

The Charlottetown Guardian

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MONDAY, MAY 27th, 1918

Y. W. C. A. HOME

The mass meeting of citizens to be held this evening in Prince of Wales College Hall will be one of more than ordinary importance.

It has been known for some time that the late Mr. J. H. Cundall bequeathed his beautiful residence and property, "Beaconfield," to the city, to be used as a home for girls. The details in connection with this munificent bequest were left to the trustees and they, after long and careful deliberation have decided to convert it into a Y.W.C.A. home under conditions which will be fully explained at tonight's meeting by Miss Jones, one of the national secretaries of the Canadian Y.W.C.A.

That such a home would be a boon and a blessing to Charlottetown and to the province it is only necessary to point to what has been accomplished in other cities and to the general aim of the Y.W.C.A. which is now a national organization with branches and homes in all the principal cities in Canada, as is also the case with the sister organization in the United States.

Forty-five years ago the first Canadian Y.W.C.A. was organized in Toronto with unlimited faith but very limited equipment. Today the city of Toronto alone has eight centres several of which are housed in handsome buildings owned by the Association. These were followed by similar institutions in other cities and until 1893 were connected with one or other of the Associations in the United States. In that year a movement began to Canadianize the Canadian organizations and in 1895 the first purely Canadian convention of Y.W.C.A.'s was held at Ottawa. From this time the Canadian work, represented by the Dominion Council became one of the separate national bodies affiliated with the World's Young Women's Christian Association and began to take its share in international work as regards women's welfare.

The aim of the Association was, and still is, to place safeguards around the young women who, either as immigrants or as migrants from rural communities, flow into the cities. Great hearted women devoted themselves to finding a practical solution of the problems of the girl away from home. The social life in the home atmosphere of the Y.W.C.A. with its educational and religious opportunities is the solution.

The establishment of such a home in Charlottetown is now made possible by the magnificent bequest of the late Mr. Cundall. What it would mean to the City is best known to those who have seen similar homes in other cities, homes in which young women, whether strangers or temporary residents, may find safe lodging, congenial companionship and social advantages. In this city there are many young women from country homes, students, employees, etc. who could find in such a home many advantages not available in ordinary boarding houses.

The whole proposition will be explained in detail this evening and it is sincerely hoped there will be a large attendance and that full advantage will be taken of the splendid opportunity now open to institute a Y.W.C.A. home which for convenience of location and healthful surroundings has few if any equals in Canada.

PRaisEWORTHY EXAmPLe

Premier Arsenault the other day received a letter of which the following is an extract, here given in the hope that the splendid spirit shown may inspire others to similar effort and also that the services so willingly offered may be accepted by some one in need of such.

"I thought I would write you to see if there are any vacancies for girls to fill men's places. I am 25 years of age, have worked on a farm and understand the work, can drive horses, have worked two years at men's tailoring and can do most every branch of housework. I have good health and would like to get a position that was formerly occupied by a man. I did not know who else to write to and thought I would ask you if you could direct me to the right person."

She adds that her sister also, 19 years of age, although not as well qualified or as strong as herself "would like to do something for the good of her country in these hard times."

Here is an example of patriotism that is well worth emulating. A position formerly occupied by a man! No soft snap for this girl who wants to serve her country by taking the place of a man who has

gone or who wants to go to the front! A fitting sequel to this splendid offer would be the immediate resignation of some man now doing a woman's work and an offer of the position to this young woman. Judging by the tone of her letter it would be a safe bet that she can satisfactorily fill any position she undertakes.

Anyone wishing to correspond with her can get her address from Premier Arsenault and it is sincerely hoped that in her praiseworthy effort to thus help her country she shall not be kept long waiting.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SMALL POX

Notwithstanding the precautions taken two cases of small pox reached this province some two weeks ago from the mainland. These were traced to Halifax and with commendable promptness Premier Arsenault communicated with Mayor Hawkins of that City. The matter was at once placed before the Halifax Board of Control, when the following report was made, a copy of which has been received by Premier Arsenault:

"To His Worship, Mayor Hawkins: Sir, In compliance with your request I beg to report on the complaint made to you in a telegram from the Premier of Prince Edward Island that labourers recently returning to the Island from Halifax were infected with small pox. I might say that the City Health Board is taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease and so far has been very successful. The outbreak of the disease was traced to a reconstruction camp and since then eighty per cent. of the cases have been among reconstruction men. Conferences have been held between the chairman and members of the Board and members of the Government Relief Commission with the result that every precautionary measure we recommended has been carried out by the commission and the spread of the disease kept down to a minimum."

Unfortunately another case has developed from the one brought to Charlottetown some two weeks ago, one of the train men having contracted the disease. The case is a very mild one and being under strict quarantine there is no danger of the disease spreading.

With the precautionary methods adopted in Halifax, where, it appears, the disease originated, supplemented by similar precautions here there is no danger of the disease finding a foothold here.

THE WAR

If the war prophets and military critics are to be relied on the probability is that before this paper reaches our readers the great German drive for the coast cities will have begun. A stock market report circulated in New York on Thursday stated that the drive had begun but the report is believed to have been premature. In any case there is every indication that a battle is imminent which in all probability will eclipse in awfulness any that has preceded it.

