

The Charlottetown Guardian

Morning Daily (founded 1891), \$3.50 per year, (Delivered in advance); \$2.50 per year (mailed) in advance, in Canada, and \$3.00 for U.S.A.
Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$2.00 (delivered or by Mail in Canada, and \$2.50 for U.S.A.)

TUESDAY, APRIL 30

FOOD RESTRICTIONS

As intimated in our despatches yesterday the Food Board has placed further restrictions upon the storing of flour and sugar. These will no doubt be followed by others especially on meats, butter, and cheese. It is not pleasant to be dictated to as to how much of any particular kind of food we shall keep on hand, how much and what kind of food we shall eat, but there is just one thing we must accept with what cheerfulness we can, that is, that it cannot be helped and the more cheerfully we comply with the restrictions the less galling they will be. When our house is on fire we unquestioningly accept the dictation of the firemen regardless of the inconveniences entailed and this is exactly our position today. Our national house is on fire and we must accept the dictation of those who are fighting the fire.

The recent restrictions emphasize, as nothing else could the seriousness of the food situation. This has been referred to frequently in our columns, and need not be repeated. In plain English it means that if we in Canada consume half as much flour as we have consumed in normal times our soldiers will have no bread. What that would mean it is not necessary to dwell upon. Our soldiers must be fed and well fed; that have been so far although not nearly as well as we in Prince Edward Island who can pick and choose without regard to cost. We have been eating and even wasting extravagantly; few of us have denied ourselves anything in the way of luxurious living while our boys are being fed daily from a supply the end of which is already in sight unless made good by us. We can get along very well without flour altogether if necessary and every pound we save is an extra pound for our soldiers. We have now arrived at a stage in the war game when our inclinations and our actions must be made to conform to the need of the case and the need is desperate. Our men are fighting with their backs to the wall, fighting for us who are living in ease and plenty. It is not fair to them, nor good for us that we should go on eating and drinking and chasing dollars around the table while our house is on fire.

These restrictions have been ordered because our case is desperate. Let us accept them as the very least of the evils that might befall, accept them cheerfully and add our own voluntary restrictions to them. There is no danger of starvation in this country of ours but there is very grave danger that we may lose our country if we are not worthy to hold it.

THE WAR

Still the war news is depressing, not through any fear of ultimate defeat but from the certainty of its great cost in human material. Comparing the present situation with that of the earlier stages of the war when the German army overran Belgium and Northern France until they were within gunshot of the coast cities and of Paris there is nothing alarming about it, nothing to indicate that the German hope is any nearer realization today than it was then.

In the autumn of 1914 we watched three great German armies converging upon Paris and saw them halted, broken and thrown back; in the next year we saw them broken at Ypres and Givenchy by an army that could not be compared with the present Allied army either in size or effectiveness. Since March 21st, six weeks ago, we have seen the Allied armies yield ground inch by inch exacting a crippling toll from the enemy and in our despatches today we are told that a German military writer in one of the leading German papers admits that the western offensive has become a deadlock; that the British defence is much stronger than the High Command had expected and that the German losses are so heavy that the offensive may have to be abandoned.

With our armies constantly gaining strength by new arrivals from Canada, from the United States, from England there is nothing alarming in the situation and our men over there are much less depressed over it than we are. It is now a question of holding on as far as our armies are concerned and they may be depended upon to do it. They may find it expedient to retire still farther to save their men and at the same time to inflict greater punishment upon the enemy.

The enemy's latest advance was a defeat rather than a victory for their losses were out of all proportion to the value of the territory they have gained. The only real gain they made was Kemmel Hill and up to the present they have been unable to develop even that success, owing to the resistance they met with.

