

The Charlottetown Guardian

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MONDAY, AUGUST, 26th, 1918

SHEEP-KILLING DOGS

Complaints have been received of recent depredations of sheep-killing dogs. Only last week Mr. John Houston of Mayfield had two sheep killed, Mr. A. J. Rawlings, of North Rustico, had a similar loss and last year had nine killed. Apart altogether from the value of sheep at present and the loss entailed in having them killed by dogs the question of the rights of property holders to protection comes in. There is no protection now from sheep-killing dogs and the only protection possible is to get rid of the dogs.

There are in this province many hundreds of dogs and it is safe to say that not one in a hundred is worth its keep, while the ninety-nine are not only a nuisance and a danger to the community, but wasters of food that in these war times could be profitably fed to hogs or other animals.

Sheep-killing dogs are usually the innocent looking dogs that stay around home in the day time and whose good conduct will be vouched for by their owners. It is quite safe to assume that no owner of a sheep-killing dog knows of the evil habits of his dog, and this is what constitutes the whole dog menace. It is known that many farmers in the vicinity of Charlottetown have positively declined to take up sheep-raising because of the danger from dogs whose homes are in Charlottetown. At present farmers cannot afford to hold aloof from sheep-raising; it is one of the most profitable lines of stock-raising; moreover both the wool and the mutton are sorely needed and will be for many years. It is therefore exceedingly unjust that for the sake of shielding an army of worthless curs this greatly needed national industry should be hampered.

There is only one remedy; tax the dogs so heavily that only those of them that are worth the tax shall be kept. The tax at present is one dollar for males and three for females. It should be at least thrice as much, and should be collected. The law provides that the owner of a dog proven guilty of sheep-killing is responsible for the damage, but, as already said, the sheep killers are the innocent ones that remain at home during the day and are not easily identified when on their marauding expeditions at night.

We need sheep; the farmers need them; the Empire needs them. We do not need dogs. We have shortened our food consumption to save food for our soldiers and our Allies; we have a right to cut down the present wastage of food on worthless dogs; a right to permit the farmers to raise sheep, in order to provide the meat and the wool which are so much needed.

THE WAR

We are winning the war. This is clearly indicated by our despatches of the past few days. On the front between Arras and the Somme River and as far south as the Soissons sector the Germans have apparently been demoralized and their resistance panicky and desultory. They have lost many thousands of prisoners and thousands of guns. The fighting front is rapidly nearing the old Hindenburg line where the Germans will undoubtedly make a stand or an attempt to stand. Since the retreat began they have had ample time to strengthen their fortifications on the Hindenburg line and no doubt the fighting will be intensified when this point is reached. The German hope evidently is to spend the winter in the old dugouts and trenches on the Hindenburg line. The next few weeks, perhaps the next few days, will probably determine whether they shall be able to do so.

We must not suppose that the Germans, although now being hustled back over territory they had previously won, are "all in." They are not. They suffered severely; so did we when they were doing the driving and we have not yet recovered all we had lost. They lost many guns large and small; so did we in our retreat. It is possible that they have lost their courage and their hope; we never did, even in the darkest days of the war. In this and in the fact that our resources in men and material are greater than theirs, lies our hope. Time is on our side and against them, but we make a serious

mistake, if we think the end of the war is near and if on that account we slacken our effort in any direction. It is only by maintaining our strength to the end and beyond the end that we can hope for a peace that will be commensurate with our sacrifices and that will realize the aim for which we undertook the work.

Military authorities still maintain that there is still a long road ahead before peace is secured, and they are urging a continuation of effort and preparation for years more of war. This is the part of wisdom. A study of the map shows that there is still a long and a difficult road to traverse before we reach the Rhine and the war will never end until the Allied Armies have crossed it into Germany. Then and not till then shall we be able to make the Germans understand the kind of peace terms that must be handed out to them. To do this, to secure what the scriptures call "an abundant entrance" into Germany we must still have more men, more food, more munitions, more effort.

A WONDERFUL RECORD

Considering the terrific burden France has carried for more than four years of war her present military and industrial strength is marvellous. The editor of *Le Matin*, Stephane Lauzane, who is a member of the French war mission to the United States, has made public facts and figures in reply to German assertions that France is reduced to exhaustion. The French, as a matter of fact, still have a more numerous army in the western theatre than any other Entente nation. At the beginning of 1914 the French army numbered 1,500,000 men, and now, at the beginning of the fifth year, it contains 2,750,000 men.

