

The Charlottetown Guardian

Morning Daily (founded 1891), \$5.50 per year, (Delivered in advance); \$2.50 per year (mailed) in advance, in Canada, and \$3.00 for U.S.A. Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$2.00 (delivered or by Mail in Canada, and \$2.50 for U.S.A. Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Office at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague

Thursday, May 16th, 1918.

CIVIC PROGRESS

The City Council at its last meeting, a report of which appeared in yesterday's Guardian adopted some strong resolutions for the betterment of the City. These include a practical reorganization of the Police system and the inspection of meat and other foods offered for sale in the City.

Councillor Yeo, in submitting the report of the Police Committee stated that Charlottetown has more police to the street mileage than any other city in the Maritime Provinces and submitted official figures to prove his statement. This effectively disposes of the idea held by many that our police force was undermanned. If there is a slackness therefore in the policing of the City as compared with other cities it is not because of an insufficient number of police. Complaint had been made, Councillor Yeo stated, that the City was not being properly patrolled and it is a fact that recently a number of petty thefts have been reported. It is quite possible that the system of patrol, or perhaps the lack of system, is to blame for any causes of complaint in this respect. We believe we have as careful and energetic police here as are to be found in any city, but systems become obsolete and occasional revision of systems is sometimes desirable. At present the police are on duty twenty-four hours without a break. Whether this is in compliance with their own wish or according to system we have not been informed. Which ever it is, it is wrong and unjust to the men. A policeman, like any other human being, is at work, or ought to be while on duty, and he cannot in justice to himself or his duty work twenty-four hours continuously. We trust this will be corrected in the revision. We are pleased to learn that they are to receive better remuneration for their services and that further increases are in contemplation.

The Meat and Food Inspection Bill was given a first reading and will no doubt be threshed out at the next meeting of Council. This bill aims at thorough inspection; it demands that all meats offered for sale in the City must be inspected—with organs attached. Veterinary authorities tell us that the only effective means of detecting disease in carcasses is to inspect the organs, which all inspection laws demand must be attached. This will probably be regarded as drastic by some but inspection without this provision would be useless. Whether the necessity exists with regard to fowl or not may be questioned but if it is to be an inspection law let it be a thorough one.

There are several by-laws and regulations now on the civic law books which mean nothing to the citizens, except that they are a dead letter. There is a law against speeding on the streets for instance and complaint was made at the City Council above referred to that it was persistently violated. The cleaning off of the sidewalks in winter is another to which little attention is paid. It were better to have no law than one which is persistently violated. Every breach of law that goes unpunished is an encouragement to lawlessness. Every law on the statute books, whether just or unjust, whether necessary or unnecessary, should be rigidly enforced. If unjust or unnecessary let it be repealed, but on no account let our citizens get the idea that laws are made to be broken.

We trust that the Council will have the hearty co-operation of all good citizens in their efforts to improve the moral and material condition of the city and that all will realize the necessity of stringent regulations stringently enforced.

THE HUMAN WASTE

According to statistics recently published, of two and a half million men examined for military service in the United States, over seven hundred thousand were rejected for physical reasons by the examining boards. Including those rejected at the cantonments, the report says, about one third of all who were examined were found unfit for duty. Of the causes for rejection recorded, defective eyesight was first and defective teeth next.

This was in the United States. Hitherto we have no corresponding statistics for Canada but there is no reason to believe that, in this respect, we are in any better position than our cousins across the line.

One third of the male population unfit for military duty at a time when the life of

our nation depends upon our physical fitness! Admitting that the physical standard required for military service is high, it must also be admitted that a man physically unfit for military service is not capable of doing a fit man's duty in civil life. If the figures given above are correct, and there is no reason to doubt them, we must conclude that the usefulness of one third of our manhood is impaired, that we are only about two thirds fit—and that largely through causes which are capable of correction. It is a terrible indictment against our civilization.

