

# The Charlottetown Guardian

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## THE TURK'S REDEMPTION

It would appear that of all those whom we and our Allies are fighting at present, the Turk is the only one that has come out, so far, with his reputation unimpaired. True, he did not have much of a reputation to start with. We had looked upon him as little better than a barbarian, and there are many pages in his past history that would bear this out, if keenly searched.

One of the most striking tributes to the newly discovered white streak in the Turkish character is paid by a British officer who fought at the Dardanelles. "They did a thing after Ctesiphon," he says, "that commands recognition. A barge-load of three hundred of our wounded stuck in the mud, and, with some medical personnel on board, had to be abandoned. The Turks towed the barge down stream, and under cover of a white flag sent the whole lot, including the medical personnel, back to the British camp, unharmed. I know of two wounded British officers left out on the night after the battle, who were found by the Turks, who did not harm them in any way, and in the case of one man they gave him water, loosened his coat, and made him more comfortable. They left both for our people to collect next morning."

What a contrast to the treatment of our wounded soldiers by the Germans. The experience of the battlefield is that a German is not to be trusted till he is positively known to be dead.

It will be remembered that when the British troops decided to evacuate Anzac, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, they did not issue any announcement of their intention. Largely on this account the Turks knew nothing of their departure until their suspicions were aroused by the ominous silence of the forts. When they investigated they found that the evacuation by the Allies was complete, not a soul nor a gun left. In a dugout that had been occupied by British officers they found a table laid for dinner with everything that an epicurean could desire spread out temptingly. On the table was a card from the British officers who had occupied the dugout, inviting the Turkish officers to accept their hospitality as men who had fought like gentlemen. The Germans, the note stated, were barred as unfit to sit at the same table with the Turks.

It is refreshing to find that there is at least a streak of humanity even in the Turk, but what of the men whom, only two years ago, we honoured as one of the first nations in the world, to whom we looked for what was best in theology, in art, in science, in philosophy. To-day not worthy to sit at the same table with the Turks, whom the world has hitherto called "the Unspeakable!"

## REPRISALS

No other question in connection with the war has been more spiritedly discussed in England than that of reprisals for the German campaign of "frightfulness."

Many of the most eminent men, in England, and not a few women, openly preached the doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, some of them going so far as to demand two eyes and two teeth as their answer to Zeppelin raids on unfortified cities and the sinking of non-belligerent ships.

One of the strongest advocates of meeting German frightfulness with frightfulness was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and his letters published broadcast aroused great interest. A British soldier replied to him from the trenches sternly opposing the adoption by Britain of making war upon innocent women and children. He argued that the few women and children murdered by cowardly Huns would have no effect upon the result of the war, while the adoption of murderous methods by the British army would be a stain upon the fair name it had won for itself in the past and a handicap through the ages to come.

Sir William Osler, the great Canadian physician, in a recent letter to the London Times, protests unequivocally against reprisals, "lest we should stain our hands in the blood of the innocent."

Subsequently the case for reprisals was put forward most ably by Professor J. H. Morgan, whose sketches from the front in the Nineteenth Century have delighted so many readers. Professor Morgan was in France and Flanders as Commissioner for the Home Office and has been investigating German atrocities. He gives strong reasons why reprisals should be undertaken with the object of preventing further German massacres of British women and children by Zeppelin raids. We reproduce the following paragraph:—

"But the crucial question, both as regards the expediency and the morality of air reprisals, is their effect on the civil population of Germany. I confess that it is just because they will hit that population hard that I think them both justified and salutary. I say this is no spirit of indiscriminate vindictiveness or blind hatred, but because I believe that these Zeppelin raids are largely, if not principally, designed to gratify the civil population of Germany with those sensations not only of military prowess but of sanguinary delight.

