

The Charlottetown Guardian

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montserrat. Subscription and Advertising Phone 123. News and Edit. Phone 123. Evening Daily (founded 1867) \$1.50, (delivered or by mail) in Canada, and \$2.00 for U. S. A. Saturday Weekly (founded 1867) \$1.00 per annum by mail in Canada or U. S. A.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1916

FOX TAX ARREARS

As stated in the Guardian yesterday morning, summonses have been issued for overdue fox taxes and unless settlement is made in the meantime the cases will come up for hearing at the next session of the County Court, on the 22nd inst. This is regrettable especially regrettable at the present stage of the fox industry but we still hope that the cases will not be brought into court. On enquiry we find that the cases pending are for arrears for the years 1914-15 against a few ranchers and companies who neglected to pay up. Naturally those who paid their taxes for these years are urging the justice of making the neglectful men pay and there is no way out for the department but to collect through the courts if those interested are obdurate. In view of the ample time given by the government for the payment of these taxes and the generous reduction made in the valuation of the foxes on account of the stringency caused by the war it is very regrettable that the government should now be compelled to resort to the courts for collection.

It will be remembered that in the fall of 1915 the government, with a view to meeting the depressed condition of the fox industry brought about by the war, decided with respect to the arrears of 1914 that the minimum valuation of silver foxes, the offspring of 1914, not yet sold and on which no taxes or portion of the tax had been paid, should be fixed at \$5,000 per pair. In the case of silver foxes of 1914 which had not been sold or on which an option had been forfeited and on which a tax on a higher valuation than \$5,000 per pair was paid the tax on the excess valuation over \$5,000 was credited to the tax for 1915. About half the companies in the province paid their taxes in 1914 on a valuation ranging from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per pair. The excess tax on over \$5,000 valuation, was credited to the taxes of the following year.

It was also decided in the fall of 1915 that the minimum value of young silver foxes of 1915 for taxation purposes should be fixed at \$2,000 per pair. Even this reduced valuation was further reduced to \$1,000 per pair by Order-in-Council dated June 9 1915. Later on July 25th, 1916, in order to help the business to the utmost extent, a still lower basis of valuations was agreed upon, notice of which was sent to all ranchers and companies. This basis was as follows:

Table with columns for year (1914, 1915), item (On all pups or pelts sold, On silver pups unsold, On Patch or Cross pups unsold, On Red pups unsold), and actual price received/minimum value.

It will thus be seen that the government adjusted the tax to meet the reduced values occasioned by the war and it is difficult to see where objection could be raised to the system adopted.

There have already been several fox cases before the courts and few if any of them helped the industry either at home or abroad. If it now goes abroad that the fox business has fallen so low that once reputable companies had to be sued for overdue taxes and those on a much lower valuation than that claimed by themselves it will mean a very serious blow to the industry. It is therefore hoped for the good name of the province and of the fox industry that the cases now pending will be settled out of court.

GERMAN EFFICIENCY

No nation can long be called efficient which fails to advance the general life of humanity. As the war drags on, with its ever-increasing wake of ruin and irreparable loss, Germany is fast losing her "place in the sun," and stands as the "horrible example" of utter failure along the avenues of real world service. That she is powerful no one can deny; but that her strength is of the eternal type is daily becoming more doubtful. In a sense she has been efficient, but for fundamentally wrong purposes, and unless the unexpected happens, she is bound to undermine her own foundations and find herself less respected and both morally and physically weaker than before the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine.

The war has progressed sufficiently far for one to turn the light of truth on German efficiency in the actual field of battle. Where is her boasted superiority? Most people think she has done surprisingly well as a fighting unit. The facts warrant an entirely different conclusion. Boasting of a marvelous secret service, and apparently prepared for a world war, she can never again be called efficient in the face of her gross underestimation of brave little Belgium. Apparently expecting a triumphal march through Belgium and a speedy attack in force at the most vulnerable spot in France, this great "machine" was help up a whole month by the despised Belgians, giving France and her allies an opportunity to marshal their strength and prepare for the conflict. Had Germany foreseen the immense strength of the Belgian national spirit, it is almost certain that she would not have struck when she did. Surely such short-sightedness can never be called "efficiency."

