

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1916.

"A PATRIOTIC DAY"

An advertisement appears in this issue, signed by Major A. A. Bartlett, Hon. Secretary of the local branch of the Patriotic Fund, calling a meeting of citizens to consider a proposal to institute a "Patriotic Day" in this Province. The suggestion appears an excellent one, and is certainly worth discussing by the citizens. The meeting takes place in the Legislative Chamber to-morrow at half-past two o'clock.

According to the advertisement the primary object of Patriotic Day would be to transfer the extra day, February 29, of this year of grace 1916, to the credit of the Patriot Fund. Merchants and employers of labour would be invited to give that day's profits, professional men, employees and soldiers, their day's pay, and all others as much as they can afford, to the Patriotic Fund, and in this way supplement the collections of the churches throughout the province. The idea is unique and is certain to be productive of a healthy patriotic discussion, probably resulting in the approval of the principle and the drafting of a scheme which would be both workable and acceptable.

The Patriotic Fund is the most clamant before the public. Its aim is to see that none of the direct dependents of our brave soldiers suffer penury on account of the service of the bread-winner for King and country. We are being called upon to send "men and more men" to uphold our standard and defend the right, and this has resulted in more married men with dependents volunteering than was first anticipated. The effects here are almost self-evident. In the first contingents the volunteers were mostly all unmarried, but now a very large proportion of those volunteering are married, and the drain upon the Patriotic Fund is correspondingly greater. At the present time we are liable for about \$20,000 per annum in Patriotic Fund allowances, whereas our last annual collections did not amount to much more than half that amount. The administration here costs practically nothing as the bulk of the work has been undertaken by Mr Justice Fitzgerald, chairman of the Relief Committee, and Mr Binning as hon. treasurer. There should be a large attendance of citizens to-morrow and an interesting discussion.

GALLANT COLONEL GUTHRIE

Colonel Percy A. Guthrie is due to arrive on a special recruiting campaign by the Prince Edward today, and if connection is made will proceed to Souris. On Thursday night he will address a public meeting in the Prince of Wales College Hall, when he will deliver a patriotic address giving his experiences at the front.

Colonel Guthrie has the distinction of being the first officer in command who volunteered for the front, and has been through the principal engagements in which Canadians took part. The Colonel is a ranker who has risen by sheer merit to his present position. He enlisted at seventeen for service in the Boer war and went as a trooper to South Africa in the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. He enlisted in 1903 in 71st York Regiment as private; was corporal, sergeant, colour-sergeant, lieutenant, and captain in 1907. Two days before war was declared he wired General Hughes for a chance in the first contingent, being the first in Canada to offer his services. He went to Valcartier as captain in command of 71st Company of 125 men. He was promoted to major and third in command of the 12th Battalion in September 25, 1914. He was promoted to second in command of the 12th Battalion on December 25, 1914, and sent to France on March 20th, 1915, as surplus field officer to the Canadian 1st Division and attached to the 7th B.C. Regiment. Afterwards he transferred to the 10th Western Canada Battalion (white Gurkhas). He went into the trenches with that battalion, and when in billets attended to court martials, etc.

The 10th Battalion was the first to meet the Germans on 22nd April at Ypres. Col. Boyle being killed, Major McLären killed, and Major Ormond wounded, Major Guthrie was placed in command and recommended for Lieut.-Col. on April 24th, 1915. He was in command of the 10th during the balance of the battle of Ypres (Langemarck), which lasted to May 5, 1915. He was also in command of the 10th during the battle of Festubert, lasting from May 10th to May 23rd. The 10th took 100 yards of trenches on May 20th, 225 yards on May 21st, and in a charge on May 22nd led by Col. Guthrie took 425 yards.

On his way back into action on the evening of May 25th he was blown up by a 60-pound high-explosive shell, receiving eleven wounds. He was blind for weeks. The Col. was in hospital in France to August 25th, and started home on the "Hesperian,"

September 2nd. The ship was torpedoed on September 4th, and the gallant Colonel was saved by being carried on deck by Capt. Conrad Goggie of Quebec. He was picked up on deck, after being trampled down by the mob, by Miss Harvey of London, and by her and Lieut.-Col. Barrie of Montreal was pushed over the side of the vessel so as to fall into a lifeboat. He was landed in Queenstown and proceeded to Liverpool. He then sailed by the "Corsican" on September 10th. On arrival in Canada he was met by Mrs Guthrie. He accompanied a party of Hesperian officers to Niagara camp and was received by General Sir Sam Hughes.

The Colonel started recruiting on December 15th, 1915, and intends going back in early summer in command of the N.B. Scottish Kiltie Battalion.

Among the incidents of his eventful career the following may be mentioned:—April 23rd, cap shot through; April 24th, knocked out two hours by concussion of shell; April 25th, both shoulder straps carried away by shrapnel; April 26th, knocked out five hours by gas; April 28th, back of coat torn in two places by machine gun fire while lying on ground; May 20th, buried in trench at Festubert; May 21st, hit in face by small chip from bomb; May 22nd, slight graze by bayonet on nose between the eyes. He was in eight bayonet fights during the battle of Langemarck, and in seven bayonet fights in the battle of Festubert. When the ship was hit he gave a woman the lifebelt that had been fastened to him by a friend, as she had a little boy and no lifebelt. He was supplied later by Capt. Goggie with another.

