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RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY

Once more our contemporary, The Patriot, shifts its ground on the question whether or not the emergency of 1912-1913 was a "take." It now asks why the Government did not utilise the Niobe and Rainbow for the purpose of training men for the Navy.

We appreciate the opportunity of bringing before our readers the facts of the case. The Niobe and Rainbow are two old disused cruisers, no longer fit for active service. They were sold to the Canadian Government by the British Admiralty, on the distinct understanding that they could be used only as training ships. They are no good for long voyages, nor are they fit for active service.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier acquired them as the nucleus of his neutral Canadian Navy, and manned them to the extent of seventy-five per cent. with trained British naval men under contract for from three to five years' service. It was expected by Sir Wilfrid that the remaining twenty-five per cent. of the crews could be obtained from Canada.

As we showed on Saturday, long training is necessary to make a serviceable regular sailor, who wishes to make the Navy his life's vocation, and boys and youths must enlist for a period of not less than seven years.

Conditions in Canada are not suited to such extended periods of service. It is well known that for ordinary vocations an apprenticeship is not only impracticable but impossible. The youth of the country have such golden opportunities for "making good quick" in almost any path of life that they are loth, if not altogether opposed, to the binding of themselves to one employer for any considerable period.

Hence the expected happened. Not only did the Niobe and Rainbow never receive their full complement—the balance of twenty-five per cent.—but a large proportion of those who did sign articles soon tired of their experience and deserted, or were bought off by their friends.

The present Government was thus left with practically none but the British-trained crews, and as it is an expensive luxury maintaining this unproductive legacy of the Laurier policy, Sir Robert Borden propounded a naval volunteer scheme which would prove beneficial to the country and Empire alike without interfering unduly with Canadian prejudice to long-term service. The scheme is based on the Militia Act, and also the Naval Volunteer Force of the United Kingdom, of which the Patriot's London correspondent is an enthusiastic member.

The salient points of this service may thus be summarised:—

The term of engagement is three years and re-engagement for successive periods of three years up to the age of forty-five. The purpose of this volunteer force is to provide men to take active part in naval defence of the Dominion. They would be required for the following purposes amongst others:—

- 1. To serve on board His Majesty's ships.
2. As personnel for the Examination Service at the defended ports.
3. As personnel for the mine-sweeping service at the defended ports.
4. To supplement the existing staff at the wireless telegraph stations.
5. To man the visual signal stations on the coast.
6. To act as censors of wireless telegraph messages.
7. To collect naval intelligence and act as intelligence officers.
8. As personnel for steamers which may require to be hired by the Naval Service Department in time of emergency.

The force will be organised in companies of 100 men, and it is proposed at the beginning to organise such companies in some of the larger centres, including the Maritime Provinces. Later on it will be possible to have companies formed in smaller places, or even to organise parts of companies in places which could not raise a full company.

The volunteers will be divided into three classes as respects the training which they will receive:—
Class 1—will drill partly on shore at their headquarters and partly on shipboard. This class will embrace volunteers living reasonably close to the naval stations or who can easily be reached by a training ship.

Class 2—will drill ashore at their headquarters—will receive instruction in boat work, signalling, gunnery, etc. This class will embrace the volunteers who would find it difficult to leave their headquarters to train on shipboard.

Class 3—will not drill on shore but will receive training on board ship. This class will embrace fishermen, seamen and men who follow the sea as a profession. It is proposed that they should be given training on the Niobe or the Rainbow or ships of the fisheries protection fleet, so as to acquaint them with the rules and discipline of the navy and to train them in gunnery, signal work, etc.

This classification would probably be varied to suit local conditions, and could hardly be rigidly adhered to. It is proposed that the training shall consist of twenty-one days annually or its equivalent in drills, counting five drills as equivalent to one day.

Instructional officers would have to be provided, and it is hoped to obtain these from the British Admiralty. The sum estimated for the expenditure on this service amounts to \$200,000.