At the beginning of the war France could make few heavy guns, not many field guns, and a very limited supply of ammunition. A very wonderful thing has been the expansion of her war industries in spite of the fact that so great a percentage of her men were in the army and that her casualties have been greater than those of any other Allied power. In 1914 the French had only sixty-eight heavy batteries. A year later they had 272. In June, 1917, they had 6,000 heavy guns. Up to January of this year the French not only supplied themselves with small arms and artillery but delivered to Allied nations 1,350,000 rifles, 80,000,000 cartridges, 16,000,000 automatic rifles, 10,000 mitrailleuses, 2,500 heavy guns, and 4,750 airplanes. Since then the French have been making several hundred field guns every month for the Americans. Although a considerable part of her territory was in the enemy's hands, including her most valuable coal areas, the French coal production is almost as great as it was before the war, and, counting only the mining areas still available, it is forty per cent. greater than it was in 1913. The Bank of France had the greatest gold reserve in its history on January 1 last. The French have loaned more than a billion to her Allies, and of their total war expenditure, exceeding twenty billions, they have secured only two billions from outside sources, the rest having been raised by taxation or loans by the French themselves.

These are but a few facts and figures from a record which contains many wonders. While the British and the Americans will have to supply most of the man power for the campaign of 1919, it must not be forgotten that France will have in the field next year an army exceeding 2,500,000, and it will be composed largely of veteran troops of the very highest fighting quality. No price will be thought too high to pay for giving such a nation peace and security. What it has done for itself and for the world will command admiration for centuries to come.

NOTES

Sir Eric Geddes says that: "Instead of losing tonnage, the world's net result in the last quarter has been a gain, roughly, of 100,000 tons a month. The Allied and neutral world was as well off on June 30th as on January 1st, 1918. The result has been obtained by reduced sinkings and increased buildings."

"Canadians Plunge Ahead at Roye," says the headline across the top of the first page of Friday's *New York World*. "French and Canadians Advance on Eight-Mile Front," is the corresponding line in Saturday's *New York Times*. "Canadians take Two Towns in Advance on Chaulnes," is the top line of Friday's *New York Herald*. The achievements of Canada's soldiers are signalized throughout the Allied world, and nowhere is appreciation warmer than it is among our kinsmen over the border.

TURKESTAN GETS UP AS REPUBLIC

Considerable mystery surrounds the setting up of a republican form of Government in Turkestan, which was announced some weeks ago. Since then we have heard nothing of it, and at the moment are unable to determine whether the inhabitants of Turkestan acted on their own initiative in the step they took or whether they were inspired by German agents. It is to be assumed that they are friendly to the present Government of Russia for it is announced that they have formed an alliance with Russia. Formerly Turkestan was a Russian province, though composed largely of Mohammedans. There was also a considerable Chinese population, and at one time Turkestan used to be spoken of as Russian Turkestan or Chinese Turkestan. Its boundaries were not exactly defined, but China and Russia never seriously quarreled over them. Whether Chinese Turkestan has joined with Turkestan proper in setting up a republic is not known. If any such ambition were entertained the present would be a capital time for putting it into effect.

The Significant Thing

In the *Washington Star* Mr. Chas. M. Pepper says that the significant thing about the latest news from this remote region is that if such a thing as a republic really has been set up it means a Mohammedan republic and Mohammedanism and republicism do not seem to be compatible according to Western ideas. The Mohammedan countries which have an existence as independent governments or semi-independent governments are few, but where they do exist they are autocracies in which the will of the ruling monarch is law. That is the condition in Afghanistan, which has a Mohammedan ruler, although under British protectors through the government of India. But this protectorate no way interferes with the laws and customs of the Mohammedans. When the ruler of Afghanistan blows offenders from the canon's mouth, that is all in harmony with custom and no outside government, whatever the nature of its protectorate, will seek to interfere.

Mohammedans and Republics

When the Young Turk movement started in Constantinople, overthrew the Sultan and provided a constitution, all this was declared to be certain to fail because it was contrary to the fundamental ideas of a Mohammedan state. Mohammedanism in Turkey at the time was not very efficient and the Young Turks were able to build up a political machine which they turned over to Germany in the present war. Although in the beginning those who were sincere sought to adapt Turkey to Western institutions they were wise enough not to call their political machine the Turkish republic. In Turkestan apparently a different course has been taken. The new government is declared to be a republic in alliance with Russia. What Russia there is to be allied with does not appear, but it may be assumed to be the Bolsheviks at Moscow. The nature of the alliance as understood in Turkestan also may be assumed to be that of an independent Government federated with another government at Moscow. The interesting point in the news that came from Turkestan by way of Cologne and Amsterdam and Moscow is that there actually was a national congress and that it provided an executive body composed of eleven Mohammedans. This executive body being

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR

GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson

WITH AUGUST DAYS

By Marion F. Brown

With August days I have you back again;
The blush of poppies crimsoning the wheat,
The wild soft sobbing of the summer rain,
The whirr of south wind, winnowing the grain
Are things we knew and loved together sweet.
With August days I have you back again,
It needs must be, we loved them, so we two,
And in your coming, dear I drown my pain,
Your look, your voice, your touch, are mine again,
Crowning the harvest with the peace of you.