No one can doubt this who reads the carefully inspired articles in the German newspapers. They betray a ghastly satisfaction in the feeling that the war is being carried into every village and every home (I quote almost the very words of the 'Neue Freie Presse'). The only way to deal with this is to convince the civil population of Germany that their lust for slaughter will recoil on their own infatuated heads. The civil population of Germany is *particeps criminis* with its Government, and it is this very population which, in innumerable cases, has stoned, spat upon, insulted and threatened the convoys of helpless prisoners in their midst. It is this population whose insatiable fury is fed by the German soldiers at the front with triumphant recitals of their bloody cruelties. I speak of what I know."

Professor Morgan knows Germany from the inside. He had seen German frightfulness in its home, had seen its working and the cause for it. To the German women the murder of an English babe was but an incident of the war, an evidence of German resourcefulness. Had the babe been blown from her own arms, in her own home, by a bomb it would have been something that she could have understood. Had she been told that every raid on unprotected English cities would be followed by similar raids on unprotected German cities she would have sent up a cry that would be heard and heeded by the German militarists who are the authors of frightfulness.

Had Germany had any passenger steamers on the sea when she began her submarine attacks on neutral ships she would have conducted her underwater war in a different manner. She knew that reprisals at sea were impossible because there were no German ships to attack.

Reprisals are not to be commended in all cases. Between honourable men and nations they are not to be thought of, but Germany has introduced new methods of warfare, the methods of savagery and, much as it might go against the Anglo-Saxon grain, it is quite probable that outraged Anglo-Saxons may yet demand it. The last German raid on English cities brought the total number of civilians killed up to 266. That is 266 wilful and deliberate murders, added to the many hundreds murdered at sea by the sinking of unprotected mail and passenger steamers. Had these murders been committed with a view to bringing the war nearer an end, there would have been some justification for it. As it is, there is no justification. True, attacks on unprotected German cities would not bring the punishment to those who deserved it, but it would, as Professor Morgan suggests, "convince the civil population of Germany that their lust for slaughter would recoil on their own infatuated head." We do not believe in reprisals, but

## RELATIVE VALUES

The Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa has just issued a summarized report of values of farm lands, farm help and farm live stock in the different provinces of the Dominion for 1915.

For the whole of Canada the average value of farm land held for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling houses, farms, stables and other farm buildings is given as \$38.90 per acre. By provinces the averages per acre are, British Columbia, \$125; Ontario, \$52.49; Quebec, \$51.36; Prince Edward Island, \$37.64; Manitoba, \$30.3; Nova Scotia, \$28.20; Saskatchewan, \$24.20; Alberta, \$23.15; New Brunswick, \$22.48.

The average wages per month for the dominion during the summer, including board, was \$37.10 for male and \$20.20 for female farm help. For the year, including board, the average was \$341 for males and \$200 for females. The average value of board per month works out at \$14.57 for males and \$11.45 for females. Average wages per month were lowest in Prince Edward Island, namely, \$26.67 for males and \$14.59 for females. In the other provinces the averages were, Nova Scotia, \$32.95 and \$15.85; New Brunswick, \$33.73 and \$16.11; Quebec, \$33.08 and \$16.44; Ontario, \$31.09 and \$17.12; Manitoba, \$45.18 and \$27.29; Saskatchewan, \$42.22 and \$23.81; Alberta, \$44.12 and \$24.25; British Columbia, \$49.37 and \$31.21.

The value of horses is somewhat less than that of the previous year, but that of milk cows shows an increase. Sheep too have shown an increase and there is a notable increase in the value of wool, the average for the whole dominion being 28 cents per pound for washed and 38 for unwashed, as compared with 19 and 26 cents for the previous year.

The total value of farm animals in Canada at the end of December was estimated at \$750,667,000, an increase of about \$25,000 over that of the previous year.

## NOTES

The Administration present an unyielding aspect to Europe. Behind it is the noise of a disunited Congress, presumably representing a disunited people. It is not so. We know it is not, and how, if the test should come, the people would cast into outer darkness their Anti-American representatives. But Europe cannot be expected to know this as we do, nor, in the midst of war, to take the pains to find it out. Especially is this false clamour likely to be misconstrued by a Government that wishes to think we are a pusillanimous, incohesive, fickle people, with no theory of ourselves, no notion of our errand on earth strong enough to fight for. That Government especially would be easily misled to think contemptuously of us. It is better to be hated than to be regarded with contempt. It is also less dangerous.—New York Times.