OUR AUTOMOBILES

At this the beginning of the automobile season, with practically all roads open a word of warning to the Automobile Association and to automobile owners may not be out of place. It is well known that there is opposition in certain quarters to the running of automobiles in this province. True the opposition has died down to a very large extent and with caution and common sense on the part of automobile drivers the last vestige of opposition will disappear, but without this caution it will continue and possibly increase. Complaints are occasionally heard of fast driving on the streets and similar complaints will no doubt be made when the country roads become fit for driving. These complaints must be stopped. In the City it is the duty of the police to prevent fast and reckless driving on the streets either by autos or teams and offenders should be summarily punished. On country roads a complaint can be laid in the regular way before a magistrate and the offender brought to justice. Autoists should, at the outset, be given to understand that their licenses shall be cancelled for any violation of the speed rules, and this threat should be fearlessly carried out.

But this is only one side of the story. The autoists also have their rights and they must be safe guarded. A City doctor driving his car on a country road on his way to visit a patient found the road completely blocked by a man driving a horse and cart, the driver of which not only refused to give half the road but deliberately headed off the auto when its owner attempted to pass. This man deserved a fine just as richly as the autoist who violates the speed limit or does anything else that is unseemly.

It is to the interest and advantage of all that good will and amity should exist between autoists and the public generally. These can only be secured by each observing the rules of the road and of common decency and decorum. Both parties have rights which must be mutually recognized and it is hoped that any lingering antagonisms that may have existed in the past may have been buried and forgotten.

WAKE UP

In a French trench a shell exploded. Every man in that trench went down save one—the young officer in charge. That man stepped up onto the firing bench and looked out and saw coming toward him a charge of German soldiers. That man loved France in his very soul. He could not bear to see another foot of France taken away. He turned to those men lying in the trench and he shouted: "Dead men, get up!" And, stunned and wounded as they were, enough of them got up so that they manned the guns, drove back the enemy and held the trench for France. And I feel that Liberty is going to say to all of us: "Get up dead men! Wake up!" So feel in your souls what your duty is that you can do the superhuman thing. Get up and fight this war.—Leslie's Weekly.

COMPARISONS

In the City of Montreal last year official figures state that the number of arrests for drunkenness was 5,483 of whom 5,061 were men and 422 were women. In the City of Charlottetown there were 144 arrests last year for drunkenness, all men. This year from January 1st to April 30 there have been 22 arrests for drunkenness, all men. Yet in their zeal for temperance some tell us there is more drunkenness in Charlottetown than in Montreal.

NOTES

Prior to the summer of 1914 the greater part of the chemical laboratory glassware used in the United States was imported from Germany and Austria, and a very serious shortage of glassware resulted. Within the past two years American manufacturers have increased production of such ware, or are manufacturing grades of chemical glassware that they did not produce before.

The blocking of the channel at Zeebrugge will shut many submarines in for a while. But the others which it shuts out from their base may be in a worse plight.

WHEN WE FIGHT BACK TO THE WALL

The British have reached the strategic position in which their enemies have ever found them the most dangerous, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger in a notable tribute to British valor.

"With our backs to the wall," says Haig. "With our backs to the wall," said Wellington at Torres Vedras. Overwhelmingly outnumbered, with all Spain in the hands of the enemies, with four armies confronting his single and isolated forces, he fought them off and finally drove them back to battle over the Pyrenees. From Torres Vedras these British soldiers fought their way, triumphant, to Toulouse, meeting and beating the most famous generals of their time, the marshals of Napoleon. But their splendid push to Madrid and northward did not really begin until they had braced their backs against the famous "wall" of Torres Vedras. "With our backs to the wall," said Drake, Hawkins and "My Lord Howard" when the Spanish Armada came riding into sight and interrupt—*or, rather, failed to interrupt—a famous game of bowls. Hindenburg never commanded, and never can command such odds against the English.*

The Armada

Counting by tonnage, these intrepid sailors stood on the cliffs of England and saw the command of the sea already lost. The hammer-stroke of vastly superior strength poised above them, ready to shatter what was then almost the only citadel of liberty in the world. But these unconquerable British, who never knew when they are beaten, had their "backs to the wall," a fatal attitude for their foes to find them in. They put to sea, in the spirit of Sir Richard Grenville and his little "Revenge," who had just fought "the fight of the one and the sixty-three," and faced these "great sea galleons heaving on the weather bow." History records the sequel. By all human reckoning the British should have been beaten. But—well, their backs were to the wall, where a Briton is unbeatable. That is British character. We know it in this country; for it was John Paul Jones, a sailor whom he borrowed from Scotland, who, when things looked black enough with him, sent the message over to his antagonist: "I have just begun to fight."