Mohammedan would in reality mean a Mohammedan Republic.

Restraint Placed on Emir

It is of passing interest that in the account given of the setting up of the Turkestan republic the statement is made that a Republican commission has been appointed to act as an adviser to the Emir of Bokhara. This does not appear to show undue confidence in the Emir as a Republican ruler or in Bokhara itself as likely to practise the principles of Republican government as they may have been understood by the National Congress, which provided the executive body of eleven Mohammedans. Mohammedans know one another better than Christians knew them, and the restraint placed on the Emir of Bokhara may be given significance as an effort to insure that Moslem fanaticism will not be allowed to prevail.

Is Germany at Work?

There are many other points of interest about this Mohammedan Republic of Turkestan and also some points of doubt. The first query will be whether it is genuine or whether it may not be a sinister development of the German-Pan-Turanian movement to set up a puppet Mohammedan State in Central Asia with the Kaiser taking the place of the prophet. Some of the reports indicate that this may not be so. But definite word will be awaited before a conclusive judgment can be formed. News should not be so hard to obtain. The Middle Asia railway system traverses Turkestan in both directions. There is the Trans-caspian line which extends east through Samarkand to Tashkent, and there is also the line from Oranburg in European Russia, which reaches down to Tushnet. There is also connection with the Siberian railway. A fairly good telegraph system formerly was maintained in connection with the railways and there were also telegraph lines to the military posts, some of which were distant from the railways. It is not understood that the railway communications have been entirely interrupted or that the telegraph lines have ceased to transmit messages. That these facilities still exist makes the lack of definite information more puzzling. Unquestionably the Bolsheviks at Moscow have had some communication and their leaders may have suppressed important news as to what was going on in Turkestan.

YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED

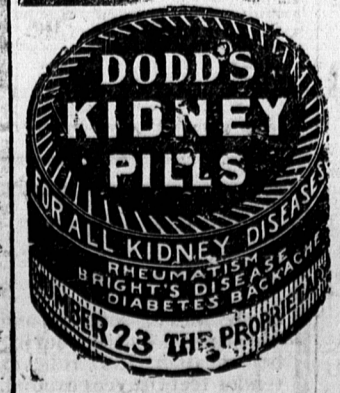
BY REV. T.S. LINSKOTT, D. D.

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BULLET PROOF SOLDIERS:— "Can soldiers be made 'bullet proof'?" asks "Enquirer." Frederick L. Rawson, a London scientist, claims he has found a method of making soldiers "bullet proof" on the field of battle. He calls it "Audible treatment," "practical utilization of the powers of God by right thinking." This treatment includes a new type of prayer. This amazing statement is supported by a large number of testimonies from individual soldiers, and whole regiments who claim to have been saved when men were falling wounded and dying by their side. English papers are replete with such testimonies. I confess my doubt.

"WHERE IS GOD?" "A Boy" wants to know. Look up an unabridged dictionary and find out where space is; as soon as you have an idea of the infinite extension of space, you will then be able to get an idea as to where God is. The Psalmist states, "If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell behold thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me and thy right hand hold me."

NO. 2



WHITE BOOTS
The Balance of our White Boots we will sell at a Disco int. Quite a while yet! so wear them.
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A SENSATION IN CAMPOBELLO ISLAND

EASTPORT, Maine, August 23.—A party of armed fishermen and farmers had been searching Campobello Island, off the New Brunswick coast, for two men who are said to have questioned Miss Willa Wilson closely regarding Eastport waterfront matters and to have threatened her with death if she revealed anything about them.

According to her story, men, apparently foreigners, wore naval uniforms covered by long linen coats, and carried revolvers. She said they offered to pay her a large sum of money for information as to the location of the post office and banks in Eastport, the nature of the waterfront and whether a newly built four-masted schooner had left the port. When she refused to tell them anything, she said the men disappeared into the woods, after warning her that if she mentioned their presence to anyone she would be shot.

FOOD BOARD FLASHES FOR FEMININE FOLK

England's national kitchens have proved a success and new ones are being opened up from time to time as the popularity of the scheme grows. In London the well-known Hammer-smith baths have been converted into huge public kitchens equipped with every modern convenience for cooking on a large scale. Food is purchased in quantity, prepared without waste and cooked scientifically, with the result that meals can be bought at a much lower rate than would be possible through individual purchase and home preparation.

All degrees of social life are represented daily at the food counter. Each customer brings her own utensils to carry the food away and purchases tickets for it beforehand.

A wise spinster says it's better to be laughed at because you are not married than not to be able to laugh because you are.

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GOFF BROS