The naval volunteers would be allotted to whichever section they desire to enlist, and would be trained exclusively in that section on the principle adopted by the militia. Men can enter the militia force of Canada without foregoing the opportunities which this country affords to them of making a livelihood, of saving money, of doing well in the world; whereas if they become members of a permanent military or permanent naval force, those opportunities would be absolutely lost. Therefore, while it may be a very difficult thing to get men in Canada, either on the Atlantic or on the Pacific coast, to become members of a permanent naval force, it will be quite possible to get men to enter a volunteer naval force just as they enter the volunteer military force of this country.

Dr Michael Clark, of Red Deer, the most ardent and consistent Liberal in opposition, gave his whole-hearted support to this scheme in the following words:—"I want

to congratulate my right hon. friend the Prime Minister on being a party, with his Government, to the development of Canada along sane lines of national progress. On the whole, I think that the policy as it has been expounded by the minister in charge will meet with very large approval from the people of this country. The Minister of Marine has given us the nucleus of a policy which is creditable in every way to a self-reliant people. I stand absolutely where I have always stood in principle upon this matter, and I rise from a sense of absolute duty to protest against any too-partisan view of this question, and to make it easy for the Government to take what I believe to be a sound position, and a position in which they will lead the whole Canadian people along the lines of a sane national development, inside, if you like, a sane imperialism."

But what of Sir Wilfrid Laurier? Sir Wilfrid Laurier bitterly and sneeringly opposed the scheme so ardently supported by Dr Michael Clark. And why? Because he objected under any circumstances to Canadians serving in the Imperial Navy—"to be disembowelled upon the seas of China and Japan"—in defence of the Empire.

Now our contemporary knows why the Government did not utilise the Niobe and Rainbow to train recruits for Sir Wilfrid's Neutral Navy.

GOOD ADVICE

The paper read by Dr Garrison before the Medical Society of Prince Edward Island last Friday night, and which was published in our Saturday's issue, should be very carefully studied, not only by the doctors, but by the people throughout the province.

The Dalton Sanatorium will be a means of blessing to the province, but it is well at the outset to keep in mind the limitations as well as the possibilities of such an institution. The purpose of the sanatorium, as of sanatoria everywhere, is to prevent and to educate, not to do the impossible. Tuberculosis is preventible in its incipient stages; the communication of the disease to others is preventible at any stage; the disease is absolutely incurable in its advanced stages, so far as medical science has yet been able to probe. These are the conclusions of the best medical authorities and they should be kept constantly in view.

If the sanatorium is made a hospital for advanced cases of tuberculosis and pronounced a failure because it has not been able to effect the impossible, then its good offices will be largely discounted. In every walk of life, among the intelligent as well as the ignorant, there is a certain amount of unreasonableness. Many will be disappointed, and in their disappointment they may become unreasonable, who will look to the sanatorium for the cure of cases which have gone beyond reasonable hope. In their disappointment and unreasonableness they may discredit the institution, and a reputation for uselessness is easily acquired. Doctors should exercise the greatest discretion in advising their patients, in holding out hope where there is no hope and in casting the onus upon the sanatorium for failing to do the impossible.

As plainly and forcibly and candidly stated by Doctor Garrison, the purpose of the Sanatorium is to care for and cure tuberculosis in its incipient stages and this is possible. Many such cures have been effected in Sanatoria elsewhere and this will be true of ours provided its legitimate purpose is adhered to and people fully understand what its legitimate purpose is. In the educational work which will be a feature, the danger to others of waiting upon tuberculous patients will be reduced to the minimum and, and possibly, in the course of time, the disease may be wholly eradicated.

We commend a careful perusal of Dr. Garrison's paper. The Sanatorium should prove a blessing to the Province and, if used within the limitations which medical science has prescribed for such institutions, thousands of our people in this and future generations will have cause to bless the name of Honorable Charles Dalton through whose splendid generosity the Sanatorium came into existence.