The Canadians at Ypres

We know it on this continent; for it was the Canadians of British origin who held the line for days after the villainous gas attack at Ypres—held it with a few lean companies whom the Germans could have easily overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers if they had dreamed that these astonishing Britons from overseas would stick so stubbornly without heavy reserves in support. The Canadians did the same thing at Hart's River, in South Africa, firing—firing until the last man lay wounded. That was the spirit of the Haig message: "Every position must be held to the last man."

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson

HARBINGERS OF SPRING

(By Rev. A. Messier Quick.)

Hark! the piping of the robin—Notes of promise and of cheer, Tell us winter now is passing, Buds and flowers will soon appear. Nature's garb will clothe the meadows.

Where the snow so long has lain, Balm of days of spring will follow, When the robins come again.

Though the forests yet are leafless, And the skies are lowering still, Music from the early songsters Now will cheer our bosom's thrill. For we have the glad promise, Joy king shall lose his reign, When the robins pipe their greetings, And the bluebirds come again.

Never is the sylvan music Of the birds that later sing, Sweet as notes of early warblers, Heralds of the coming spring. Later songs in fields and forest May have more of warbler's art, But the song when days are dreary, Is the song that stirs the heart.

Nature's Easter matin sonnet—Life anew from deathlike sleep—Is the song redoubtless singing, Causing hearts with joy to leap. Ere the winter has departed, These are notes of sweetest strain, For we know we're nearing spring-time, When the robins come again.

the last man." Waterloo was a battle fought by the British Army with its back to the wall. That Waterloo campaign is worth thinking of for a moment in these anxious hours as we wait for the news from this colossal "Waterloo" whose titanic wrestlings may well shake the earth of that earlier battlefield. The Germans and the British had much the same problem set them at Quatre Bras and Ligny. But they solved it differently. The Germans retreated from Ligny while the British held stubbornly at Quatre Bras. The British only withdrew to Waterloo because the Germans had failed to hold at Ligny. At Waterloo, the British held again; and if they had not held, the Germans would only have come up to fall into a trap.

Haig's Call to the World

The Haig message has not only stiffened the wearied ranks of his hardiest army, but it has sounded like a trumpet-call across the allied world to hearten the watching millions who know so well what they each personally have at stake in this terrific struggle. The British armies stand as the bulwark of democratic liberty. We all know only too surely in what a tragic position the defenders of democracy would be if the Anglo-French armies found themselves unable to dam back this renewed Teuton tide. To say—as our writers so often repeat—that as much is at stake to-day as hung in the balances at the battle of the Marne is surely to underestimate the unparalleled importance of this struggle. But the very fact that British generals like Haig and Maurice are employing grave language and appealing to their men to "die where they stand rather than give way"—the Joffre version of this universal message of inspiring leadership—encourages us all with the sure knowledge that the two finest fighting races in the world—the Anglo-Saxon and the French—have risen to the sublime pitch of Verdun and will not let them "pass." We record our confidences that two such armies—two such nations—cannot be beaten.

Salute the British Army!

It will not be unfitting however, for our people to stand with metaphorically bared heads while this tragic, this devastating conflict rages. It is our lives which are being defended. Our liberties are at stake. Our democracy will be in deadly danger if the lines of khaki and "disappearing blue" are broken. They are but holding till we come up. They are admittedly waiting for our soldiers to deliver the winning blow. But as they hold—as many, sorrowfully many of them fall—we can bow gravely with the sincere and heartfelt grief we so keenly feel, and then look up with the pride, the confidence, the comradeship, their splendid courage calls up in all our hearts.

