

The Charlottetown Guardian

Morning Daily, (founded 1881), \$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 by Mail in Canada and \$2.50 for U. S. A.
 Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague.
 President—Major A. A. Bartlett
 Editor and Publisher: J. A. Burnett. Associate Editor: D. K. Currie.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918

SAVE THE GASOLINE

The Fuel Controller, after investigating that is, after he has thoroughly informed himself as to the situation and found it necessary, is appealing to the people of Canada to save gasoline for war purposes by discontinuing, as far as possible, the running of automobiles on Sundays. This campaign opened last Sunday and reports from all over Canada go to show that it was very generally complied with. Of course there were exceptions almost everywhere; there were a few exceptions in our own province, but the great majority here and elsewhere faithfully refrained from driving, many of the doctors, even either going on foot or in carriages to visit their patients. We note that the Governor General walked three miles to church in order both to set a good example and save gasoline.

It has been argued that a better way than the abandoning of Sunday motoring could be devised for saving gasoline, rationing for instance, that is allowing every auto driver so much gasoline a week, to be used in one day or seven as he pleases. Possibly this may yet have to be resorted to. In the meantime conservation is attempted by appealing to the patriotism of the people, by simply asking the people to cut out pleasure driving on Sundays. There may be a better way; in the meantime this is the only way suggested and it is up to all loyal people to adopt it. The soldiers at the front may see an easier way to Berlin than the way they are going but they cheerfully take the road pointed out by their generals; "theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do and die." We also, if we are true to them, will accept without questioning the request of those who know what is required; we are asked only "to do," and few of us will die for want of an automobile outing on Sunday. It is sincerely hoped for the credit of the province that next Sunday will see even fewer cars on the streets and roads than last Sunday.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

English banking circles are at present interested in the proposed absorption by the Lloyd's Bank of the stock of the National Bank of Scotland and of the River Plate Bank. In recommending this action to its shareholders the directors of Lloyd's argue that the step is a constructive one in relation to after-war industrial expansion on the ground that big business will require big banks. It is pointed out that from the outbreak of the war up to the end of last year the question of bank amalgamation was more or less academic in character, but that towards the end of 1917, with the war question partially solved and consequently less insistent, and with peace issues and after-war problems having to be faced the thought of those responsible for the direction and management of the banking policy of the country was more actively diverted to the necessity of making all necessary preparations for meeting the difficulties to be encountered during the transitional period and of coping with the many new factors that the after-war situation will undoubtedly bring. The result had been a drawing together of various institutions to cope with after-war conditions when trade would be on a big scale and the demand for large institutions with powerful resources if it was to be financed in adequate fashion. This trade situation as it will exist after the war in the opinion of Lloyd's directors is outlined as follows: First of all, it is evident, that help will be required at home to cope with the demands that will eventuate for the purposes of restoration and the re-building of the fabric of industry destroyed or injured by war conditions.

Secondly, there is the trade with our overseas dominions and foreign countries to be cared for, trade that of necessity has had to be dropped during these years of war.

And beyond all this, there are the needs of foreign countries to be considered, which, though not actual belligerents, have experienced the repercussion of war effects. Our enormous foreign trade has been built up through

our being willing to lend and export capital, and future demands, on a large scale, must be met if our foreign trade is not merely to be maintained, but grown. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that in practically all directions competition will be much more severe than it has been in the past. For example, the entry of the United States into the war, and the transformation of its world outlook to world-wide internationalism will introduce a new factor in world trade and industry.

In addition, the various neutral nations, though undoubtedly severely hit in many ways by war considerations, have strengthened their positions in some directions, and will bid very actively for trade. It may thus be anticipated with reason that competition will be exceedingly severe and keen. It thus behooves us to take all possible steps if this country is to maintain its commercial supremacy.

Over and above all this, there is the evident desire of German banks to place themselves in as strong a position as possible, by means of a series of amalgamations, to maintain and increase the hold which Germany and German trade had obtained before the war on world industry.

In view of these prospective conditions it is submitted that it is not surprising that British bankers should take steps to concentrate their interests and reserves, such a course being demanded of them if they are to prepare to meet the strain which will undoubtedly be made upon them.

The scheme of Lloyd's to take in the other institutions referred to is described as the most important arrangement that has ever taken place throughout the whole history of British banks, first by reason of the magnitude of the scale on which the scheme is carried through and secondly on account of the nature of the plan and its comprehensiveness. Instead of being a purely English undertaking the bank may now be regarded as an international institution with its influence extending freely into Scotland—hitherto entirely untouched by English banks—and southward and westward as far as Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil and Chili while, by reason of previous arrangements, it is interested in France and Italy—in the former country through the formation of a French auxiliary. Lloyd's Bank and National Provincial Bank Limited, and in the latter through the formation of the British Italian Corporation of which Lloyd's Bank was a joint founder and is a principal shareholder.—Financial News.

