

The Charlottetown Guardian

Subscription and Advertising Phone 132
 News and Edit. Phone 138
 Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montserrat.
 Morning Daily (founded 1891), \$3.50 per year. (delivered) in advance; \$2.50 per year (mailed) in advance to anywhere in Canada; and \$3.50 (mailed) to U. S. A.
 Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$1.50 (delivered or by mail) in Canada, and \$2.00 for U. S. A.
 Saturday Weekly (founded 1887) \$1.00 per annum by mail in Canada or U. S. A.
 Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1916.

THE WAR

Aside from acts of piracy, the sinking of passenger and non-belligerent ships and another air raid in which several civilians were killed, there is little that is new transpiring on the battlefields. The Germans have evidently not given up their efforts to capture Verdun. They are still throwing their men into the conflict at this point with a truly German recklessness of life. How the struggle will end there is as yet no telling. It is quite within the range of possibility that the town of Verdun may be destroyed by incendiary bombs, but the town is the smallest part of the Verdun situation, which consists of many forts and many commanding hill positions. Even if the town were destroyed it would not by any means open a way to the heart of France which, ostensibly, is the objective. It would, however, give the Germans something to boast about to their people, something to bolster up the lagging courage of their soldiers and something also to quiet the uneasy consciousness among the common people that Germany is after all not going to win the war.

There are significant reports from Holland, however, that may indicate developments which will have a marked effect upon the future of the war. Holland has suffered much from German piracy. Many of her ships have been sunk by German submarines. She has suffered much and complained but little. Recently, as our despatches told she had formally protested to the Central Powers against the wanton destruction of her ships and the damage to her commerce from the activities of German raiders. Our despatches this morning seem to indicate that Holland has reached the limit of endurance. Indignation has taken the place of protest and the people have risen in their wrath. The military unloaded a train filled with vegetables bound for Germany. All exports from Holland have been prohibited and some have been stopped in transit. The navy and army are both being put in readiness for eventualities, and it would appear as if the eventualities were about to be realized. Holland has until now remained strictly neutral. She has protested against German injustice, but her protests were unheeded. Now her patience is exhausted and it would not be a surprise if within the next few days she too would be drawn into the caldron that now involves practically all of Europe.

What would Holland's entry into the war mean? There is no doubt as to which side she would throw in her lot with. Lying right across the English Channel from England, her entry into the war would mean the opening of her ports to the Allies. England could pour troops through the ports of Holland at the rear of the German army. The opening of Holland would, judging from the geographical situation, solve many difficulties for the Allies, not so much from the help which the Dutch army and navy would give them, which would be considerable, but for the opportunities for landing troops at points which would seriously threaten the flank and rear of the German army. The outcome of this new phase will be anxiously awaited.

OUR OPPORTUNITIES

The calling away of so many of our young men for military service has left many vacancies in the commercial, agricultural, industrial and professional ranks in this province, vacancies which, as nearly as possible, must be filled by those who remain. To fill some two thousand or more vacancies, however, is no easy task and many of them will certainly remain unfilled.

The situation is a new one for this province. Heretofore there have been more applicants for positions than there were positions. Our young men were obliged to leave the province to earn a livelihood, not

always because there was no employment for them but because they were offered higher wages elsewhere. Now, on our farms, in our stores, our offices there must necessarily be a greater demand for help than heretofore and this help must be supplied by those whom the war's demand has left to us. It opens up new opportunities for those who remain and who, we take it, have legitimate reasons for remaining.

There are many young men left in the province, men for the most part refused entry into the army because of some slight physical defect. For these men opportunities are now open as never before, opportunities to establish themselves in permanent and lucrative positions. There is work for all who are willing to work, and each worker has it in his own hands to make his services indispensable. Work will be remunerative or not just as we tackle it. The man who measures his work by the wage it brings is, to put it bluntly, no good. The only measure for work is a man's capacity, the wage is a secondary consideration and will eventually adjust itself. If the service rendered is worth it, if it is indispensable, if it is such service as no one else can give as well it will bring the highest wage that the work is worth. There are few exceptions to this rule. Capital has, it is true, been known to be tyrannical, but even tyranny must eventually adjust itself to its necessities and it cannot live without labour.

The great need of the world to-day is efficiency, and efficient labour can command its own wage. Here in our little province there is less variety of opportunity for young men than in the larger centres, but we are by no means without our opportunities. The work heretofore done by some two thousand men is to be carried on by those who are left. It is up to these to so fit themselves for and so adjust themselves to the work they undertake that the work will be done better than ever before and that the province shall not be any the poorer materially because of the temporary loss of so many of its men. There is no room under the new order of things for the shirker, for the man who keeps one eye on the clock and the other on his best work, no room for the man who refuses to do his best because he thinks his work is worth more than his wage.