COST OF NEUTRALITY

Of the few neutral nations left in Europe Holland stands more directly in the track of the storm, perhaps than any other. She is right in the midst of the fighting both on land and sea and the anxiety to remain neutral mingled with the constant danger of something happening that will plunge her into the vortex keeps her in a condition that is little better than actual participation in the war. Refugees are continually pouring over her borders, escaped or fugitive soldiers are being interned within her gates. All this together with the constant strain incident to the wholesale slaughter at her gates makes her position unenviable indeed and imposes a burden upon her which closely approaches the burdens of actual warfare. She is spending heavily for protection but she realizes that the burden is inevitable. The Dutch are a people who dislike war and who have in consequence little liking for military service. Yet they have not grumbled at the placing of the militia on a war basis. The peace effective of the militia is 22,000, and it is calculated that today 200,000 men are under arms, ready for any emergency. It was hoped that by the spring this army could with safety be disbanded, but it is now realized that this is not likely to be the case, so they have made up their minds to continue paying for protection. They know that the mobilisation, when Europe generally plunged into war, was a wise move, and that the full military strength will have to be kept up for an indefinite period. Mr. Cort Van der Linden, the prime minister, in a speech in the Second Chamber of Parliament the other day, set forth the necessity of still maintaining the armed forces at top strength, "ready at any moment to throw their whole weight into the war scale should we be called to thus champion our national honor, independence or vital interests." The Government, he proceeded, reserved to itself the right of judgment and would not take upon itself the responsibility of reducing the defence forces by a single man. The nation had been united from the start of the war, and this fact had contributed to keep Holland safely neutral.

There had been anxious and dangerous times, at many periods more anxious and dangerous than most people were conscious of, and a number of intricate questions had cropped up requiring immediate settlement. These emergencies had all been met successfully. The Government have striven for a loyal maintenance of international obligations and there was an untouched defence force supported by a united people. Because of these facts the word of the Government had weight with foreign nations and Holland's rights were respected. A watch still had to be kept for the unexpected might happen at any moment. Therefore, it was of the highest importance that Holland should continue to dispose of her forces to the best advantage. The higher neutrality of the nation was—the firm determination to be our own selves; the firm determination to preserve and protect from the whole world the higher possessions of liberty and civilization, which our people has made its own in the course of a history full of struggle and suffering." In conclusion Mr. Van der Linden declared that neither now nor in the future would the Netherlands surrender its rights to anyone without a struggle.

Thus it will be seen that Holland is ready to defend to its utmost power its citizens and territory, even against the strongest foe.

THE ORIGINS OF THE PRESENT WAR

(BY SIR VALENTINE CHIROL, FOREIGN EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES)

III.

During the first decade of his reign South America also attracted a good deal of the Kaiser's attention. There is a large German population in Brazil and in the Argentine, and both there and in Central America the German enterprise had found fruitful fields of activity. Had it not been for the Monroe doctrine, these South and Central American Republics lay at the mercy of the "malled fist," but against the Monroe doctrine the Kaiser was powerless, unless he could embroil England with the United States and secure the support of British naval power. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he showed his hand for a moment in an insidious attempt to induce this country to lead the way in a European demonstration against the United States. But Lord Pauncefote at Washington and Captain Chichester at Manila showed the American people that blood was thicker than water. German diplomacy beat a hasty retreat and tried hard to cover its tracks, but it had not yet abandoned all hope. In the summer of 1901 German diplomacy, as I shall show later on, made a desperate endeavor to entangle us in a combination which would have fatally compromised our relations with the United States. Since then, on the contrary, William II has spent his energies in preparing the Americans by all the arts and wiles of which he is past master. Pan-German propaganda, under official patronage, has continued unabated in South America; but amongst the Germans of the great North American Republic the Kaiser has been passing the time in remembering the Kaiser, not as the War Lord of the Mailed Fist, but as the apostle of German culture and German goodwill.