The Germans, it is estimated have some two million men on the western front, many of them fresh troops, others, veterans of previous battles, rested and ready again to take the field.

Of the position of the Allies to meet this offensive we have the assurance of our military leaders that they await the outcome with confidence. They are on the defensive and have had ample time to strengthen their positions, to mobilize their forces and to accumulate munitions. It is probable that they are outnumbered by the Germans but they have on many occasions been outnumbered and yet won out. That they will win out in this drive we have no doubt but the outcome and the cost will be awaited with grave anxiety.

That the offensive has not been launched by the Germans as early as they had expected is no doubt due to the watchful readiness of the Allies in breaking up incipient drives probably intended as the beginning of the final rush for the coast. The Germans however must make the attempt in order to square the promises of the heads that this is to be the drive to victory. They are now in a position where they must either advance or retire and retirement would be an acknowledgment of defeat. This week will be an anxious one and will probably witness some history making, but we may await the result with confidence.

NOTES

Some people do not see the force of being asked to save food when some of the substitutes cost more than the originals. The fallacy lies in the assumption that the drive of the Food Administration is to save money. Abstention from the use of certain food products is for the purpose of saving them for the use of our fighters and Allies.

LUDENDORFF IS TEUTON'S WHITE HOPE

Speaking in the Reichstag some little time ago Haase, the Socialist leader, said: "The truth, gentlemen, is that Count von Hertling is only a sign, which covers the all-powerful military party; the real ruler is Ludendorff. "If Ludendorff is, indeed, the real master of Germany, the real brains of the German war machine, what more fitting than that our readers should meet him and learn something about him? The notion that the Kaiser is the brains of Germany is dispelled by the fact that the German army has some first-class brains in its round skull, and a glance at the photograph of the Crown Prince would establish his own alibi, as the ball-players call it. For a long time Hindenburg was supposed to be the master spirit of the Central Powers' military exertions, but those in a position to judge are almost unanimous in saying that the best brain in the high command of the German army is behind the broad, bulging forehead of Ludendorff, whose title is Lieutenant-General Quartermaster, and in whose honor a bridge has been named by the Kaiser.

Hindenburg Strong On Rage

Ludendorff, they say, is the arm; Ludendorff is the brain. In a recent article in La Revue, Captain Carre, of the French army, discusses Ludendorff, and lays emphasis upon the creed of force and cruelty of the man as revealed by his utterances and his acts. In appearance Ludendorff does not impress like Hindenburg as massive and trooper-like. If there is any science of physiognomy, Ludendorff is a much swifter, clearer thinker frequently indulges in furious bursts of passion, and makes his subordinates shiver, which, perhaps has something to do with the great respect that is shown him by his butler-like colleagues. He bumps the table with his fist, and gives vent to profanity, and one recalls other men who have built up a reputation for force of character on no better foundation than ill-manners, a formidable countenance, rude manners, and the lavish use of the word "hell."

Germanism Pure and Undefined

Ludendorff is quite as ruthless as Hindenburg, as the following passage, which is translated from an interview by the New York Times, indicates: "War is not any more a war of armies, but a struggle of nations against nations. All the means used to weaken an enemy nation become legitimate—by killing women and children, for example, one destroys the mothers and future defenders of the country. Similarly by putting out the eyes of the young girls of the country, one makes them less attractive to lovers, and thus tends to keep them single, which would be an advantage if the plan is to decrease the birth-rate of the next generation. This single statement of Ludendorff is enough to reveal the man's character, in so far as it is a matter of concern to civilization. One is not astonished

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson

"GOODBYE, TILL MORNING

"Good-by, till morning come again." We part, but not with aught or pain, The night is short, and hope is sweet, It fills our hearts, and wings our feet; And so we sing the glad refrain. "Good-by, till morning come again."

"Good-by, till morning come again." The shade of death brings thought of pain, But could we know how short the night That falls, and hides them from our sight, Our hearts would sing the glad refrain, "Good-by, till morning come again."

RECOGNITION

Would it be like God to create such beautiful, unselfish loves, more like the loves of heaven, than any type we know, just for three score years and ten? Would it be like him to let our souls grow together here, so that the separating is the day of pain, and then wrench them apart for all eternity? What is meant by such expressions as "risen together," sitting together in heavenly places? If they mean anything, they mean recognition, friendship, enjoyment. Our friends are not dead nor asleep; they go on living; they are near us always, and God has said, "We should know each other there."

—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps

to learn that it was Ludendorff who planned the wholesale deportation of Belgians.

Every Fight a Victory

One of the most important duties discharged by Ludendorff is not directly a military one. He may advise Hindenburg as to strategy, and that Hindenburg, relies upon him, in this matter is indicated by the fact that the people of Berlin call the Field Marshal "Was-sagst-du?" This is the result of his answering questions so frequently by turning to Ludendorff, and saying, "What do you say?" Ludendorff may plan the great strokes of the war, but his most useful service to Germany, perhaps, has been his manipulation of official reports. If one had no other source of information than German bulletins, he would inevitably come to the conclusion that Germany had not lost a battle, had not made a mistake, had not been checked, since the struggle began. It would be impossible for any censorship, any official conspiracy, to impose upon one of the allies the reports that Ludendorff has invited the German people to accept. They have accepted, and therefore their "will-to-win" remains strong.