This is a time of opportunity such as we have never before experienced, a time for rebuilding our province, for rebuilding ourselves and for fitting ourselves into the new conditions which have been thrust upon us. The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong, but to the honestly efficient and fit. This is our testing time and our opportunity.

THE ROADS

There are the usual complaints from some sections about the roads, complaints this year belated somewhat beyond the usual season, as the storms have been belated. Such complaints are not peculiar to this or any year, to the present or any other road system. They are perennial and the causes for them are also perennial.

The heavy snowstorm of last week was followed by a thaw which rapidly converted the newly fallen snow into water and the roads in many places into waterways. Where roadmasters anticipated this and provided for it by opening watercourses along the sides of the road there was no trouble. Where this was neglected there was serious trouble, in some cases the lives of horses being endangered and their drivers subjected to great hardship. It is quite possible that in some localities such an outcome of a great snowstorm and a closely following thaw could not be wholly avoided, but in most localities the evil could have been very materially reduced if the proper remedies had been applied in time. For the application of these remedies the roadmasters are wholly responsible, and it is to be regretted that some at least of them have neglected their duty. While harsh measures are to be deprecated there is a limit beyond which neglect of this important duty should not be permitted to go, even if performance of duty is to be enforced by legal action against the offenders.

In most of our country sections the people pride themselves on the excellence of their roads, summer and winter. In such localities roadmaster and people work together for the common good and as a result their farms and properties are more valuable than in the neglected sections. The condition of the roads in any locality is a fair index of the progressiveness of its people. Where a roadmaster is remiss in his duty the people should stir him up, and that failing they should demand his dismissal.

visits are not merely friendly calls to ask how the patients are getting on, but we try to give assistance to the people and teach them many lessons in hygiene. It is surprising for instance the ignorance that exist amongst the poor of the danger of infection from tuberculosis and the dread there is of fresh air. Windows are often shut for months instead of being open every day and all night. Recovery too is frequently retarded because the patients will attempt to return to work when they ought to be resting to regain strength. As a rule it takes some time to induce people to lay aside their old habits and adopt new ones which are quite contrary to the old.

It is sometimes claimed that each congregation should look its own poor and sick, and then the necessity for a Dispensary would be obviated. It is well to point out that the churches do supply weekly orders of the necessities of life—bread, sugar, potatoes, etc.—but sick persons especially tuberculous patients require not only different food such as milk, eggs, chicken soup and so on, but they also need a good deal of attention, and so are better looked after by one central society, having some person to visit them daily and paid by the society.

At Christmas, through the liberality of our friends and supporters, we were able to send our Christmas cheer to fifty two homes, and to give toys, fruit and confectionery to one hundred and five children. It would have done us good to have attended the distribution of them at the Dispensary to see the happy little faces as they received their gifts.

Instead of the usual Patriot Coal Fund which Dr. J. T. Jenkins started each year, this was handed over to the Dispensary. We were able to give out sixteen loads of coal in half quantities, and orders of groceries to the deserving poor.

The Dispensary is greatly indebted to Dr. Garrison for his great help in examining the patients for tuberculosis, and to all the city doctors for their gratuitous help to the poor in having done the work which are due also to the clergy, the St. Vincent DePaul Society, the Methodist Relief Society and Rebecca Lodge the Press, the President and Officers for their great interest in the work, and the Ladies Auxiliary for their many kindnesses shown throughout the year.

A FARMER'S VIEWS

Sir,—In your report of Prof. Ross's address at the Provincial Conference, he is represented as strongly urging the importance of dairying as essentially necessary to maintaining the fertility of the soil. In presenting his brief, he selected 1890 as the pivotal year, to which our crop products (oats especially) had shown a declining yield; and after which, on the introduction of dairying, a corresponding increase. "This decrease in yield he says, alluding to 1890," must be attributed to the depletion of the fertility of the soil. While in general with the proposition, that any system of animal husbandry is preferable to the sale of raw farm products, I must take exception to the premises on which Mr. Ross bases his case. According to my personal recollection of the year 1890, the growing season was one of general and long continued drought, and not only did the oat crop in particular suffer from this cause, but it was also affected with rust, and the yield thus further reduced. That the immediate cause of the diminished crop return of that year was the impoverish-