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.

ISTELLE:—You want to know "if people are rally healed by mental and spiritual forces." Assuredly it is for the majority of diseases. The most advanced physicians of to-day like Dr. Schofield of London admit the mental origin of most diseases. If wrong thinking, feeling and willing, therefore, induce certain diseases, why should not the right mental action cure them?

A STORE KEEPER:—There are certain business expenses essential to success. To cut them out is "to kill the goose that lays the golden egg." One of these items is to let the people know what kind of business you do. The only question is the medium through which you do it. There is no question that newspaper advertising is the cheapest and most effective. An advertisement in The Charlottetown Guardian is read practically in every home in the Province. As to how much money you should spend in advertising you must settle by a systematic test. To begin with, set apart a certain sum to be spent weekly for say three or six months. Write your ads. in an attractive style. Spend time and thought on them. Check the results, and you will be more than satisfied.

THREE KILLED IN HAMILTON

HAMILTON, Ont., April 28.—Three men were killed and several injured this morning in an explosion at the plant of the Hamilton Tar Company. The dead: Alfred Ingram, superintendent; Harry Sylvester, Geo. Cameron. The direct cause of the accident is unknown. The force of the explosion hurled two of the men through a brick wall.

MALES FROM 16 TO 60—MUST PURSUE USEFUL OCCUPATION

The recent Order in Council regarding the necessity of all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty being engaged in a useful occupation, provides penalties for infractions of the provisions of the law. There are certain exceptions to the regulations as in the case of students who are in actual attendance at some educational institution or proceeding with their training. Provision is also made for those physically unfit to carry on their duties.

The object of the regulations is to provide the authorities with a weapon in the case of certain individuals found in every city, who do not engage in any occupation that is of any real value to the community and who are living on the labors of others. The new regulations provide an opportunity for the prosecution of men who can only be termed as loafers but who do not come within the provisions of the vagrancy act. The following is a complete summary of the new regulations:

1. Every male person residing in the Dominion of Canada shall be regularly engaged in some useful occupation.
2. In any proceeding hereunder it shall be a defence that the person is: (a) under sixteen years of age; (b) a bona fide student proceeding with his training for some useful occupation; (c) a bona fide student in actual attendance at some recognized educational institution; (d) usually employed in some useful occupation and temporarily unemployed owing to differences with his employer common to similar employees with the same employer; (e) physically unable to comply with the provisions of the law as herein enacted; (f) unable to obtain within reasonable distance any kind of employment which he is physically able to perform at current wages for similar employment.
3. Any person violating the provisions hereof shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction before a magistrate to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and in default of payment, to imprisonment with hard labor for a period not exceeding six months in any common jail or in any institution or any farm owned by a municipality or province and declared by the Council or Order in Council respectively to be a public institution or farm for the purpose of this law, which said institution or farm for the purpose of this law shall be a common jail.
4. Where the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority hereof are instituted at the instance of any municipality or by any officer of a municipality, the fine shall be paid to the treasurer of such municipality; and where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of or by any provincial officer, such fines shall be paid to the provincial treasurer; and where such proceedings are instituted with a municipality by any other person, the fine shall be paid in equal portions to the treasurer of the municipality and the treasurer of the province; and where the place in which such proceedings are instituted is not within the boundaries of any municipality, the fine shall be paid to the provincial treasurer; and where the proceedings are outside the boundaries of any province, the fine shall be paid to the Receiver General of Canada.
5. Useful occupator and reasonable distance shall be questions of fact to be decided by the Magistrate.
6. The Magistrate may hear and consider other defences than those mentioned in section two.
7. "Magistrate" shall include Justice of the Peace, and Police Magistrate appointed by Provincial or Dominion authority.