What was Germany doing when she failed to understand the tremendous moral and physical resources of the French nation? Living near neighbor to France for centuries, besides having innumerable spies throughout her enemy's territory, Germany apparently only counted fortifications and noses. Her philosophy was a wild confidence in steel and liquid fire, and she clearly disparaged the greatest military asset of the world—the morale of any people. No doubt German military leaders expected a short, sharp conflict, and then a victorious peace. Behind her siege guns she fired shot and shell into the invisible, indefinable and indestructible soul of France, and wondered that the war lasted so long! She had left this major war out of her calculations, and then attempted the conquest of soul with Krupp guns and poisonous gas.

Think of Germany's blindness with regard to England. Great Britain had been the butt of German jokes for forty years. According to Prussia, she was slow and notoriously lacking in dash and enterprise. But slowly awakening out of her lethargy, she now holds with bulldog tenacity one hundred and fifty miles of French trenches, and is growing stronger every day. Her colonies, contrary to the German calculations, are absolutely loyal to her, and although revolt was actually allowed to break out in Ireland, the Nationalists, to the chagrin of Germany, with no uncertain sound, have stood firmly and fought bravely against Britain's foes. Germany failed to understand the temper of England. The two countries are entirely different in spirit, and Prussia apparently looked only on the materialistic side of Britain's defences, and failed to estimate the wonderful loyalty which prevailed throughout the British Empire.—New York Outlook.

NOTES

The Germans had the free use of our markets before the war, and if they had been content with picking our pockets they might have continued to grow rich at our expense. But they tried to cut our throats as well. They used their commercial power in the most treacherous way. Their merchants were spies; their agents were mostly enrolled in the vast secret service organization which overruns the world. To give them again the run of Great Britain and the Empire would mean ruin—and more, it would outrage the sentiment of the Army and the people.—London Daily Mail.

LETTER FROM DR. ROSS

Sir,—It will be remembered that the Austrians made several onslaughts on Serbia in 1914, and that the wounded suffered much from lack of surgical dressings and skilled physicians, surgeons and nurses. So acute was this want that the British and French and the American Red Cross Societies organized and sent each a staff of attendants and a large quantity of surgical and medical supplies to Serbia. The British contingent went out in charge of Lady Paget in October, 1914. She contracted typhus fever while there and returned to England in April, 1915, to convalesce, but returned to her work in June last. We all remember how this brave lady refused to leave her post and was captured by the Germans, who released her after a few months' imprisonment. Through the French and the American contingents who were on the ground first, were doing their utmost, even after the British party arrived there was more work than all could do to attend the wounded many of whom had not had their wounds dressed for three weeks, and consequently were in a deplorable condition from sepsis and gangrene. When the British Red Cross contingent, under Lady Paget arrived in Serbia, the Serbs on account of a shortage of guns and ammunition, were slowly retreating before the advancing Austrians, but shortly afterwards they received a supply of these things whereupon they turned and inflicted a crushing defeat upon the enemy, and took about 70,000 prisoners. Indeed, they had so many prisoners on their hands that they scarcely knew what to do with them. Some who were of the Serbian race, and who lived in Austria on the Serbian borders, they paroled, but the German and Magyar ones they placed in large detention camps. It is well known that typhus fever was prevalent in Austria for some time before, and it was imported into Serbia by these prisoners, and broke out in those camps. From them it spread till it prevailed throughout the entire part of Serbia. So the Red Cross contingents had not only on their hands more wounded than they could handle, but so huge a number of typhus cases that it utterly was beyond their facilities to grapple adequately with them at all. Unlike the infamous and cowardly Dr. Anckenbush, who ran away from and let his poor typhus prisoners rot and die, and therefore was decorated by his Emperor of kindred spirit with the Iron Cross,—from now on the besmirched decoration for cowardice,—these heroic Red Cross doctors and nurses stuck to their posts and some of them died in the performance of their duties. I have it in my hand that it was an awful time. Such was the death rate from typhus alone that it was impossible to bury the dead who lay where they died from exhaustion on the prey of rodents and hungry dogs. The delirium of patients as they tossed about in their fever, the stench as they lay in their excrement for days, the lice crawling over not only the patient's bed, but on the very floors and walls, the foul sloughing wounds which were undressed for days, and from which masses of putrid flesh came away with the dressing, made a scene that is truly pathetic and beggars description. Such were the conditions that obtained in Serbia after the defeat of the Austrians, who carried to them this much dreaded scourge, and with which these Red Cross heroes had to grapple. When the story of this expedition of volunteers to Serbia comes to be written, I am sure there will be no brighter record in the annals of these greatest philanthropic institutions than the work which was done by them in Serbia.

