

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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MONDAY, MAY 24, VICTORIA DAY, BEING A STATUTORY PUBLIC HOLIDAY, THE MORNING GUARDIAN WILL NOT BE ISSUED ON TUESDAY. THE EVENING GUARDIAN WILL NOT BE ISSUED ON MONDAY BUT WILL BE PUBLISHED ON TUESDAY AS USUAL. ADVERTISERS PLEASE NOTE THESE CHANGES.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1915

AN ANGRY PATRIOT

The principal difficulty in discussing public questions with our otherwise esteemed Contemporary, The Patriot, is its lack of self-control. Immediately it is worsted in argument it loses its temper. In place of its customary suave urbanity it gives place to bullying and threatening.

Yesterday we analysed the comparative statements of expenditure of the Governments of 1911 and 1914, and proved conclusively that on such important departments as agriculture, education, and public works, the present Government spent \$181,000 more than did the Liberals in 1911, equal to 127 per cent. more, without increasing taxation a cent but, on the other hand, considerably reducing the public debt left by the Liberals.

That is the procedure which would have been followed by any unbiased critic in presenting a report on the expenditure of the Government. Then he would have turned to the year 1911 and compared the expenditure with the estimates of the Liberals, and would have found that there, too, the expenditure was within the estimates by some \$7,800—a "saving", however, more than effected in a single item, "permanent bridges," for which \$20,000 had been voted and only \$5,229 expended.

But, of course, our Contemporary is not an unbiased critic. It does not stop to discover the real truth about the finances of the Province. It cares nothing for the facts patent to everyone that the Province was never in a more prosperous condition, never more contented, never better governed than it has been during the three or four years the present Government has held office.

Therefore, The Patriot in its yesterday's issue threatens to disclose why "some gentlemen are such burning Tories and such ardent supporters of the Mathieson Government." The threat loses its effect from the fact that The Patriot is indebted to the Government's public accounts for any "disclosures" it may make.

"KEEP OFF THE GRASS"

In their efforts to clean up the city, the Floral Association will have the support and the sympathy of our best citizens without exception, and we have no doubt there will be a general clean up on Saturday. But if the clean up ends on Saturday all the effort will have been wasted. The good work must be kept on continuously, just as the careful home maker keeps it up after the spring housecleaning.

In Charlottetown, as doubtless in many other cities we have acquired some bad habits. If we are to have a clean and sanitary city, a city to be proud of, we must mend our

ways. We have many "keep off the grass" admonitions, yet we do not keep off the grass. Along a number of our streets we have beautiful grassy boulevards; today many of these are trampled and scuffed not only by foot prints but by hoof prints and carriage tracks; the grass, just beginning to sprout, has been buried and killed and our boulevards are scarred, guttered and unsightly.

We have other habits that are equally injurious to cleanliness and beauty. Our sidewalks are not left wholly to pedestrians although built and maintained solely for these. The truckman backs his load of coal across the sidewalk, dumps his coal and dust by the side of a building, regardless of the effect upon pedestrians, upon ladies dresses, and heedless also of the fact that these pedestrians must get around the obstruction by going out on the street, often in the mud.

Window cleaners turn their hose on windows along our most public streets during the busy hours of the day when the sidewalks are crowded, instead of as in well regulated cities, before 7.30 in the morning.

These matters should be regulated by civic by-laws; we have by-laws now that cover most of these difficulties but, like the "keep off the grass" placards, we do not heed them. If the Floral Association or some other institution would set on foot an agitation to have our by-laws rigidly and rigorously enforced, it would mean much for the beauty and the sanity of our city. It would mean much, also, very much for our young people in teaching them the sacredness of law.

While the world is being cleaned up by the war fires now raging in Europe, it would be well for us to take some heed to any little peculiarities of our own that may need to be burned out. One of them, perhaps the greatest menace to our individual, civic and national life, is our disrespect for law, not necessarily the law against capital crimes, but that against common misdemeanours, against the little things that make for good citizenship. Violation of these latter is easy and may appear to be trifling, but it too often leads to more serious violations and in every case it means disrespect for law. The civic ordinance "keep off the grass" is as much a law as "thou shalt not steal" and should be as rigidly enforced.