## SUCCESSFUL CONCERT AT SOUTHPORT

One of the most successful concerts ever held in Southport took place in the Southport School on Friday, March 3rd. An excellent programme was perfectly rendered by the pupils assisted by Miss Erna Power, Messrs. Joseph and Martin Power of Emerald and Messrs. Cornelius McKinnon and Aeneas Curley of Charlottetown.

The following is the programme:—  
 Chorus, "We'll Never Let the Old Old Flag Fall."  
 Salutatory, by Herbert Bell.  
 Solo, "Silver Threads Among the Gold," Tenor Crozman.  
 Dialogue, Watermelon Pickle, (encored).  
 Recitation, Darby and Joan, Blanche Gaudet.  
 Chorus, (Boys), By Order of the King, (encored).  
 Recitation, "They Ask Me Why I am So Bad, A. Duffy."  
 Recitation, "A Plea for Our Teacher," John Aylward.  
 Dialogue, "The Wonderful Scholar."  
 Recitation, "How We Wipped the Teacher," Willie Stewart.  
 Chorus, (Girls), "Where Are the Soldiers of Yesterday?" (encored).  
 Recitation, "The Old Maid," Alice Crozman, (encored).  
 Recitation, "The Old Bachelor," Edward Trainor, (encored).  
 Dialogue, Lornie Flood and Katie Aylward (encored).  
 Recitation, "When the Principal Comes to Tea," Gustie Aylward.  
 Recitation, "The Grafton Belle," Mary Smith, (encored) Responded with "The Minstrel Boy."  
 Instrumental Music, By Messrs. McKinnon and Curley.  
 Dialogue, Blanche Gaudet and Joe Trainor.  
 Chorus, "Red Cross Nell and Khaki Jim," (encored).  
 Step-dancing, by Mr. McKinnon (encored).  
 Recitation, "Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight," Mamie Trainor.  
 Song and Tableaux, "The Gypsies Warning" (encored).  
 Dialogue, "The Train to Mauro" (encored).  
 Duet, "Will You Dance With Me," Martin and Erna Power (encored).  
 Step dancing, by Mary Smith (age 9 encored).  
 Recitation, "Britannia and Her Boys," Tenor Crozman.  
 Recitation, "Boys Rights," Alberta McPhail.  
 Song, "The Man they Left Behind," Martin Power, (encored) responded with, "Mary's Gone Off with a Coon."  
 Dialogue, "Taking the Census."  
 Chorus, "Till the Boys Come Home," (encored).  
 Recitation, "The Saint and the Sinner," Mildred McDonald.  
 Duet, "Janet and Jeanie," Lillian and Wilfred Smith, (encored).  
 Vaudeletory, "Mildred McDonald," Gave the King.  
 Miss Erna and Mr. Martin Power's singing was highly appreciated as was evinced by the repeated applause and encoreds. The musical selections on the mantle and violin by Messrs. McKinnon and Curley also brought forth loud applause and repeated encoreds. Miss Pearl Hubely presided at the organ in her usual efficient manner during the programme.

Principal Christopher is to be congratulated on not only the capable manner in which the pupils carried out their part of the programme but also on his having the assistance of such talent as Misses Hubely, and Power and Messrs. Power and McKinnon and Curley. The sum of \$40.00 was realized and goes towards the paying for the organ lately installed in the school by the Principal.

## THE INDIFFERENT PRIVATE

(We were in bed)  
 He telephoned and said,  
 I've heard the call,  
 I'm Private Joseph Hall.  
 I saw the Doc.  
 His verdict, "Sounder than a rock."  
 Short is my hair,  
 Likewise the coat I wear,  
 The boots, O gentle Bard,  
 Are heavy, new and hard,  
 Still I am glad I came  
 To try the game."