The magnitude of the task before them was made heavier from the fact that they did not have adequate facilities. It is true that there were several free and well equipped hospitals in the centers, but for the most part free technical schools which were hastily improvised as hospitals, but which had practically no hospital equipment, as beds, &c., &c., were used. In most of these the sanitation was very poor. Rooms with a hole in the floor over an open drain, served as closets, the floors and even the walls of which soon became indecipherably filthy. In such hospitals it was impossible to treat or nurse patients properly, but these people even with the means at their disposal did a very great work, and saved many lives both of friend and foe, for no distinctions were made, and both were treated alike. Typhus fever, known also as ship fever, fall fever, is a highly infectious dirt disease now being spread and spread by lice. It is used to be of frequent occurrence long ago. Even yet where proper sanitary precautions cannot be taken, it is liable to break out. The practical stamping out of this disease in normal times is one of the greatest triumphs of modern medical science. It was this disease which broke out on an emigrant ship at St. John, N. B., years ago, and there is a monument erected on Partridge Island. I think it is called, to some doctors who volunteered to treat these unfortunate emigrants, and laid down their lives there. It is well known that typhus patients are always very voracious. In the present epidemics there are always so, and the patients in the Serbian epidemic were swarming with vermin, monstrous grey body lice, in this case "Made in Germany." In order to protect themselves from the disease the Red Cross doctors and nurses had to take great precautions to prevent lice from getting upon them. Therefore they covered their clothes with a hooded, seamless sort of combination suit which was baked daily. The hood covered the hair and fitted closely around the faces. The sleeves were short, tied above the elbow with a band soaked in kerosene-oil. They also wore rubber boots. Even in spite of these precautions at night sometimes they changed their clothing some vermin were found. When this discovery was made it was chalked up and the following ten days anxiously watched for developments. Yet several of them contracted typhus, Lady Paget herself, among them, and several died. There is no special treatment for this disease beyond the following:—

fevers in general, yet the Serbians have great faith in a very peculiar remedy. There is a tall reed with a bushy top growing near rivers in marshy places. In this bushy top are sometimes found one or more maggot of a certain kind. Three of these are crushed in a little water and given to the patient as early in the disease as possible. It makes the patients deathly sick, and no wonder. I have been told they make a very quick recovery. My informant said it is perfectly marvellous. The fever often leaves the patient very suddenly who is then very liable to sink into a state of collapse. The face and tongue become black, the breathing and pulse are imperceptible and it takes an expert to tell whether the person is dead or not. It is true that most of them die when they get into this state, but not all. Strict orders were given to the ignorant Austrians who acted as orderlies to call the doctor when one got into this state, but they did not always do so. They confined the patient and took him down to the mortuary, and put another patient on the waiting list, into his bed. Well, sometimes the "dead" man rose up, came up stairs again, and in his wrath proceeded to pull the respasser off his bed. One was actually taken to the graveyard at night placed in a row with others, to wait for the morning and the priest to be buried. When the priest arrived he was found out of the coffin and sitting on a grave. He actually recovered. It is shuddering to think of the fate of some of these people. The Serb is a simple, grateful, gentlemanly sort of a fellow and the contrast between him and the German and Magyar was very striking. The former invariably thanked his attendants for what they did and always kisses the nurses hand after she dressed his wounds while the latter were insolent, hard to please, and finding fault prisoners, though they were and receiving precisely the same treatment as the others. To show the simplicity of these brave and hardy mountaineers, one was wounded in the eye, and the doctor advised its removal, but the operation was refused (ill the doctor said that he would give him another eye, but it would be a glass one. After the wound was healed and the eye adjusted, the patient said, "But I cannot see with it, doctor." They were the most docile patients, and the utmost faith in the Red Cross staff and would follow any treatment or rules that were laid down. These people deserve a better fate than that which has overtaken them, although the day is not far distant when their country will be restored to them. But in the meantime there is great suffering among those who are left behind in the hands of the brutal Germans, and it would be an act of charity in the many calls for assistance arising out of the war for the people to remember the brave, much suffering and unfortunate Serb. I am Sir, etc.

