they have on hand, but only dig up and sell a little at a time when the constantly mounting price appeals to their covetousness.

There are 100,000 war orphans and 148,000 people who have been completely stripped by the war, in southern Serbia alone. They must be fed by some organized agency of their die.

New York Fur Sales

NEW YORK, April 10.—Tuesday was million dollar day at the fur sale here, being the total for the first two days' selling, up to \$1,500,000. Buyers continued to give most of their attention to the summer furs and prices were higher on practically everything that was sold.

The hundred odd lots of silver fox left over from yesterday were first put on the block, and while these skins included some of the best choice they brought good prices. The best sold for \$340.

The price ranges of the other skins sold during the day ran this way:—Squirrel, 6 cts. \$1.02; Lynx \$40.25 to \$40.00; gray fox \$20 to \$56; cross fox \$14 to \$169; red fox \$7.50 to \$55; Turkish opossum, \$1.55 to \$3.25; and ringtail opossum 55 cts. to \$1.25.

In the average price comparisons with the midwinter sale silver fox showed a gain of 15 per cent. in fresh blacks, 10 per cent. in fresh greys, and 50 per cent. in medium and low grade pelts. In the comparisons of the other skins sold white fox showed no change, and gray fox was off 15 per cent. The average prices of the remaining skins sold during the day showed these percentage increases when compared with midwinter sale values: Squirrel, 25; Lynx, 10; cross fox, 10; red fox, 10; Australian opossum, 35; and ringtail opossum, 25.

It is better late than never; but the man who buys a summer suit in March is rather early than late.