ment of the soil by over-cropping in not in accordance with the facts. It would be an easy matter to make out a case for or against any theory of the kind presented, by selecting such fall off years as the case might demand. Thus for instance, the yield per acre of potatoes was placed at 137 bus. for 1910; and was estimated at 212 bus. per acre in 1914. But no great or proportionate increase in the fertility of the soil can be adduced from these facts, the cause being one of difference in season only. Nor can the subsequent drop to 114 bus. per acre in 1915 be regarded as a symptom of soil exhaustion. What the dairying industry did accomplish however, was to awaken an interest in better methods of farming, and particularly in those branches of animal husbandry intimately associated with it. This awakening was sooner or later bound to come, but the introduction of co-operative dairying undoubtedly hastened the movement. Depletion of soil fertility was, no doubt, somewhat arrested, but it must be remembered, that the grazing of the fields by farm animals, and the consequent removal of the constituents necessary to the building up of bone and sinew, milk and meat is also depleting in its effects upon the soil, unless fertility so removed, is replaced by applications from some outside source. And particularly is this true of life and sandy soils, which are not well adapted to the growing of leguminous crops. To frequently may be seen those barren fields; the despair of the owner, which by a system of cropping and pasturing, have become so reduced in fertility as scarcely to repay the cost of cultivation.

How to restore those acres which are to be found on thousands of farms within this province is probably the greatest economic problem that confronts us today. In the majority of instances, and especially in the case of light soils, they are constantly becoming poorer. Here is a work for the Department of Agriculture, as yet untouched, and which calls for demonstration work of the most practical order; a work of the first importance to agriculture, and through it, to the province at large.

I am Sir, etc.,
A PRACTICAL FARMER.

The Danger of Invasion of United States

WASHINGTON, April 1.—While the army increase bill was under consideration in the Senate today, Senator Thomas, of Colorado, discussed the insistence of militarists that the United States is in danger of invasion. No such invasion, he contended, was to be feared from Italy, Austria, Russia or France.

"Is it England or Germany?" he was asked.

"Not England. Even Roosevelt says we need have no fear of England. Every man, if he will admit it, when he thinks of an invasion of the United States, pictures in his imagination the advancing helmets of Germany's soldiers."

"Germany is the only nation that possibly could land an army of 750,000 trained troops on our shores. So an invasion of the United States is mentioned by the militarists. Germany is the one nation that they have in mind."

The Senator said he did not wish to be understood as sustaining any such fears himself, but he thought if there was any such danger it would be greater after the European war was over, when Germany's surviving soldiers, he said, would form the most compact, best equipped fighting force ever known.

TRY THIS! YOUR HAIR GETS WAVY, GLOSSY AND ABUNDANT AT ONCE.

To be possessed of a head of heavy beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a 25-cent bottle of Keweenaw's Danderine now—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will you can not find a trace of dandruff or falling hair, but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this.

"Use Colorite for your old straw hats—it will make them as good as new. All the colors. 25c. bottle. 8077-4-4-M.B.I.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Lousen.

A REVERSE.
O Mystic Light, brightening life's dreary day,
Shine ever on our way, that we may keep
Within the limits of the road, which leads to thine abode
Brighten our vision Lord that we may look
Beyond the things of sense, and see in Thy
Defence, A mighty arm outstretched to bless
And comfort those, who weary of life: Sorrow and mistakes, would see Thy
Veiled face, and hear Thee speak to them
And say—This is the way, which leads to Truth, and life—The way of sorrow, and
The way of strife—The darkness and the gloom, are but the passing shadows of Earth's little day. Sooner very soon The dawn of the eternal morn shall break
Upon thy vision, and thou then shall see
That it was I who walked beside thee
All the weary way, and thou knew me Not. Fear not then little flocks, Earth's Day is nearly done, Thy race is almost won
My Kingdom soon shall come, when men Shall learn Thy will to do, and love shall
Be the motion true, that makes men Count the world but loss, if they can walk
With me, and bear my Cross. M. L. B.

Charlottetown, 1916.

Ten Minute Cold Cure
Relieves Almost Instantly
Nothing cures so quickly as the healing properties of Catarrhazone. It fills the breathing organs with a healing, soothing vapor that relieves irritation at once. Ordinary colds are cured in ten minutes. Absolutely sure for Catarrh and in throat trouble it works like a charm. Catarrhazone is a permanent cure for bronchitis and throat trouble. Not an experiment—nor a temporary relief—but a cure that's guaranteed. Get "Catarrhazone" today, and beware of substitutes. The dollar bottle is guaranteed and small sizes 50c. trial size 25c at all dealers.

MISS DEBLOIS' REPORT

The following is Miss DeBlois' annual report presented at the recent meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society:
I beg to submit the following report for the past year:
Visits made at homes 152
Prescriptions 300
Number of Patients 260
New Patients this year 51
Eggs given out 192 doz.
Ivodon and Oxo Tablets 104 boxes
Articles of Clothing 380

The Dispensary has now been in existence for nine years. It was at first made use of by a very small number of persons and the work connected with it was comparatively light; the Dispensary itself being open for only a short time each day, and very few visits had to be made. Now it has become an established institution of the City and its usefulness is ever increasing. We have found it necessary to have it open daily from twelve to one and from two to four. During these hours the patients have their ailments treated and their prescriptions filled. It is very often found that lack of nourishment is a great hindrance to recovery, and in such cases we have to supply the necessary foods, and frequently clothing has to be procured as well.