No stronger reason could be given for medical inspection of schools than this. Defective teeth are known to be the cause of many physical—and consequently mental—defects. Defective eyesight, often unnoticed, has made a dunce of many an otherwise bright child. These defects, and many others which develop in childhood are remediable if taken in time. Neglected they impair, as indicated by the figures above given, the efficiency of at least a third of our manhood and womanhood.

If these conditions were discovered among our cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, poultry, we would knock loudly and continuously at the doors of the Agricultural Department, but only cheap human life and human efficiency being at stake we go on saving our dollars by neglecting them and devoting our energies to the conservation of our valuable live stock. We certainly need reforming.

EXTENSION OF WATER SYSTEM

The Guardian has again been appealed to with reference to the extension of the Waterworks system to the area in the vicinity of Hillsborough Bridge.

The following is the portion of the Waterworks Act bearing upon the subject:

SECT. 29 WATERWORKS ACT.

The said Water Commissioners are hereby empowered to arrange with the City of Charlottetown, or with individuals, for the extension of pipes in suburbs, or partially built portions of the City, by allowing a deduction from the price charged for the water, to such extent as the said Water Commissioners shall see fit on the cost of the said pipes, when laid by the parties, under the direction of the said Water Commissioners and subject to their approval, or the said Water Commissioners may lay the pipes, charging the said parties in addition to the usual water rate, a yearly interest upon the cost of such extension, which interest or such portion thereof as shall then be due, shall be paid at the same time and collected in the same manner as the water rates or price for the use of the water.

It will be seen by the above that the Water Commissioners are powerless in the matter as the law stands at present. They are simply trustees of the Act bonded in ten thousand dollars each to carry out its provisions. Nothing therefore remains but either to amend the above clause or for the householders interested to guarantee payment for the installation. On enquiry at the office of the Water Commissioners we are informed that the parties concerned have not applied for the extension under the conditions imposed by the Act.

THE WAR

Again the war news has settled down to mere accounts of raids, attacks and counter-attacks with the odds always, ultimately at least, in favour of the Allies. But behind the news, as behind the front lines, there is preparation on an unprecedented scale for further battling, for another attempt by the Germans to break through the Allied defences, for another stand by the Allies in defence of the coast cities. Apart from this we know little except that the Allies await the outcome with supreme confidence. When this storm breaks it will no doubt equal if not exceed in fury all the storms that have preceded it.

Our despatches this morning tell of the complete domination of Austria by Germany. Long ago Austria discovered that she was only a tool of Germany. She kicked some, she threatened a little, she starved and suffered, but the German war lords were too many for her. She had been used too much as a tool to be able to shake herself clear of the mailed fist of Germany and now she will continue to starve to suffer, to fight as Germany wills. As an enemy she will be no more formidable than heretofore; as an adjunct of a victorious Germany in Middle Europe she would be a valuable asset to Germany but that German dream will also be dispelled in the settlement that is destined to come to both.

NOTES

The Germans have seized Kieff, the Ukrainian capital, because "the government had proved too weak to maintain law and order." Weakness is the worst of crimes in Germany's eyes and the one she is ever eager to punish.—New York World.

HOW FRENCH LIVE UNDER GERMAN RULE

"It springs from a genuine lack of morality, a well of vicious animalism which psychologists have so often detected in the German blood," says M. C. Journelle in reference to German tyranny as imposed upon the French and Belgian civilians who happen to be under the iron heel. In an article in the Atlantic Monthly he discusses German manners and shows how civilized usages have been disregarded by the invaders. In that first mad rush toward Paris, when the Germans imagined that they would finish the war in a few weeks, they were wrought into such a pitch of frenzied excitement that the crimes which horrified the world might be explained on the ground that for the time being the Germans were madmen, maniacs so intent upon a single object that they were absolutely ruthless as to the means they employed to gain it. Since it has become plain to them that the war would be a long one, since they could not pretend that their success might be prejudiced by the action of the civilian population in their power, they have not the old excuse for their barbarism.

