

The Charlottetown Guardian

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TUESDAY MARCH, 19th, 1918

LEGISLATION

From our telegraphic reports of the opening of Parliament yesterday as well as from statements previously made by leading members of parliament we infer that the session will be a strictly business one and that no time will be wasted in useless controversy. The strength of the government, as compared with that of the Opposition, and the fact that the government is composed of men who have agreed to sink their party differences and unite in a common cause, will tend to expedite matters and relegate to a more suitable time the discussion of questions that are of interest only to partizan politicians.

Our own provincial legislature, the meeting of which has had to be postponed till the 26th on account of the railway tie up, will also we trust, prepare for a purely business session, leaving the wrangling oppositionism of former sessions to a more convenient season. The past history of our provincial legislature shows many pages that, if repeated, would not read creditably in the light of the struggle in which our nation and our sons are engaged. The fact that we are at war, that our Empire, and we with it, is threatened, should put an effective closure upon long winded Opposition and inane criticism. The country at large will have little sympathy with meaningless faultfinding, destructive criticism and time-wasting attempts to discredit the government. What the great majority of our people are looking for in these strenuous times is help not hindrance, constructive criticism where necessary and evidences of sincerity in discussing the public affairs of the province.

That there are strenuous times in the immediate future is unquestioned and to meet these will require the united wisdom of all our legislators. Our province cannot expect to wholly escape the financial burden of the war and every effort must be put forth not only to curtail expenditure but to make such provision as can be made to meet coming obligations. There are necessary public works that must be attended to, necessary expenditures to be made in connection with our schools and more especially in connection with food production. These and similar questions should, under present circumstances, be discussed with a view to the country's interest rather than to party advantage.

Premier Arsenault who, at the coming session will take his seat at the head of the government for the first time, has in previous sessions shown himself to be a man of moderation, not an extremist. He has studiously avoided long winded orations and we feel quite sure he will not weary the House with speeches for speech's sake as leader of the government. In this we trust his example will be followed by others on both sides of the House and that the session will be a thoroughly business one, free from all wrangling and foundationless faultfinding. The session will be late owing to the unavoidable postponement. The Easter recess will interfere somewhat leaving but a scant four weeks before the farmer members will be needed on their farms. We have no doubt that the business of the session will be fully prepared by the government before the date of opening and if there is no obstructionism the necessary legislation should be completed in less time than usual.

THE WAR

Our telegrams this morning tell of increased intensity in aerial fighting. That our allies are carrying out reprisals, giving the Germans a taste of their own medicine is very evident, as is also the fact that our airmen are rapidly gaining the supremacy of the air. Whether this increased activity foreshadows heavier fighting on land is problematical but many of the recent raids both by the enemy and by the Allies have evidently been feelers. In all the raids thus made it is significant that the Allies have gained their objectives and proved themselves superior to the enemy. Much has been said of the new troops that are being poured into the Western front by the Germans. There is no doubt that their strength has been greatly increased by withdrawals from the Russian front, but so far they have shown no indication of carrying out their threat to strike the heaviest blow of the war on this front. Why this long threatened blow has not been struck, critics are agreed, is because they

are afraid of the effect a failure would have on their own people.

The recent successes in Russia have been magnified for the benefit of the German people. Celebrations in recognition of the peace with Russia have been multiplied for the sake of effect and for the time being the deluded Germans have been mollified by the great victories in the East. These victories, however, many of the Germans know to be hollow and valueless. Some food will be secured in some sections of occupied Russia but the Russians also must be fed and they are by no means certain yet that the peace they have been obliged to sign with Germany is going to be to the ultimate advantage of Russia. Russia is still in the whirlpool of internal strife and strenuous opposition to the invading Germans is yet to be reckoned with.

The real menace of the situation is the submarine and this too is being gradually reduced. There has been serious loss of foodstuffs and this loss must be made good on this side of the Atlantic. Canada and the United States are doing their part in this; England and France are adding very materially to their farm operations and the hope is expressed that with necessary care exercised in the conservation of food and in increased production there will be no serious shortage.

In this work of conservation and production all can help and it is gratifying to know that this province is already taking steps towards increased production during the coming summer.

SEED FAIRS

Seed Fairs have been held at different centres in this province for a number of years and with but few exceptions they have been very successful. Prince County especially has been particularly fortunate in its seed fairs and farmers from all parts of the province have competed and carried off prizes. In Queen's County there have been several successful seed fairs; there have also been comparative failures, while Kings, the smallest of the three Counties, has almost invariably made a success of its fairs.