WOOL MARKETS

To those who are interested in the question of grading the wool before a sale of it is arranged it might be of interest to know that such a movement is being inaugurated in England where the wool of the world is marketed. In Yorkshire the farmers have been selling their wool for some time co-operatively with decided advantages.

Recently a meeting was held in Lincolnshire and an arrangement was entered into whereby 10,000 fleeces will be graded and then sent to the wool market in London to be sold on a quality basis. If such movements are of benefit in England, the home of our moedrn breeds of mutton sheep, ought not they to be of value in P. E. I. English farmers are very conservative and do not generally make rash decisions—their example might be safely followed simply because of their years of experience.

And the quality that counts can be secured only by co-operation. Scattered individuals throughout the province may raise the standard as high as human ingenuity and skill and honesty can raise it, but the output of the province will be measured by its poorest product. The price of the best will be reduced to the level of the worst and every inferior article shipped abroad will be debited to the province.

What is needed here is a Prince Edward Island quality; a quality that will characterize every product we send abroad, a quality that will make a demand for our products because they are invariably honest and the best of their kind.

THE WASTAGE OF WAR

We are now accustomed to talk in millions. Millions of men fighting; millions killed; millions wounded, imprisoned, missing; millions of dollars in cities, residences, property gone up in smoke or scattered into useless fragments; millions of dollars in ships and ships' cargoes sunk in the sea.

In all these losses human lives alone count; they can never be replaced either in the nation or in the home. And even they are lost only in a material sense; to the nation and to the homes from which they have been taken they have left the glory and the example of a well fought fight and of devotion that will never die, devotion that through ages to come will inspire other saviours of their country and of their race.

Yet we exaggerate the material loss. A battleship that cost \$10,000,000 is sent to the bottom, and we say we have lost \$10,000,000. This is not so. In the building of the ship seventy-five per cent of the cost was for labour; none of that was lost. The workmen received their wage; they supported their families, invested the surplus in homes or other property, or in banks. That value is still intact. In the case of privately owned ships, like the Lusitania, for instance, which cost seven millions, the owners are recouped by the insurance companies and consequently they lose nothing. The insurance companies, who are the ostensible losers, had figured with mathematical exactness on the probability of loss; they recouped themselves from their patrons and the loss of the ship was thus made good to them.

This is also true of the other material wastage of war, guns, munitions, forts &c. The only real loss is the war material and even this is not a total loss as the labor expended in procuring and transporting it has been saved. The war's actual destruction is less of a loss to the countries involved than we usually think. The manufacture of munitions, ships, aeroplanes, and the thousand other things with which men slay their brethren, gives employment to thousands; in making good the destruction of these, employment continues and so the world goes on building up and tearing down, providing food, raiment and business. It would not, perhaps, be too much to say, that so far as material destruction is concerned, the world is enriched rather than impoverished. The only actual loss is the loss of human life.