Officers and Men Alike

M. Journelle says that all the brutality, perfidy and savagery manifested by Germany from day to day is not to be explained by any philosophic theory, or as a systematic policy, temperament is an essential part of it. There is hereditary perversity. He does not assert that all Germans are low, malignant and brutal, but he does say that generally speaking, this is their physical type, and it is as common among the officers as among the soldiers. If the officers were decent human beings the men under them would not have committed the crimes of which there are thousands of instances, duly attested by Allied investigators. If the officers were beasts, and the soldiers just average men, they would never have inflicted the innumerable brutalities and cruelties upon the helpless French and Belgian civilians, acts that had not the slightest connection with any military object, crimes that were committed, apparently, because the average German soldier is an unmoral person when he has to deal with anyone but a German officer.

Humiliating Women

Passing over the murders of civilians, which Germans have sought to explain as executions necessary in order that the civilians might not interfere with the military operations, M. Journelle discusses the regime imposed by the German army upon the villages in their power, villages in which they have lived for years, in which they have grown to know every inhabitant as well as they knew their neighbors at home. In these villages an inflexible rule is that every civilian man, woman and child, must salute every German officer. To force this humiliation upon women is something probably new in the history of warfare. Priests are not exempt, and elderly cures who neglected to bare their heads in the presence in some young sub-lieutenant have been sent to Germany to be imprisoned. Some

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson

A BARNYARD STORY

The farmer said unto his son, yes, Willie was his name, "Here is a calf for you, my boy, to educate and tame. It shall be yours to raise and feed, to care for and to scrub, to water it and diet it upon all wholesome grub." The boy looked pleased at such a start, a tear came in his eye—he told his dad he'd do his best, he'd make an honest try. That calf it had a bright career, it grew to beat the band, it was the finest looking scud that grazed upon the land. He fed it with water, gave it hay, put bran into its feed, that cow had everything, by heck, a cow could ever need. It was along in fall the boy, with an important air, put ribbons on the critter's tail and led it to the fair. And there it cleaned everything from all the land around—it was a cow right from the horns to where it touched the ground. A drover came around one day to buy some milking stock, and then the boy who fed the cow received one awful shock. The buyer pulled a long green purse that never could go smash—the boy he sold the cow all right, but father took the cash. It's just such things as that, they say, that work a heap of harm, and make it most almighty hard to keep boys on the farm.—A. R. K.

commandants are not content with the women merely bowing their heads, as they or their officers pass. They insist that a glad smile shall accompany the curtsy. The woman may be mourning a son or a husband killed in the army, a daughter violated, or a baby starved to death. It does not matter. Her eyes must light up with delight when they rest upon the uniform of a German officer.

At the Mercy of Beasts

In the occupied districts the women, as well as the men, are obliged to work for their conquerors. The writer mentions the case of the wife of a French colonel killed in action, who was by turns chambermaid and farm laborer in Germany. Women are sent out to work in the fields near the front line. They are made to till the fields in neighborhoods which are under fire. They are not permitted to take shelter. If they do they are shot by their skulking guards. On the pretext of having the women under a physical examination they are stripped of their clothing for the edification of gangs of half-drunk German officers. The most virtuous have no better treatment than if they were the most shameless. There is no appeal. Any woman is at the mercy of the first soldier who finds her alone, unless she would happen to be one who has been marked out by his superior for his own purpose.

Brought Home

In thinking of the fate of the hundreds of thousands of French women and children who have been living under German rule for more than three years, of the murders, rapes, tortures, brutalities and insults to which they have been subjected, one can catch something of the spirit that must animate the French soldiers. One gets a glimpse of the plans they have made for that day when they reach German territory, and can imagine that if Lord Lansdowne should appear before a regiment, that was recruited from one of the occupied districts, he would not live to complete his second sentence. The war has entered into the heart of France and Belgium as nowhere else. Only there has it come home in the real sense of the world.

YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED

BY REV. T.S. LINSOTT, 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.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—You have no right to consider your domestic helper inferior to yourself. Give her time to visit her friends, or to spend a few evenings out; speak to her as respectfully as you expect her to speak to you. As nearly as circumstances permit arrange regular hours for work. Give her comfortable quarters and access to good reading. Do this and the "servant problem" is solved.

A CITIZEN.—It is regarded as undignified for certain professions to advertise. It is, however, good form for even physicians to have their cards in a newspaper. A standing card is of great benefit to the public, for doctors, and many others. To know the name, address, and phone number of professional men is often of vital consequence. The persons who should have their cards in the Guardian among others are lawyers, doctors, osteopaths, dentists, nurses, veterinary surgeons, livery stables, hotels, railway companies with their time tables, etc. Some of the callings mentioned lend themselves to display advertising. There are but few homes in Prince Edward Island where the Guardian is not read.

HAVE HUNS RIFLES IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, May 14.—An investigation into alleged holdings for German accounts in the United States of 1,000,000 Mauser rifles, machine guns and ammunition will be begun here tomorrow by Attorney-General Lewis of the state of New York. It is announced today. About 60 witnesses who are supposed to have knowledge of the existence of the munitions will be examined. The investigation is being undertaken at the request of the army intelligence bureau.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF ST. DUNSTAN'S UNIVERSITY

Continued from Page Three

In September are today found in the Flying Corps, Tank Battalion or Heavy Artillery. We have seen them depart from their college home in groups and individually. We have watched them pass through the college portal and down the pathway, till at the turn of the road, they were lost to view. Young and brave of heart, strong, active and courageous, they went forth to their solemn duty. As we watched them depart, so brave, so buoyant, so hopeful, the words of the poet priest of the South forced themselves upon us in those beautiful lines that he penned on a similar occasion:—

"Young as the youngest who donned the Gray,  
True as the truest that wore it,  
Brave as the bravest they marched away."

But quickly they pass the turn of the road and are lost to view, and then we wonder if it is only for a time or is it for all time? For reason and hope as we may, the uncertainty of their human destiny forces itself upon us as we realize that:—

"On Flanders fields the poppies blow  
Between the crosses row on row,"

Efficient study, which requires so much reflection of mind and concentration of spirit, is undoubtedly disturbed by the trying times in which we move. The consideration of the part he must bear in the present crisis forces itself upon the collegian, and must occupy much of his thinking (drawing his mind from the dream-like realm of books to the realization of the stern realities of the times. How can they be expected to consider calmly the humanizing effects of the classics, while men glorying in the highest human culture, are engaged in war with all its accompanying horrors? Far more will science appeal to them, which invents the most efficient instruments of defense and offense, and mathematics which render the use of such inventions more definite in their purpose.

Still the student may have hopes for the future and not in vain. It is realized that the true cause of such a war is found in the fact that many men have ceased to follow the meek and lowly One of Nazareth, and that individuals and nations have discarded Christian ideals from their standards and principles. If the present struggle will bring individuals and nations to a correct understanding of their obligations to God, although accomplished through a hard and rugged path, it will be of lasting benefit to those who survive and to the generations yet to come.

Notwithstanding the tumultuous times in which we live, the year just ended has been fruitful in the good work accomplished in the various classes. While the enrolment of this year was larger than that of the preceding one, yet the number of professors was less thus increasing quite considerably the work to be done by each teacher. However, the extra work and the sacrifice it entailed were cheerfully borne by each one and found a corresponding note in the student body and no doubt proved a valuable factor in the good work that was accomplished during the year.