"Kind regards."
"Mimel."
This letter was regarded as of particular interest by the British compilers of the correspondence in view of its date July 25, 1914 while negotiations were still in progress.

SHOWS HOW GERMANY FORCED WAR

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Repealed declarations of the German Emperor and Kaiser and Ludendorff that the war was forced upon Germany, and assertions from the same sources that Germany was taken by surprise by the Russian mobilization attaches hardly agrees with certain papers taken from Captain Von Popen, late military attaché at Washington. Among the papers, which have been published by the British government in a white book, appears a letter from R. Von Wild, of the German Ministry of War in Berlin to the German Ministry seeking information regarding the best means of blowing up railroad trains "in the event of a European war." The significant point is that this letter was written March 12, 1914, about five months before the outbreak of war. This letter says: "According to newspaper reports several railway trains were blown up by revolutionaries during the troubles in Mexico. In order to form an opinion whether, in the event of an European war, explosions of this kind would have to be reckoned with, it is requested that if possible information should be obtained as to how these attacks have been carried out. Here mines were little guarded, or were attacks carried out on the train by igniting a charge of the dynamite, or by the employment of internal machines."

Capt. Von Popen, replying from Mexico, where it is now known that he was industriously planting seeds of German propaganda and establishing connections for Germany to use in the event that she should war on the United States, did not regard the operations of the Mexican revolutionists as of any particular value. For, four months later, he wrote from Mexico city: "I am convinced from personal evidence that all the recent cases of destruction of railway lines by explosion were brought about by burying igniting it by an electric current in the ground under the line itself and rent as soon as the train had reached the appointed place."

I consider it out of the question that explosions prepared in this way would have to be reckoned with in an European war. They are only possible on lines that are ill-guarded, which, as in this country, often pass for miles through revolutionary districts and have no protection other than a pilot train. Internal machines, so far as I know, have never been employed."

Another letter to Von Popen from the manager of the Potsdam branch of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, has this postscript: "P. S.—We have never before seen such preparations for war as are being made at present. German government stocks fell today one per cent."

Our Army of Civil War

During the first year of the Civil War the number of the regular army rose to 32,000. Lincoln's first call for volunteers, April 15, 1861, was for 75,000 men for three months. At the beginning of 1862 the number of volunteers in the field was about 550,000. During the next three years it was about 900,000. At the close of the war the Union army numbered 1,000,000 men. The total number of troops furnished was 2,850,000 men.

Did a Good Turn

For an Old Friend

How Two Men Proved the Worth of Dodd's Kidney Pills

Henry Burkhart, of Saskatchewan, Sent Dodd's Kidney Pills to Dakota and His Friend Joins in Their Praises.

Fox Valley, Sask., April 29th.—(Special)—"I tell every one that suffers from kidney trouble to take Dodd's Kidney Pills." These are the words of Mr. Henry Burkhart, of this place.

"I took Dodd's Kidney Pills for eight months," Mr. Burkhart continued, "and now I feel as well as ever I did in my life. I also sent one box to a friend who lives in Dakota, and who I knew suffered from his kidneys. "My friend wrote me to get him some more of Dodd's Kidney Pills, as the doctors could do nothing to help him. He said Dodd's Kidney Pills were the best medicine he had ever taken."

"I would not be without Dodd's Kidney Pills." In the sparsely-settled parts of the West, where doctors are few, Dodd's Kidney Pills have long held an honored place in the family medicine chest. The conditions which are common to newly-settled prairie countries makes kidney trouble one of the most prevalent ills, and the settlers early discovered the splendid results to be obtained from Dodd's Kidney Pills. Ask your neighbor about them.

Sleep Meter

A medium priced alarm clock made by the Big Ben people.

A good looker, a good timekeeper and a sure alarm.

There are some in our window.

Price \$2.25

G. H. Taylor
Jeweler and Engraver