HAND GRENADES

(Guardian Special.) With rifles of more than two miles maximum range and ordnance with a range more than ten times that distance, the primitive hand grenade manually thrown by one belligerent at another would sound ludicrous at first glance one is likely to believe that it is impossible for the opposed armies to get nearer to one another than a mile or more. During this war, the opposing trenches have been less than one hundred yards apart far more frequently than they have been more than that distance apart. Now, the high power long range rifles of all the contending armies, fires so nearly horizontal that it is hopeless for a man in one trench, to try to drop a bullet on an enemy in the opposing trench. And the opponents on both sides are all "dug in" so that they are completely below the surface. So the only way for dropping a destructive missile into a trench is by hand grenade or more modern adaptation of the same. So, in this war, the far famed high power rifle has been ingloriously relegated to the discard when it comes to close quarters in the trenches and the old primitive method of throwing things by hand has taken its place. When the distances have been a little to far for hand, a modified catapult has been used, discharging a bomb exploded by a detonator. It would be mounted to throw the bomb in a high arc so that it would drop down into the enemy's trench. At shorter distances, hand grenades are feasible. These comprise a bomb carrying a charge of very powerful explosive and fitted with a detonator, a safety device to prevent accidental discharge, a handle, and a guide tail. It is provided with a hook for suspending it from the belt. The whole device is about sixteen inches long. When the soldier decides the time to use his grenade, he unhooks it, releases the safety device, unwraps the long cloth tail, and heaves it at the enemy's trench. The cloth tail trailing out behind insures true flight. It is thrown at an angle of not less than 35 degrees so that it may drop down on the enemy in his trench. If well aimed the detonator will explode it with great injury to the enemy.

Obviously the first result of grenades was a grenade protection in the form of strong woven wire ramparts above the trenches. And so it goes in this unparalleled war—each side devising some means of besting its opponent, and its opponent as rapidly devising some means to overcome it.

PRISONERS KEPT ON SHORT RATIONS

LONDON, May 18.—A representative of the London Daily Mail describes today a trip he made around Berlin in the course of which he visited several camps whose war prisoners are interned. The writer, who is a citizen of a neutral nation, says: "I did not visit the show camps, which are ordinarily displayed to foreign correspondents, nor apply to the Berlin warden for a permit, but I had no difficulty in gaining access to the camps and every facility for an investigation, on the simple statement to each commandant that I was a journalist desirous to see at first hand the condition of the prisoners. The practical complaint of the Britishers was the insufficiency of the food which is furnished according to the German standards of living, and these are admittedly lower than the British standards. All the men I interviewed said the food was insufficient. Some of them said they were starving."

The correspondent appeals to the Britishers at home to send food and clothing to the war prisoners, declaring that he is fully convinced that the Germans will do nothing to prevent the food reaching them. He says that in many cases food and clothing will get to their destination within forty hours.

THE GERMAN POISON FUMES CAUSE DEATH WHEN INHALED

PARIS, May 18.—Four United States correspondents and two from other neutral countries, Holland and Switzerland, have just completed, at the invitation of the French government, an inspection of the hospitals where the victims of German asphyxiating gases lie. The inquiry has proved to the impartial satisfaction of all six men that the gases used were absolute poison, and that from inhaling a sufficient quantity of them men died as surely as if they had drunk water from poisoned wells.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

IF WE BUT KNEW

If we but knew—if we could only see, Though but a little way—beyond each act Wrought in a moment; feel the tragedy Before the harbored thought grew into fact; Maybe our lives would be more pure and true If we but knew!

If we but thought before the words were said That brought swift pain, what sorrow would be spared, What love once warm is lying cold and dead. Because in hasty speech it was ensigned, Perhaps our lives would be less sorrowful If we but thought!

If we but saw in those we met each A latent Christ, and recognized that where Is man the Christ is here whom we betray Each time we hurt or make a life less fair Might we not seek to serve and love aright With clearer sight?