The Seed Fair is essentially the fair of the farmers, and not only of the farmers but only of the comparatively few best farmers. The fairs held in Charlottetown, with few exceptions, have been attended by as many farmers as those in Summerside, Georgetown or Souris but it must be remembered that an attendance which would be comparatively large at either of those places would scarcely be noticeable in Charlottetown. On any ordinary market day there are as many farmers in Charlottetown as attend any of the successful fairs in Summerside. Two or three hundred added to the population of Summerside, Georgetown or Souris on a given day is noticeable; this addition to the population of Charlottetown is a thing of almost daily occurrence and when the Seed Fair makes no perceptible addition to the number of people on the streets the fair is pronounced a failure. While this is a wrong view it must be remembered that appearances count and that in order to make a fair really successful a greater effort must be made to secure a larger attendance. Features must be added to bring in not only the comparatively few farmers who have seed to exhibit or who wish to buy prize seed, but their wives and daughters and sons. Crowds count in the making of a fair or exhibition. The success of the provincial exhibitions is not due to the attendance of those who are interested in the agricultural features alone but to the multiplicity of attractions. It does not follow that these attractions shall be of the fakir variety—although these count in the making of a successful provincial exhibition. There are many features which, if added, would help to attract, features which are of wholesome interest to all our people. A domestic science exhibition, for example, would attract the women of the whole countryside and of the City as well. An exhibition of handicrafts, of carpentry, of blacksmith work, of anything in short in the making or buying or using of which many are interested would help swell the number of people in attendance, make the day a profitable holiday for those who attend and would unquestionably increase the general interest in the central feature, the Seed Fair.

Another thing needed to make Seed Fairs a success is publicity. Usually the public are barely told the date on which the fair is to be held. No enthusiasm is aroused and only those attend who are interested in securing a prize or in buying a few bushels of seed.

It is up to the committee in charge to add such attractions as they consider necessary to draw the crowd. The attractions are available and there is room to make our Seed Fairs as successful comparatively as our provincial or Country Fairs.

NOVELIST DEFEATS ENGLISH BISHOP

One thing we need is to hate the Germans more; if we hate them more we shall be able to kill more of them. Another thing we need is to explain to the Germans that we do hate them, and tell them why. Then they will fall in with our ideas and we shall be able to further our original project of slaughtering them. In the opinion of Arthur Conan Doyle, yeoman knight, the British people are neglecting a powerful weapon in their war against Germany. That weapon is hatred. And we have to say of Doyle that no British civilian is entitled to be heard with more respect when he speaks about Germany. Some years ago he was of opinion that the ill-feeling between Britain and Germany had been artificially fostered. He joined an association to promote better understanding. He went to Germany in pursuance of his conscientious efforts to dispel misunderstandings. He returned and sounded the alarm. He had read Bernhard's book and he warned the British people that if they did not heed the warning it contained they were insane. He resigned from the association to produce an entente between Germany and Great Britain. If there is a stout British patriot anywhere it is Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Cruelties to Prisoners

In a letter to the London Times not long ago he told of having talked with a British officer who had been a German prisoner, and who described to him the insults, the injuries that the Germans inflicted upon their prisoners. When the prisoners were almost starving the Germans wheeled up a soup can and displayed it between the bars to mock their misery. The civilians attacked them, despite the general remonstrances of their guards, and there was not a man, wounded or not wounded, who was not kicked by the German mob. "And we," says Conan Doyle, "when a German flyer is caught red handed with his apparatus ready for the murder of the civilians of London hurry him away that he may have a hot supper." He points out that from the beginning of the war the German authorities have recognized the military value of incultating in the Germans, soldiers and civilians alike, a hatred for their enemies. The Germans before this war had no good reason for hating the British. Nevertheless, they fought better because they did hate. The British have now the reason for hating the Germans. If they knew all the reasons they had they would fight more desperately, the civilian population would be more resigned to inconvenience and hardship; the war would be waged more determinedly.

Dwell on the Horrors

Therefore, why should not the British people be told the truth about German cruelties and abominations. To tell the truth in Blue Books does not serve the purpose. People do not read blue books. To distribute pamphlets would not achieve the end aimed at for the same reason. Doyle advocated the

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson

"HE CARETH FOR YOU"

1 Peter v. 7.

He knows, He loves, He cares, Nothing this truth can dim, He does the very best for those Who leave the choice with Him.