An Extremely Competent Liar

Speaking of these reports, Captain Carre says "Cunning, tortuous, a forger and a liar, thus appears Ludendorff in the course of this special work." All the official reports to the police pass through his hands. If there is a German repulse, he represents the ground lost as unimportant, and lays emphasis upon the fixed policy of the higher command to use sparingly the lives of German soldiers. If it has to be admitted that the enemy gained a mile, he says that the intention had been to gain ten miles, and that it was therefore a failure. Sometimes he invents stories of battles that never occurred, and concludes with German victories. As a chief of staff he must be accorded high rank. His Roumanian campaign, even though founded on treachery, was organized with great flexibility. Once it began, it would have taken a miracle to turn it into a German defeat. On the whole his Western campaign will not turn into a crown of laurel. It has had successes, but as many checks. It has failed to do what he intended it should do, what Hindenburg was so incautious as to announce it would do. And so far as Ludendorff is concerned, the worst is yet to come.

YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED

BY REV. T.S. LINSKOTT, D. D. (All rights reserved)

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.

GLUTTON.—"A Young Woman" asks the question, "Is it wrong to eat and drink when we are neither hungry nor thirsty?" I would not say it is necessarily a sin to do so, but I would say it is great folly and it must of necessity be injurious to health. We should eat and drink to live and not live to eat and drink. Eating and drinking when we are not in need of either is really gluttony and essential drunkenness, and this is what keeps the doctors busy.

COMFORTING THE SICK.—"A Church Worker" wants to know, "What can be done to express our sympathy for people who are sick besides sending flowers?" You can pray for them, you can send them kind messages, and particularly you can write them letters of sympathy. A letter breathing with affection and kindly sympathy will sometimes do a sick person more good than a three dollar bouquet and help them toward health more than doctor's medicine. It is not always wise to allow sick people to receive visitors, but it is a very rare case when the nurse, or some member of the family, could not read your letter to the sick one. This is worth your trying.

Debt Collector—"Is your master at home?" Servant (curtly)—"No, he isn't." Debt Collector (suspiciously)—"But I can see his hat hanging in the hall." Servant—"Well, what's that got to do with it? One of my dresses is hanging on the line in the back garden, but I'm not there!"

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Y. M. C. A. CAPTAINS AGREE

MISUNDERSTANDINGS HAPPILY REMOVED IN CONFERENCE. POLICY STATED

OTTAWA, May 17.—Representatives of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. met today in conference with Col. Almond, Director General of Chaplain Service Overseas, and they mutually agreed on a Working Basis in a religious work for enlisted men. Certain misunderstandings which appeared to exist were happily removed. Those representing the Chaplain Service were: General Carlton Jones, Col. J. M. Almond, Lt. Col. G. H. Williams, Principal Chaplain M. D. No. 2, and Rev. A. H. Moore. The Representatives of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. were: G. H. Wood, Chairman of the National Council; John W. Ross, Chairman of the Red Triangle Fund Campaign Committee; W. M. Birks, Montreal; L. F. Molyneux, Chairman National Council; M. C. A. Military Committee, and John Brown, Jr., Associate General Secretary.

The following statement of policy and basis co-operation was mutually agreed upon: a. The Canadian National Council of the Y. M. C. A. reaffirms the policy of its military work of placing all its suits and equipment at the service of the Chaplains, regardless of creed or denomination, for communion or parade services.

b. For the religious work carried on under its own officers the National Council craves the sympathetic cooperation and assistance of the Chaplains, and trusts that satisfactory methods of co-operation may be greatly extended, and to this effect it will again instruct its military secretaries.

c. The National Council reaffirms

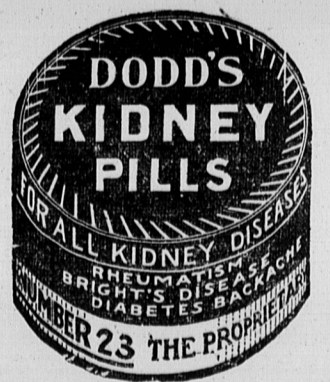
the locality of the whole movement to the Church and fully recognizes that the background of the association's response and power is in the Church, and that its definite aim is to send the men it has influenced into the life and enterprise of the Church.

d. The National Council at the same time retains that full liberty which it has enjoyed among the Canadian forces for the past forty-five years in conducting voluntary services and other religious activities.

e. It also retains its right to invite outstanding clergymen to lead in this voluntary religious work.

f. While affirming its desire to draw such leaders from the various denominations, the National Council must be governed primarily by the qualification of the minister for the special work.

g. In appointing special religious workers for overseas the National Council will submit names of these representatives to the Director-General of Chaplain Service, and in arranging itinerary and program of work the same will be submitted to the D. G. C. S.



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