There remained Africa. Even in Bismarck's days, Germany had played a not unsuccessful part in the general scramble for the unallotted regions of the Dark Continent. The Kaiser himself had larger possibilities in view. There is no reason to believe that, during the earlier years of his reign, the Emperor William contemplated any direct conflict with Great Britain, for the influence of Bismarck, who did not shrink from playing the future sovereign off against his parents, whose "English ideals" became a constant obsession to the old Chancellor, Prince William, as he then was, often prevented a more direct line of conduct; and his behaviour to his mother at the time of the unfortunate Emperor Frederick's death will always remain an ugly page in his life-story. On the other hand, there were many features of English life which appealed to him, and especially the general feeling of brotherhood which was the proper relationship between Great Britain and Germany was accurately reflected in a remark which he is said to have made in 1890 to a German Prince who ventured to criticise the Zanzibar Agreement as too harshly drawn. "Probably his view of the proper relationship between Great Britain and Germany was accurately reflected in a remark which he is said to have made in 1890 to a German Prince who ventured to criticise the Zanzibar Agreement as too harshly drawn. 'I have no love for England, but I want her as—'naustria Austria.' He cherished Austria as a 'subordinate ally' whose military support was essential to him on the Continent, and he would have no doubts as to the value of the 'subordinate ally' had she been ready to place her feet at his disposal. So long especially as England remained estranged both from France and from Russia, there was always the possibility of the British Navy's support against either of those Powers in time of need. When England nearly fell out with France in 1893 over Siam, and again in 1898 at the time of the Fashoda incident, he would certainly have welcomed a conflict between the two Western Powers. On the former occasion, indeed, his own courtiers professed assistance rather over the mark, and alarmed Lord Rosebery quite as much as the French. Again in 1895, when the Conservative party had come back to power in England, the overtures made by William II. to Lord Salisbury, during a visit to Cowes, for Anglo-German co-operation on a grand scale in the near East, produced a very similar effect on Lord Rosebery's successor. As a Frenchman once remarked, 'William II. always offers to be your friend against somebody else. Otherwise your friendship has no value for him.'

Nothing irritated him more than rejected addresses. If England would not be his friend against France, then he would not be her friend at all, and he would show her what that meant. It was in this frame of mind that, after his abortive overtures to Lord Salisbury, he began to concentrate his attention upon South Africa. The struggle between Boer and Briton was growing more and more acute, and he saw there his opportunity of teaching England the 'lesson' she required. For the Boers were German kinsmen, over whom it was his duty to spread the broad mantle of German protection? Intimate relations grew up between Berlin and Pretoria, and Germany spoke openly of the maintenance of the South African republic as a 'well German interest.' Sir Edward Malet, who had been British Ambassador in Berlin for twelve years, ventured just before he retired to convey a friendly warning to the Emperor that any attempt on the part of Germany to interfere in South African affairs might have serious consequences for Anglo-German relations. The Kaiser resented the warning, and within a few weeks startled England and the world by his famous Kruger telegram.

I was in Berlin at the time, and on the very day after its dispatch, Baron von Marschall, who was then Foreign Minister, himself impressed upon me in the most emphatic terms that the telegram was not to be taken as the expression of a mere generous impulse of the German Emperor, but as 'eine Staatsaction—a State action on the part of the German Empire.' The time he added, had arrived to read England a lesson, so that she might know in future that the voice of the German Empire would make itself heard in all matters of world policy. Baron von Holstein, for many years known as the 'Eminence grise' of the German Foreign Office, with whom I happened to be on a footing of greater personal intimacy than perhaps any other foreigner ever enjoyed in Berlin, tried to rub the lesson into me. He solemnly warned me that Germany could count in this matter on the support of other

Powers, and that, in fact, England stood in more imminent peril of a great European coalition against her than at any time since the days of Napoleon the First. This warning, he assured me; was intended in the friendliest spirit; and, as it could not very well be conveyed to the British Government through official channels, he begged me to pass it on privately to the proper quarters. I told Sir Frank Lascelles, who at once communicated with Lord Salisbury. Events, however, soon proved that this had been merely a case of the wish that is father to the thought. An attempt, it was true, had been made by the German Government to enlist Russian and French support, but it failed, as was subsequently acknowledged in a curiously frank statement by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag. (To be Continued)

"THEN END SHALL COME."

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 20.—That the Scriptural prophecy of the condition that shall prevail near the end of the world seem to be in process of fulfillment was the statement made today by Cardinal James Gibbons. He was commenting on the war news from Europe, which, he said, was terrible. "We cannot grasp its magnitude, or what it means," he added. "Does it not seem that the Scriptures are being fulfilled?—'Nation shall rise against nation, and there shall be sorrow throughout the world, and then shall the end come,'" he was asked. "Yes, it does," the Cardinal replied. "Loss of life in great numbers occurs only once in a while. But now, in this greatest war of the world, a thousand, nay, ten thousand lives are being sacrificed every hour the war continues."