"The same blessed Master that cheered me in times of deep, deep trial will comfort you. Every hair of your head is numbered, and the common house sparrow reminds us daily of our Father's care, for the sight of it recalls those marvelous words that fell from the Master's lips: 'Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God. Ye are of more value than many sparrows.' (Luke xii. 6-7.) In another Gospel we read that two sparrows were sold for one farthing, so that five were sold for two farthings, it means that they were of such little value that one was thrown in to tempt the purchaser. Yet God, so great that nothing is too great for Him, and so great that nothing is too small, marks the falling sparrow. What comfort in this! Nay more, the whole truth of a Father's love and care could not come out till after the ascension of the Lord and now we know that we are God's children. How, then, can there be the least question as to His love and power? 'BEHOLD WHAT MANNER OF LOVE'."

preparation of innumerable placards, and a statement, not drawn up in official language, but "humanly moving," which should be circulated in all parts of the British Empire where there is any lukewarmness concerning the war—he mentions Quebec with the South of Ireland and certain Scotch and English industrial centres—telling just what the Germans have done, and giving the names of the British witnesses and victims of their acts. He believes that the result would be great. He says that the scheme depends upon the proper circulation of the matter, and that therefore private organizations could not carry it through. The last was made in response to the flood of offers of money if he would undertake to prepare the indictment himself.

A Bishop Objects

Many letters were received by the Times in response to Doyle's suggestion. Eden Phillpotts, who stands with Doyle as one of the greatest of story-tellers, heartily supported the notion, and desired to contribute to a fund. Mr. Justice Eve also hailed the idea with enthusiasm offered to contribute, and suggested that the proposed propaganda should be carried on among the pacifists and those who say "We are not fighting the German people," specimens of which breed we are not wholly free from in Canada. Among those who dissented from Doyle's proposal was the Bishop of Winchester. He protested against the "Gospel of Hate," and said that if we condemned things the Germans had done, how could we conscientiously approve

(Continued on page Five.)

YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED

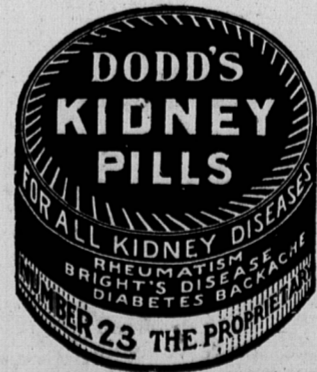
BY REV. T.S. LINSKOTT, D.D.

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Dr. Linscott in this column will help you solve your heart problems, religious, marital, 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.

T. B. B.—You can succeed notwithstanding past failures. It does not so much depend upon circumstances as upon you. Courage, persistence, hard work, hard thinking and the capacity to suffer and hold on when there is nothing left to hold on to, as a sufficient price with which to purchase success. Train your will never to surrender; make up your mind to die rather than quit the fight.

A PUZZLED MERCHANT—The chief purpose of advertising is not to take business from the other fellow, but to create business—business that nobody would have in the absence of advertising. New ideas, inventions, fashions, a new way of presenting an old thing all tend to create new longings and needs, that would never otherwise exist. The sewing machine, the telephone and a hundred other things are necessities, but the people would never have known of them if they had not been advertised, and even yet the demand is immeasurably increased by advertising. A store with no competition can add 50 per cent. to its output by vigorous advertising, while a store with keen competition will soon put up its shutters if it does not advertise. It can be done effectually in the Charlottetown Guardian.



Carry a Good Pen We have the best assortment of Waterman's Ideal fountain pens. Price \$2.50 and up. G. H. Taylor Jeweler and Engraver

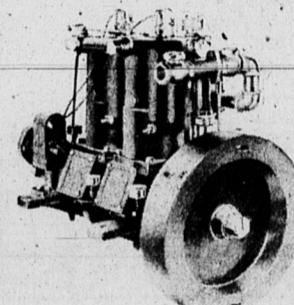
ANNOUNCEMENT

As I have bought out the interest of Mr. Alexander Horne in the firm known as Miller Bros., it is my intention to continue the business under the same name. I take this opportunity of thanking the public for their past patronage and solicit a continuation of same.

On account of the war, the cost of musical instruments has advanced so that it would be impossible for us to offer them at a reasonable price under our present system of long credit. After this date it is our intention to establish a ONE PRICE SYSTEM. All goods will be marked in plain figures at the LOWEST CASH PRICE possible. The customer who pays cash had a right to get the best value possible for his money. The customer who buys on time has a right to pay for the accommodation. A ONE PRICE SYSTEM can only be established by charging bank interest from date of sale. By curtailing every possible expense, and doing business at a closer margin of profit, we hope under a ONE PRICE SYSTEM to be able to sell as cheaply as any dealer in the same line of goods in Canada.

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