"What Regiment old dear?"  
 We said, A note of cheer,  
 Sang in his answer bold,  
 "Dunno, I wasn't told."  
 "When you find out,"  
 We pleaded, "Let us know  
 Which Regiment will trim the foe?"

Two weeks ago was this,  
 In ignorant bliss  
 We sit and wonder where  
 This Private takes the air,  
 And drills in various guises,  
 And does his Exercises.  
 What Regiment  
 Has swallowed him?  
 What Sergeant in intent  
 On putting Joe in trim?  
 Full Private Hall,  
 That's all,  
 Somewhere in Canada.

## DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Lounsbury.

## THE DEBT OWED TO NAVY.

From the London Times.

It is to the Navy, and particularly to the Grand Fleet, that we owe our safety every hour, and the plenty of our daily bread. And on that safety and plenty depends our ability to give our Allies the support in men, money and materials without which they could not long sustain the onslaught of the enemy. That is what the Grand Fleet has been doing, and are doing, not for Britain alone, but for the whole world, whose freedom is at stake. "The world," Mr. Balfour said in a weighty sentence "has yet to know, and it does not yet know, how much it owes to the British Fleet, and how the assured victory which is coming to us in the future is coming at least as much as the gift of the British Navy as it is of the splendid valor of the Allied troops, whether British or foreign." When the great drama is seen in its real relations the part of the Fleet will be rightly appraised.

## BRITAIN BUYS TWO LARGE HORSE BREEDING FARMS

LONDON, Mar. 6.—Francis Dyke Ackland, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, announced in the House of Commons that the Government, has purchased for £65,000 the breeding farms in Ireland and Wiltshire of Col. William Hall Walker, M. P., who in last December made a gift to the nation of horses valued at £74,000 for breeding purposes. Mr. Ackland, in making the announcement said: "As it is important that horses to be used as sires should be tested on the race course, arrangements have been made to lease several two-year-olds to Lord Lonsdale who has agreed to return half their winnings. Personally I regard racing as a low form of sport, but it is necessary to give the sires a trial on the race course."

Several members criticized the purchase, one declaring it ridiculous to use such high class sires for breeding cavalry horses and another remarking: "While the Government is preaching economy, it spends £65,000 on race horses." The House finally consented to the purchase.

It was announced on December 2, 1915 that Col. Walker has presented to the nation his famous breeding farm for race horses at Toully, Kildare, and his training stables at Russley Parks, Wiltshire, with their stock, the Government undertaking to purchase the land at its own valuation. The valuation before the war was £200,000. The acceptance by the Government of Col. Walker's offer was taken to mean that it purposes to initiate state horse breeding as is done by the governments of France, Germany, and Russia. Heretofore many of the best horses in Great Britain have been sold abroad but it is stated that the British Government intends to stop this practice or at least to exercise a right of choice with regard to purchases.

Col. Hall Walker's stable includes the stallions White Eagle, which won the City and Suburban Handicap at Epsom in 1909, and Royal Realm, another great stake horse, and some of the most famous breed mares in the country. Among the famous horses which Col. Hall Walker has bred were Minor, which won the Derby for King Edward; the Soarer, which won the Grand National Steeplechase, and Glen Royal, which he rode himself and which won the House of Commons lightweight steeplechase. In 1907 Col. Hall Walker headed the list of winning owners on the British turf. He is an honorary colonel of the Second Brigade Lancaster Division of the Royal Artillery.

## STUDENTS' GIFT FUND

(For 2nd Field Kitchen)

LIST NO. 3.

Previous balance	\$20.47
Mary E. Rooney, St. Joseph's Convent	.25
Laura Power, St. Joseph's Convent	.25
Ethel Kelly, St. Joseph's Convent	.25
Margaret Gillis, St. Joseph's Convent	.25
Pupils (15) Fairview school, per D. McIsaac, teacher	3.25
The following from "Island Students" at Dalhousie University per Guy MacKenzie:	
Sidney Bounell	1.00
Alex. Murray	1.00
W. A. MacQuarrie	1.00
B. L. MacLean	1.00
Guy MacKenzie	1.00
Balance at date	\$29.72
R. M. STANWELL, Sec'y-Treas.	