ALEX. ROSS, M. D., LIEUT.

NEWSPAPERS CHARGE IS BRANDED UNTRUTH

Building Committee Members Say Liberals Moved for Loyal Contract.

GRAFTING IN YESTERYEARS. Gentle Art of Building Trickery Known in Sixties; Holes in Wall Show.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—The joint Parliamentary Committee which has charge of the reconstruction of the Parliament Buildings had a meeting yesterday in the office of Hon. Robert Rogers. The committee discussed the plans and specifications and it is understood that the members were well satisfied with the progress being made. The committee adjourned at noon without giving any official statement and another meeting will be held tomorrow. John Pearson, of Toronto, architect for the building, attended the meeting and explained the necessity of having to tear down the whole of the old building after having first to remove the old walls which are used to the value of \$200,000. The report was on the basis that the buildings would be rebuilt the same size and absolutely along the same lines as the old structure with the chambers in the interior. When it was decided that the old buildings were not large enough; that there should be an extra storey and that the chambers be placed on the outside, it was found necessary to tear down the old buildings and reconstruct from the foundations up. As it has turned out, it was fortunate this was done. Evidently there were scientific grafters in the sixties, as the stone walls, supposed to be solid, were found to be full of holes. The wonder was, that the building had not fallen down before the fire.

Resentment was expressed by members of the committee over an editorial in The Globe attacking the contract with Loyal Company. One statement of The Globe's was branded as an untruth. This was the statement to the effect that committee has been ignoring a promise that the construction was to be under its direction. As a matter of fact, two Liberal members of the committee moved that the work be given to Loyal & Co. The committee has been consulted at every step throughout the work.

HEALTHY.—In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open, and fully performing their functions. Paralle's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely, and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. Indeed, there is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthy action.

Your Last and Only Chance To Buy Furniture At Patons' Furniture Sale 20 p. c. Discount

- Sectional Book Cases
12 High Chairs 1.75 to 4.00
2 Gent's Desks 26.50 and 35.00
5 Roll Top Desks 20.00 to 35.00
2 Typewriter Desks 19.00 and 26.00
1 Wardrobe 12.00 to 26.09
Baby Go-Carts and Carriages 2.00 to 20.00

The above list covers all that is left. The prices given are at least 25 p. c. less than today's prices and with our 20 p. c. off its worth your while to invest.

PATONS, LTD.

RAPID RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN GALICIA. AUSTRIANS PLEAD WITH KAISER FOR MORE HELP ON EAST FRONT

(Canadian Press Despatch.) PETROGRAD, Aug. 15.—(Via London)—The rapid Russian advance in Galicia continues. Russian troops are crossing to the western banks of the Zlota Lipa and the Bystriza. So far said to have been discussed by the German Chancellor and Emperor upper Stripa, the war office announced today.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) ROME, Aug. 15.—Austria has made another special appeal to Germany for more troops to defend the Gallician front, according to a despatch from Bern. This is one of the matters said to have been discussed by the German Chancellor and Emperor Francis Joseph at last week's meeting in Vienna.



The Annual Scottish Gathering

Under the Distinguished Patronage of his Honour Lieutenant Governor MacDonald, will be held on the grounds of

The Ch'town Driving Park Association Ch'town, on Monday, Aug. 21st 1916

A grand programme of events has been arranged, also horse racing, and nothing will be left out to make this gathering an occasion of rare enjoyment for all who attend.