It had been our hope three years ago, that this Commencement Day would see the largest graduation class in the history of St. Dunstan's, but we have arrived at the goal with not more than one-third of the number then in view. The reason is obvious and neatly expressed in the French phrase—"C'est la guerre." It seems consonant with the times and their rapid movements, that the author of the address, which you have been privileged to hear, has already passed beyond the tomb. The late Dr. Conroy had consented to address the graduates of this year, and had his address already written, when the last roll call came to him and he cheerfully yielded his spirit to God. In his demise St. Dunstan's has lost a distinguished alumnus. He was president of the Alumni Association for sixteen years and to him in that capacity was assigned the task of selecting the subject for the Alumni Essay and deciding on the merits of the essays written thereon,—a

charge he fulfilled in a manner that reflected at the same time the excellence of his literary taste and the soundness of his judgment.

Graduates, your Alma Mater sends you forth today, trusting confidently that you will be true to the lessons she taught you and the principles she inculcated. Your career lies before you; be active, self-reliant and resourceful; keep your ultimate destiny ever clear in view and follow no course that will not lead you thither. Your scholarship and training compare favorably and well with that of any of the graduates of this institution. Wherever your lot may be, whether in the field or in the forum, your Alma Mater has no misgivings as to your fidelity, and rests assured that your conduct will reflect credit upon her and bring glory to her name.

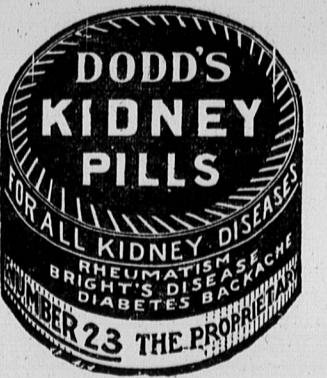
In conclusion I desire to perform the pleasing duty of bearing grateful testimony of the splendid harmonious spirit existing between the faculty and the student body and their mutual encouragement in all things that tended to the benefit of the institution, which made the year both pleasant and successful. Our gratitude is also due to the generous donors of Medals and special prizes, who thus give us such marked evidence of their sympathetic interest in the institution, likewise we desire to thank our good friends, who today in such goodly numbers honor us with their presence, and we wish to assure them that it is a source of much encouragement to us and at the same time an incentive to put forth greater endeavors in the future.

THE GRADUATES

John A. Fraser, Vernon River.  
H. L. McMillan, Chatham.  
Raymond V. McKonzie, Vernon R.  
John J. Butler, Charlottetown.  
Finlay L. Mullett, Souris River.  
Charles Cantin, St. Romuald, Que.  
Frank Beaton, Gloucester, Mass.  
Ameece Caron, Ste. Louis, Que.  
Joseph D. McEachern, Ch'town.  
Henry A. Duffy, Port Augustus.  
Stephen McQuill, Riverdale, Lot 65.  
Frederick G. Kelly, Charlottetown.  
Andrew Blaquiere, Rustico.  
Thomas H. Bearan, Johnston's River.  
Leo Casey, Palmer Road.  
MEDALS AND SPECIAL PRIZES.

- 1. Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine, presented by His Lordship the Bishop, awarded to John J. Butler.
- 2. Gold Medal for best Essay, presented by the Alumni Society, awarded to Charles P. Trainor.
- 3. Gold Medal for Senior Philosophy, presented by His Grace Archbishop Simnett, awarded to John J. Butler.
- 4. Gold Coin for Junior Philosophy, presented by a friend awarded to Michael J. Rooney.
- 5. Gold Medal for Physics, presented by Rev. A. P. McLellan, awarded to Ameece Caron.
- 6. Gold Medal for Economics, presented by Rev. Dr. Smith, awarded to Henry J. McMillan.
- 7. Gold Coin for English, presented by Dr. W. J. McMillan, awarded to Michael Rooney.
- 8. Gold Coin for French, presented by Hon. D. A. McKinnon, awarded to John Buote.
- 9. Gold Coin for Latin, presented by Rev. J. J. McDonald, awarded to Michael Rooney.

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Sleep Meter

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There are some in our window.

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Jeweler and Engraver

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Girls' Boots Patent and Gun Metal Button very Dressy and nice for summer wear \$1.85  
Boys' Goat Blue \$1.75, 2.00 and 2.35 Money savers at these prices. Call and see them.

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