STUDENT MISSIONARIES

For several years past a Students' Missionary movement has been on foot among the Canadian Colleges, Dalhousie University taking an active and prominent part in it. Recently the movement has been organized and is extending its activities to other Canadian Colleges with the aim of enlisting as many of the students as possible in the Missionary cause. Through the efforts of the Dalhousie students Prince of Wales College has aligned itself with the movement and organization is now underway. This organization is being conducted by the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations and promises to be, in the near future, a strong factor in the religious life of the province. A conference, at which a number of Dalhousie College students and prominent Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. workers will be present, is to be held this week in the Hartz Memorial Hall. The first meeting, which will be mainly an organizing one, will be held on Friday evening to be followed on Saturday evening by a public meeting to which all students, male and female, are invited. On Sunday the conference will be brought to a close by a mass meeting in the First Methodist Church.

This movement is one in which all young men and young women students can take part with profit to themselves and the community and we trust there will be a large attendance at all the meetings.

NOTES

There are people whose patriotic talk is most fervid and who are extremely hard on "slackers," yet whose patriotism is not equal to the self-sacrifice of one teaspoonful of sugar at a meal.—Hamilton Herald.

Undoubtedly conditions in Germany are in a bad way. But too much reliance need not be placed upon all these war stories. They are more than likely to be, as they proved to be heretofore, a phase of German peace propaganda.

SHEEP RAISING IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DOES IT PAY?

There should be sheep on every farm, because it is essential for the comforts of our boys at the front to have warm clothing and there is no other substance that can provide it but wool. To-day we are approximately 20,000,000 lbs. short in the requirements of our Canadian Army, this shortage has to be imported, consequently the money that is going out for this purpose could be retained if there were more sheep raised.

Sheep is the most profitable live stock on the farm, goes a long way in solving the labor question, as the care they require is small compared with other live stock and the returns greater. In going into the sheep business its well to remember that it costs no more to raise a pure bred sheep than it does a grade and it will pay better as there is and will be for some years to come a better market for pure bred stock.

It would not be surprising to see Canada exporting pure bred stock to Europe after the war, as there has been a great depletion of sheep during the war. Therefore the time to begin raising them is now, when you can get them through the policy of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, assisted by the Provincial Government. Pure Bred lamb rams at \$25.00 and yearlings at \$30.00 breeding ewes will cost from \$25.00 to 35.00 according to their maturity. As this is a war measure the offer may not occur again. To a beginner the first thing to consider is what breed of sheep you would like and what would be the most profitable? There are several breeds, but I am of the opinion that any of the Down breeds or Cheviot is the most suitable for this climate, being close in the wool they will withstand the rain and cold better than any of the long wool sheep.

Next is the winter quarters, it is not necessary to put up an expensive building, but care should be taken to have it well ventilated and free from draughts and kept dry, the sheep given lots of exercise. This can be done by having a feed rack at each end of the building or yard, so they would require to walk about for their feed.

A building 180 square feet would house 10 sheep or 18 square feet for every sheep, exclusive of pens, racks and passages. Next is the feeding, a feed that has been found profitable and good consists of 2 lbs of hay, 2 lbs of turnips and 1-4 lb of grain per day the expense of this feed is 2-3-4 per day or 412 cents per head for their winter feed. The question is will it pay. We will take to illustrate: Two farmers decide to get 10 pure bred ewes and one ram as one ram lamb would be sufficient for the 20 ewes, this will cost approximately \$35 each for the ewes and ram \$25. The ram would cost to each farmer \$12.50 which would make a total expenditure for stock of \$362.50, feed would cost \$42.25, summer pasture \$5.00, interest on money invested at 6 per cent \$24.60, a total of 434.35.

The returns from this flock would be say 10½ fleeces, average 7 lbs, 73 1-2 lbs at 70c, 51.45 the average price for wool that was graded this year was over 75 1-2 cents, then the lamb crop would not be less than 10 at an average price of 30 dollars, would give a return of 300, a total return for your investment of 431.35 on 351.45 and you would still have your foundation flock, which would have its initial value. Those figures are approximate, but they are sufficient to show that sheep raising is a profitable business.

W. J. REID, SEC. SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

KEMP PRAISES THE MEN FROM CANADA

TORONTO, Sept. 16.—"Canadian troops are working day and night to lick the Germans," said Sir Edward Kemp, today on his return from England, where he has been overseas minister of militia. "No matter what the conditions are, there is never a kick or growl. When I saw them east of Arras they were in fine shape and before I left they had gone beyond the Hindenburg line, and were in fact the first troops to penetrate the Hindenburg switch. The corps is probably the most mobile at the front. Despite all casualties, the corps has been kept up to full strength." Speaking of the Canadian Air Forces, he said the personnel would be about 400 including all ranks.