## THE WOMAN'S PART

So it has come at last, you say—the call?  
 I did not know,  
 Nor can I realize the truth at all;  
 But when you go,  
 No hand but mine you gleaming sword shall take.  
 Down from its place,  
 That you may wield it well, for honor's sake.  
 A little space,  
 A little space, perhaps, yet it may be,  
 Since God is good,  
 That He will send my soldier back to me.  
 (Ah, that He would!)  
 But in the meanwhile, soldier-lover, see  
 How keen this blade!  
 Strike deep, lest Justice, Truth, and Liberty  
 Shall stand betrayed.

I am for peace—and fair, love, would I  
 In your dear arms,  
 Knowing myself, while happy moments fly,  
 Safe from all harms;  
 I am for peace—but when a tyrant hand  
 Shall lift to smite  
 And menace our beloved native land  
 With evil might  
 Then I can say farewell, and watch you go  
 To do your part,  
 Cheered by my Godspeed; for no tears shall flow  
 (Lest still, my heart)  
 And be our parting one of endless length,  
 Or briefer while—  
 Were it our last kiss—God would give me strength,  
 Dear Heart, to smile.  
 —Beatrice Barry.

## Spring Brings Her Smartest Styles on Wednesday Seed Fair Day



We will show a complete display of Spring Styles in AMERICAN WASH GOODS. Take advantage of the Special Rates from Summerside and Murray River. Special fare only \$1.00 and return Wednesday, Come in and see PATON'S WASH GOODS.

## PATONS

As the hall-mark on gold means pure, so

**Kellogg's**

TOASTED  
**CORN FLAKES**

on a package is the hall-mark for breakfast foods. Our celebrated Corn Flakes are eaten by nearly all Canadians. Made from the best Southern corn, by our secret process, all the nutriment of the corn is conserved and made appetizing. A food for men and women in winter as well as in summer.

CAUTION—Do not let your grocer "put one over you" by substituting "just as good" corn flakes for the original "Kellogg's."

"MADE IN CANADA" only by

THE BATTLE CREEK TOASTED CORN FLAKE COMPANY, LIMITED  
 LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA

## CROWN LIFE

Good to Policyholders in 1915

Crown Life payments to policyholders totalled \$120,132.34 in 1915—a year in which we showed many marked gains over previous years.

Crown Life Policies include total and permanent disability benefits; non-forfeiture insurance and other very liberal features.

Let us send you some new insurance facts.

**CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO**

H. H. BEER, Provincial Manager, Summerside. Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

## Good Tinware and Enamelware

Anything or everything you may desire in tinware is here, awaiting for your selection.

The enamel will wear on our Enamelware, for it is double—often triple—coated and baked on in electric ovens. It is very strong and will stand plenty of rough usage in any kitchen.

Kettles, pans, dippers, mugs—the entire line complete. Well-welded, this tinware, strong and durable and priced very moderately—HERE.

The line is complete and prices are low. May we expect you?

**FENNELL & CHANDLER**  
 Victoria Row Richmond Street

## Fire Insurance A Necessity

Then insure in good strong stock companies, which never contest an honest claim such as is represented by

**E. R. BROW**

Charlottetown

## Heavily Overstocked Boots

Clearance Sale (after stock-taking) of Children's Boots—Last year's Classic Samples a very high grade boot at a low grade price—great wearers—mostly 3.00 and 4.00 Boots all put in at 2.25, sizes 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3 & 3 1/2. These are too expensive a boot for Children, hence enormous reductions rather than keep them—we want you to see these iron wearers—SPOT CASH.

Ladies' fancy front House Slippers 25 cts, while they last.

**GOFF BROS**

128 Richmond St.

Job lot rubbers, Ladies 50c, Gents' 69c.

See job line of Boys heavy boots at \$2.00.