CANADIAN CASUALTY NOW BE PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The military authorities have at last recognized the unnecessary inconvenience and anxiety caused by the fact that the names of the first Canadian contingent through the system of notifying only Ottawa of casualties. As a previous cable pointed out soldiers' relatives and friends living in the British Isles were not notified of casualties unless they were next of kin. Canadian casualties appeared in the London newspapers today for the first time. Ottawa will still be given two days preference. The new order of things will do more justice to the Canadian contingent by reminding people here of their participation in the war.

KAISER SAYS RUSSIANS ARE COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The president of the Province of East Prussia at Koenigsberg, read the following telegram from Emperor William who has been on the Eastern battle front: "The Russians are completely defeated. Our beloved East Prussia is free from the enemy."

MONTE CARLO GAMBLING AGAIN, BUT WITH MARKERS.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 14.—Gambling is rampant again after four and a half months of enforced inactivity. There is no gold or silver shining on the green cloth; ivory checks have taken their place. Roulette and trente-et-quarante are going on at a few tables. The revival however, has not sufficed to restore the season's usual animation to the town. The hotels are nearly empty.

TEXAS GUNNER BROKE THE WORLD'S RECORD.

Eight Straight Hits With 14-Inch Gun—Moving Target Twelve Miles Away.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—William Rufus, gun pointer on the battleship Texas, who is at home at Beacon, N. Y., on furlough, was notified yesterday that he broke the world's record in marksmanship with big guns at the recent target practice off Virginia Capes. But was credited with eight straight hits with a 14-inch gun shooting at a moving target twelve miles away. For this feat the sailor will receive increased pay, twenty dollars in gold, the rating of excellent in gunnery and the privilege to wear the letter E on his sleeve.

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DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. Louson

MODERN GIRL'S VIEWS.

Firstly—I don't permit a man to smoke when he walks or drives with me. If he knows no better than to do it, I promptly tell him my opinion of his conduct. Secondly—I never give my photograph to men. I used to, occasionally, but I am wiser now. I should hate, by and by, to know that my face might be hanging up in Tom, Dick or Harry's room. Thirdly—I never let a man take my arm when he walks with me. If he does, I tell him I prefer him to give me his arm. Fourthly—I don't go out with a man just because he asks me. I like it better if he asks another to go, too—his sister, for instance. Fifthly—I never allow a man to "see me home" from church. If he hasn't reverence enough to take me there and sit through the service with me, he can stay away altogether. Sixthly—I make it a rule never to allow any man to give me presents, unless it is something of trifling cost—like flowers or fruit. And I always gauge a man by his taste in this respect. Seventhly—I never encourage any man who is not perfectly polite and agreeable to my mother. Whoever calls on me sees a great deal of her. Lastly—I never allow a visitor to stay later than ten o'clock. If he does not go at that time, I tell him politely that this is the rule of our house.

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Have You Seen the New Spring Goods

They are the first messengers of Spring—and such dainty beautiful messengers has Spring chosen for her hand-maidens—Voiles and Crepes and novelty materials. Always the Voiles are lovely, but this season there's about them a grace and charm that has never been theirs before. Included among the wash fabrics are aristocratic Crepe du Chenes and Roman stripes that you would think had strayed in from the Silk Department by mistake. You'd never dream they belonged to the Wash Goods family, but they do! The printed Voiles, light ground with dainty floral pattern, come at 40c yd. The printed Crepe du Chenes, very effective made of cotton and silk, are in yellow, pink and white grounds with pretty floral designs. There's a light Roman stripe material that looks like silk, but costs less because it isn't. 42c a yd. White Piques Cotton Corduroy in White, Tan and Checks. Irish Poplin 27 and 36 inches wide, white and black. Sampson Galateas Brown, Blue and Red stripes. Drills 36 inches, fine quality. Indian Head Suiting also New Cloths in Black and White, Blue and White and Sky and White. Crums' Print Cottons 36 inches wide 14c. Percal and Print Cotton 37 inches wide 14c. Skirting Oxford, Drill and Gingham. Art Sateens a large range in good colors and patterns. Colored Sateens at 16c a yard. Ratines plain and checks. Send for samples.

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