When the Dispensary is closed in the morning and afternoon, I visit the patients in their homes and render such assistance as may be required. Those who think there are no sick poor in Charlottetown needing help and sympathy might be surprised if they would come with me on my daily rounds.
I will give two or three sample cases that I have recently attended.
1. A poor woman quite ill and no one capable of looking after her. I found her lying in an old bed with only a few old pieces of blanket alive with vermin for a mattress. Although she had been ill for some days she was not even undressed. I telephoned to one of the good friends of the Dispensary and procured a mattress and bedclothes; with the help of one of her neighbors I got the place cleaned up and the patient made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.
2. A man in an advanced case of tuberculosis, occupying the same bed as his wife and two small children. I procured an old bed and a mattress for the woman and her children, but I am afraid it was too late to prevent the spread of the disease. The man has since died and there is no doubt that the wife and children are infected, and will probably infect others.

3. A man in advanced stage of tuberculosis; but he, fortunately, had a wife who kept everything spotlessly clean, scrubbing the floor every second day, using disinfectants and supplying the patient with Sputum Cup given by the Dispensary. In addition to this care of the home she went out working many months trying to support herself and her husband, until his increasing sickness and frequent hemorrhages demanded her constant attendance at his side, and not until then did she apply for assistance. I had been visiting this case daily for the past four months, supplying eggs and other nourishment as required and doing everything possible with our limited means to alleviate the poverty and suffering.
4. A woman supporting her aged mother by charring, recently fell and injured her leg and is now suffering from water on the cap of the knee. She is not able to move and so cannot assist her mother and they have no money for the necessities of life.
Another case of a poor woman with eight children, ages ranging from twelve years to three months, her husband having died short time ago. In visiting this house many mornings I have found the girl of twelve taking charge of the house while the mother was out trying to support the family and having to do the work for the children when she comes home at night tired out. The Dispensary has helped this case many times with nourishment and clothing.
I might quote many other cases, but the above will probably be enough to show that the Dispensary is a real necessity and that the house to house

The Millinery Shop
Millinery Opening
Thursday Afternoon at Two O'clock
Come and see what is what in all kinds of Early Easter Hats.
PATONS



Cost \$3.00
Shirt \$2.00
BUTTERICK PATTERNS

"The Haberdashery"
105th
Regimental Supplies

We carry a very large assortment of regulation. Military supplies and our prices are always reasonable. Knitted and Fox's puttees, button sticks, button polish, money belts, whistle cords, whistles, chevrons, cape gloves, swaggers, cap badges, Buglers badges, Signallers flags, etc., etc.

Khaki Semi-Riding Breeches

We have the best \$5.00 pure wool semi-riding breeches in the city, 100 pairs to select from, all sizes.

Henderson & Cudmore
Sunnyside

MAGIC CREAM---The Brighter, Better and More Durable Polish For Any Wood Surface

There is a polish that we have used on all our organs and pianos with such excellent results that we believe you will find it as useful as we do
It is MAGIC CREAM—a bright liquid polish that will give new life to the finish of your piano, organ, sewing machine, furniture, phonograph, picture frames or any good wood surface.
Applied with a cheesecloth, it removes all dirt and discolorations and leaves a bright, durable polish that will last for many days.
Hundreds of customers are using MAGIC CREAM with good results. Try a bottle at 25c

MILLER BROS., 123 Kent Street

FLOGLAZE-A
Supperb Finish For Floors

Floglaze will exactly suit the requirements of your floors, for you can finish in either solid color, stain to imitate expensive hard woods, or transparent to show the natural grain and color of the wood. And it can be used with equally good results on old, new, hard or soft wood floors.

Floglaze will give new life and lustre to your, old, dull floors—not slippery—and wears exceptionally well. Easily applied, dries quick and does not crack.

Fennell & Chandler
Victoria Row

Prepare for Sloppy Walking RUBBERS RUBBERS

Buy the best "The Merchants Brand." To fit all kinds of boots. Rubbers to wear well must fit well. Ladies ask for our red heel Rubbers.

Job lot of Men's Rubbers 60c. Women's 2-1-2, 3, 4-1-2 7 at 50c. Infant's size 6-1-2 only 25c

GOFF BROS To make room for new stock Ladies' \$3 & \$4 boot going at 2.25. See our counters for other bargains.