A WORD OF WARNING

The military authorities have sent out the following warning to citizens and others.—

"Citizens are asked and instructed to exercise a good deal of carefulness in approaching, and when in the vicinity of, the Armouries, the Agricultural Hall or any other place where an armed guard is stationed for military purposes. There is not so much nervousness in Charlottetown as in some other parts of Canada in respect to German bombs and German frightfulness generally. But there is some. The man on sentry carries the responsibility for the safety of many comrades. He must take no chances. Persons are being shot by military guards in other parts of Canada, and unless citizens exercise proper precautions there is liable to be similar shooting here. When accosted by a sentry stop at once. Tell him what you want or who you wish to see. And don't under any circumstances 'hang around,' especially after dusk, in the vicinity of any of the buildings where the men are quartered or where military supplies are stored."

THE SHELL COMMISSION

The Leader of the Opposition has given formal notice of his intentions to ask for a committee to deal with the Imperial Shell Commission. No one knows better than Sir Wilfrid that such an inquiry would be contrary to all precedent, but the Borden Government has been so open and above board in all its transactions that we should not be surprised were it to waive all precedent and refer the matter to the Davidson Commission, provided, of course, that the Imperial authorities were agreeable. The whole history of the Shell Committee or Commission was elaborately given by Sir Sam Hughes in the memorable speech he delivered the other day. It was a masterpiece, and knocked the bottom completely out of the Opposition criticisms. So much so, that Sir Wilfrid did not attempt to reply, as he should have done, and the debate closed without speeches from either the Leader of the Opposition or the Prime Minister. To cover the collapse of the Opposition, Sir Wilfrid has given notice of his resolution.

It is passing strange that although Sir Sam gave the prices paid in Great Britain and the United States for shells the same as were supplied in Canada, not a word of disclaimer has been made by the Liberals, nor could they consistently criticize the figures given by the Minister of Militia.

In the case of 4.5 shells, Mark VI., made in England, the price was \$10.33. In Canada the first orders were paid for at the rate of \$10.45 each. The price in December was \$7.45. In England the machines used in production were supplied by the Government; in Canada the Government supplied nothing.

The price for the steel forgings for 4.5 shells was \$4.50 in England; the price at first paid in Canada was \$4.25, while on later orders \$3.50 and \$2.95 were paid.

For 18-pounder high-explosive shells, machining, the English price is \$3.81; the Canadian price is \$1.85 now.

For 6-inch shells, in England the price is \$19.94; the price in Canada is \$16.85. For 6-inch forgings the British price is \$9.63; the Canadian price is \$7.50. In Great Britain again the machinery was provided by the government; in Canada it was provided by the manufacturers.

In the case of the United States, the Morgan contracts provided for paying \$10.40 for a 4.5 shell, but recently the figure has been cut to \$9.81. The Canadian price was at first \$9.80 and in later contracts it was cut to \$7.35. The United States manufacturers got an advance in gold to start their enterprises; the Canadian producers got nothing.

Everybody concerned has had opportunity to know what Sir Sam Hughes said. Nobody concerned has come forward to say that the figures are incorrect, or do injustice to anyone. They carry their own lesson. If any are exploiting war contracts and over-charging they are in Great Britain and the United States, not in Canada. As was said before here, it can be believed that when all the facts are known the Canadian Shell Committee and the Canadian manufacturers, and the Canadian workmen, in all they did in connection with the work, acted in an honourable and public spirited way, and while securing for industrial centres much work at a critical time, did credit to their country.

BRITANNIA AND HER BOYS

Dedicated to Field Marshall Earl Herbert Horatio Kitchener, Britannia's Greatest Son, By Capt. T. J. Macgenn, Poet of the Pacific.

Her mustering pipes are blowing
And her pennants float the breeze,
And Britannia's sons are coming
From far lands across the seas.
New Zealand and Australia
Have sent their gallant sons,
And from Canada go heroes
That will die beside the guns.
India sent the Gurkhas,
And the Sikhs and the Sepoys
No distance breaks the ties of blood
Britannia and her boys.

In the Emerald Isle Excelstor
Britannia's Western shield,
The bugle calls to arms
A race that never yield.
The North and South united
March forward to the test.
The grand old Celtic nation
Sends her boldest and her best;
The Irish never falter
In grim battle's dreadful noise,
No distance breaks the ties of blood,
Britannia and her boys.

The Sons of Caledonia
Have heard Britannia's call,
From the lowlands to the highlands
They are going one and all.
The bagpipe thrills the mountain,
The village and the glen,
And the kilts and plaids are waving
On the sturdy Highland men.
The Camerons and the Campbells,
The MacDonnells and Rob Roys,
No distance breaks the ties of blood,
Britannia and her boys.

In Wales the ancient Britons
Are arming for the fray,
And to the "Men of Harlech"
They march in grand array.
Glendower is their war cry
And liberty or death,
For Rome and all her power
Ne'er subdued their mother earth.
From Britannia Wales won't sever
Until grim death destroys,
No distance breaks the ties of blood,
Britannia and her boys.