HORSE RACES

Free-for-all Trot and Pace - 2.30 Trot and 2.30 Pace SPECIALTIES—Highland Fling and Ghillie Gallum by young lads and lassies.

FARES AND TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS

Table with columns for Station, Train, Departs, R'n Fare, and Station, Tr. in, Departs, R'n Fare. Lists routes to Murray Harbor, Summerside, and other locations.

Table with columns for Station, Train, Departs, R'n Fare, and Station, Train, Departs, R'n Fare. Lists routes to Fredericton, Hunter River, and other locations.

Return Fares from other Stations on the above runs at proportionate rates.

Return Tickets, at one way first class fare will be issued from all Stations between Elmira, Souris and Mt. Stewart to Charlottetown by regular morning train on August 21st; good to return on following day.

Trains for Murray Harbor and Summerside will leave Charlottetown on return at 6 p. m., and for Montague and Georgetown at 6.15 p. m.

No spirituous liquors allowed on the grounds, nor will any person under the influence of liquor be permitted to enter the grounds.

Admission, including Grand Stand, Thirty-five Cents. Children under twelve years of age Twenty Cents. No passes issued. Admission Tickets to Grounds at Entrance Gates. If weather prove unfavorable Gathering will be held next day.

D. EDGAR SHAW, President.

THOS. M. McMILLAN, Sec'y. Gen'l. Com. Mwf.

Pte. L. L. Jenkins Writes from France

Miss Mary Fraser of Murray River has received the following letter from Pte. Jenkins: "Somewhere in France," July 31, 1916. Dear Mary: Many thanks for your kind and welcome letter and parcel.

which I received to-day and was very glad to hear from you once more, and to know you were all well as this leaves me. I am the only Islander left in this section and a few months ago there were five, but as luck happened there is none of them killed. J. Walsh from Rustico was wounded the 3rd of July, John McLaren from Forest Hill was wounded in the month which took out a few teeth. I feel lost without John for he was the best man I ever met and would do anything for me, but he was very lucky to get away. I am very sure he will get on to England. It is very rough but the Germans are getting the worst of it now for we get some great reports of our victories. Well Mary I had a letter from Warren he is about well again, he said he would be back again in a few days. The weather is fairly warm and dry now. Leslie McDonald is William McDonald's son is he not. I don't know him, that Brown fellow I know him quite well. I had a letter from Daphne she said Leslie was in Oxford, England wounded, his father heard from him. I hope it is true and not as first reported. Well you don't know how much I appreciated that parcel for it was a dandy, such a delicious thing to get the morning I came out of the trenches. I tell you I would not think twice of trying to get through any bombardment I ever was in yet to save any of the boys that I left the Island with, for they were all men and would stick to the trench to the last man and this is saying something, but I am all down and out now, for I got a bad shaking up but my nerves will be all right in a few days. I am still ready for action at any time, but I am not feeling half as well

as I used to. Well that is all I can think of for this time. I must close with best wishes and love to all and give my best regards to all from, LOUIS.

Lieut. Stewart Simpson Is Slightly Wounded

Yesterday afternoon Canon Simpson received a private cablegram from his son, Lieut. Stewart Simpson saying that he was in the Base Hospital having been slightly wounded.

Will You Take Two At Our Risk

So many customers who suffer from run down, nervous condition with its consequent ills of insomnia, indigestion and general debility are being greatly helped by Zocite—the nerve tonic, that we wish to have every ailment person in this town try this really famous remedy. It is all that a tonic is. It combines the most precious health-building substances. Glycerophosphates are the actual elements of the human body in most assimilative form. You know the value of God Liver Oil and the invigorating effects of tonic wine. In Zocite these are combined into an exceedingly pleasant tonic which in two weeks will work quiet wonders in your health. If at the end of one week's honest trial you cannot report real progress toward health we will refund the purchase price. Doesn't this convince you that you should start trying it today? Sold by E. A. Foster, Distributing Agent for P. E. I.

Advertisement for Dr. Chase's Ointment, describing its benefits for various ailments and providing contact information for Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Advertisement for Fennell & Chandler, featuring a 'Get a Good Mower' and 'A Freezer that Freezes Fast' with detailed descriptions and company information.