PATENTS GRANTED TO CANADIANS

- (Guardian Special.) 159320 Die for Chicking Presses—United Shoe Machinery Co., Montreal, Quebec. 159321 Leather Ornamentation Art—United Shoe Machinery Co., Montreal, Quebec. 159322 Sole Leveling Machine—United Shoe Machinery Co., Montreal, Quebec. 159327 Metal Box—The MacDonald Mfg. Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. 159329 Display Front—The McCormick Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, Ontario. 159330 Display Case—The McCormick Mfg. Co., Ltd., London Ontario. 159331 Billiard and Dining Tables Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal. 159333 Rail Joint Pattern—The Rail Joint Co. of Canada, Montreal. 159342 Wire Grip—H. W. Main & F. Trimble, Vancouver, B. C. 159343 Feed Water Heater—H. H. Vaughan, Montreal, Que. 159345 Hose Clamp—R. Gagne, Montreal, Que. 159352 Motor Sleigh—C. C. Swanson, Medicine Hat, Alberta. 159360 Moulding Machine—W. E. Demell, Galt, Ontario. 159371 Tire—H. Reed, & M. Lander, Vancouver, B. C. 159378 Game—A. S. Bellamy, Vancouver, B. C. 159389 Elevator—N. J. K. Dinneen, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 159391 Heater for Fluids—R. W. Ford, Vancouver, B. C. 159394 Water Heater—P. Gallimard, Montreal, Que. 159395 Multi-Focal Lenses—H. O. Gowland, Montreal, Quebec. 159418 Sign—J. H. Grey, Vancouver, B. C. 159397 Number-plate for Autos—T. L. Guy, Toronto, Ontario. 159400 Bath Wringer Base—E. Horne, Namino, B. C. 159402 Superheater—S. J. Hungerford, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 159418 Sign—S.L.B. Lines—Toronto, Ontario. 159420 Steel Sweeper—J. C. Lundy, Brantford, Ontario. 159325 Radiator—G. W. Montgomery, Brantford, Ontario. 159437 Saw Set and Gage—I. McMillan, Three Valley, B. C.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS

A very large number gathered at the Manse at Springton, on Monday, 17th, on the eve of the departure of Rev. Alexander and Mrs. Ferguson from Hartsville. A very handsome purse was presented accompanied by the following beautiful address: Rev. Alex. Ferguson, M. A., Dear Sir:—We have met here this evening to bid you and your esteemed family farewell on the eve of your departure to another sphere of labor; and while it may perhaps with some truth be said that we inherit to a marked degree a characteristic of our race, antipathy of indulging in anything that might savor of a eulogium, and while we may possibly have practised that trait to some extent during your all too brief pastorate and while it may be true also, that under some circumstances "silence is golden," it is equally true, that there are conditions under which it is but simple justice to give expression to our sentiments. Therefore, we take the opportunity to record our high appreciation of your excellent services while in our midst. We have looked forward with pleasant anticipations from week to week to the services of the Sanctuary and at all times our hopes were more than realized, your clear and comprehensive exposition of God's word was always edifying and inspiring and was dull indeed who did not find them an incentive to a higher and nobler life, and if we failed of a blessing we feel assured that the fault lay in our lack of putting into practice the precepts enunciated. We greatly regret your departure but are convinced that in your decision to leave us you are actuated by the highest motives. We will greatly miss Mrs. Ferguson and your interesting daughter; especially those of us who had the privilege of enjoying the genuine hospitality dispensed by the mistress of the Manse and now we join in wishing you God speed with the hope and prayers that He whose you are and whom you serve may bless and prosper you wherever in His Providence your lot may be cast. Hoping and trusting that if we are not permitted to meet again on earth we may all meet in the mansions above where there are no partings. We ask you to kindly accept this purse as a faint expression of our high regard for you. A haven of safety at Hampton Roads.—D. M. McDonald, Murdoch McLean, John A. McKenzie, Douglas McPherson, Rod McLeod, W. T. Tinney, D. Lamont, Alex. Cameron.

REPORT KARLSRUHE STILL AT LARGE, ON WAY TO INTERN

NORFOLK, Va., May 17.—Unverified reports, which could not be traced to any responsible source, were current again today that the German cruiser Karlsruhe was coming up the lane used by the German raiders Kron Prinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, to a haven of safety at Hampton Roads. No warship of any kind has been seen in the vicinity of the Virginian Capes during the night, however, and up to noon today none was visible from the observatory at Fort Henry.

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Dustbane New Wall Paper For Furniture. The sanitary sweeping compound for floors and carpets. We have all size tins at all prices. Get some. Our Wall Paper Cleaner will make your old wall paper new again. It's economical and satisfactory. Liquid Veneer will clean, brighten and beautify your furniture—make it look like new. Get a bottle.

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