The muster rings through England,
Drums beat and trumpets blow;
And the grand old Saxons take the field
To meet the Teuton foe.
Resplendent and united
She rises in her might,
And with all her sons around her,
She will fall or win the fight.
The empire is united
In her sorrows and her joys—
No distance breaks the ties of blood,
Britannia and her boys.

CIVIC MATTERS

Sir, Since my last letter the Civic Elections have been held and a new Council has been formed. To me it would appear that the defeat of the Ex-Chairman of the Finance Committee and also the defeat of another important member of that Committee indicates that the citizens are not impressed with the financial management of the past. It is true the old Councillors in Wards 4 and 5 were returned, but in these Wards there was only partial opposition and everyone will admit that it is very up-hill work for an outsider to get into a three-corner contest. If a full ticket had been in the field in Wards 4 and 5, the result would have been different, at least in the latter Ward.

For the information of the Finance Committee, I want to point out certain facts:—
1. On December 31st, 1890, the total amount of the City Debentures issued was \$152,000.00, whilst on the 31st of December 1915, the total issue amounted to \$401,000.00 or an increase of \$249,000.00, which makes an average of debentures issued each year for the fifteen years past of \$16,600.00. In 1890 there was a surplus of assets over liabilities, but in 1915 the balance is on the wrong side to the extent of \$65,092.00. It is therefore clear that the record of the last fifteen years as to the issuing of debentures cannot be continued.

2. On December 31st, 1890 the Water and Sewerage Debentures issued totalled \$354,000.00 against which there were a Sinking Fund on hand of \$41,948.00. In 1915 the total of Water and Sewerage Debentures has been decreased to the sum of \$238,500.00 and there is on hand at the present time a Sinking Fund of over \$26,000.00. I want to point out that by the Statute

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louisa.

THE BOY HERO

Here's a hand to the boy who has courage
To do what he knows to be right;
When he falls in the way of temptation,
He has a hard battle to fight,
Who strives against self and his comrades,
Will find a most powerful foe;
All honor to him if he conquers,
A cheer for the boy who says, "No!"

There's many a battle fought daily
The world knows nothing about,
There's many a brave little soldier,
Whose strength puts legions to rout,
And he who fights in single-handed
Is more of a hero, I say,
Than he who leads soldiers to battle,
And conquers by arms in the fray.

Be steadfast, my boy, when you're tempted,
And do what you know to be right;
Stand firmly by the colors of manhood,
And you will overcome in the fight,
"The Right" be your battle-cry ever,
In waging the wars of life;
And God, who knows who are the heroes,
Will give you strength for the strife.

—Unidentified.

HOUSE OF QUALITY



Two Snappy Novelties for Your Girls

These pretty new outdoor costumes can be developed from the choice materials in our Dress Goods Department with the help of Butterick Patterns.

Don't miss our big Spring display of fashions and fabrics. Everything that is attractive—for yourself as well as for the youngsters.

PATON'S

BEAVER FLOUR is a real friend to home cooks



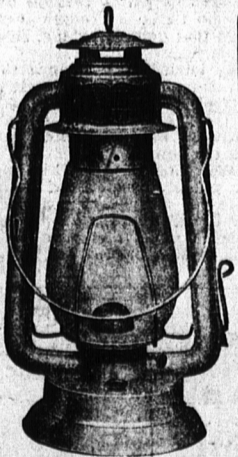
YOU can depend on "Beaver" because it is a perfectly balanced flour. It has the real homemade flavor of Ontario wheat and the extra strength of Western wheat.

This is true because these two varieties of wheat are blended before being ground. Thus "Beaver" Flour has the flavor of the Ontario pastry flour, with the increased strength due to the addition of western wheat.

Being always blended in exactly the right proportions, "Beaver" Flour is always the same. You can depend on it for all your baking. Ask your dealer.

DEALERS—write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals.
The T. H. Taylor Co. Limited
CHATHAM, Ont.
175

A Strong, Safe and Serviceable Barn Lantern



Here is a lantern that gives a good, bright light that wind or draughts can't blow out easily. It's a strong, well made lantern and perfectly safe top. Light in weight, handy to carry and easy on oil.

You need one of these lanterns and you should get it right now. A big display to select from and the prices are right low.

Fennell & Chandler
Victoria Row

Reduction in Odd Size Rubbers

- Ladies' Rubbers 1st quality, sizes 2 1-2 and 3 50c
- Men's " " sizes 6 1-2, 9 1-2, 11 and 12 69c
- Misses' and Childs' Tan and White Rubbers 29c
- Women's Bull. Rubbers 70c now 50c
- Sizes 2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2, 5 1-2, 6 1-2 and 7
- Men's One Buckle Overshoes 6, 7, 8, at \$1.60 now \$1.25
- Two " " 6, 7, 8, at \$2.25 now 1.65
- A job lot of Women's and Boy's Felt Overs \$1.50 now 1.00
- Women's Overshoes, sizes 4, 7 and 8 \$2.00 for 1.45

GOFF BROS