DESTROYERS ALLAY PANIC

PEKIN, Sept. 16.—A Japanese destroyer arrived off Fu Chow and British troops to allay panic in those cities due to the approach of the southern rebel forces.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louisa

STRANGE

He died at night. Next day they came To weep and praise him: sudden fame, These suddenly warm comrades gave, "They call it a miracle, they call it him brave; One praised his heart, and one his brain; All said, You'd seek his like in vain;— Gentle, and strong, and good: none saw In all his character a flaw.

At noon he wakened from his trance, Mended, was well! They looked askance;

Took his hand coldly; loved him not, Though they had wept him quite forgot His virtues; lent an easy ear To slanderous tongues; professed a fear

He was not what he seemed to be; Thanked God they were not such as he; Gave to his hunger stones for bread; And made him, living, wish him dead.

E. R. Sill

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

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.

BUSINESS SUCCESS: Business is slow, how would you advise me to improve it? writes A Merchant Tailor. If you furnish good cloth, make your clothes a perfect fit and sell at a fair price you have a right to success. If you have not done any advertising I advise you to do so. If you have been doing advertising and it has not brought paying results your ads. have not been right. There is a way to advertise to make your business boom. Read the ads. in the popular magazines, and then use your brains: think, think, and think, then write ads. that will compel attention.

JUDGING CHARACTER: An Employer asks, "How much dependence can we place on appearance as an index to character and ability?" As a rule men and women carry their character in their faces, in the way they dress, and in their general appearances. This is not an infallible guide, but it is sufficient to form a fair estimate of any person you seek to employ. Your impression of course, will be made clearer when you hear the account the person gives of himself. All you can do then is to give him a trial.

CLIMATE OF SIBERIA RESEMBLES THAT OF NORTHERN ALBERTA

OTTAWA, September, 16.—That popular idea as to the climate and resources of Siberia, where a Canadian force will shortly be fighting in the cause of the Allies, are incorrect, was one of a number of interesting statements made in regard to that country today by Colonel J. S. Dennis, head of the C.P.R. department of natural resources, who is in the capital on government business.

"The climate of Siberia, speaking generally," said Colonel Dennis, "is not as severe as that of Manitoba. It is rather resembles that of Northern Alberta."

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

(From our Own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—This is exhibition week here, and there are thousands of strangers in the city. The hotels are crowded, and a like remark applies to the rooming houses. The show is a really good one. Whilst not so large as that at Toronto, which it follows each year, it has many exhibits of a character well worth seeing, and this year there are excellent racing and specialty programmes in front of the grand stand. Yesterday afternoon and evening the attendance broke all records. The horse races were a highly interesting part of the afternoon's programme, the finishes in many cases being so close as to bring the spectators to their feet cheering wildly. The specialties included looping the loop, slack wire walking, acrobats, trick diving, and a blind horse ridden by a lady which did several stunts of a pleasing character. There was also the inevitable balloon ascension with parachute drop. The evening's performance had as an added attraction, a representation of "The Battle of the Somme," in fire works, which was very realistic; and the show closed with a brilliant display of fireworks. So far this year's Ottawa Fair has been most successful, and if the weather holds up a few days longer it should prove to be a record breaker. Beyond question the Fair management is especially fortunate in its choice of secretary and manager. Mr. J. K. Paisley, who combines the two positions, in the right man in the right place. He is always on the job, always in good humor and always ready to oblige. In short, he is to the Ottawa Exhibition Association what George Ham is to the C. P. R., which is saying a whole lot.

A highly interesting feature of the exhibition this year is the co-operative exhibit being made by the Exhibits and Publicity Bureau of the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Dominion Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior. Canadian industrial and scenic slides and films are being screened depicting Canada industrial and scientifically from coast to coast. The films shown have been prepared under the direction of the Department of Trade and Commerce to be used in publicity campaigns to make Canada known at home and abroad. This exhibit is purely of an educational character, and shows the efforts that are being

made along the lines of preparedness for "after the war" conditions. The films now being screened are a selection depicting harvesting, inspecting, transporting and marketing grain the fishing industry, various water powers developed and undeveloped, and Canada's vast scenic resources within her great national parks, as well as the work that is being done for the preservation of migratory birds. This is the first showing of these pictures. It is suggested that the management of this year's fair in Charlottetown procure these pictures and lecturers so that Island people may see exactly how Canada's case is being presented.

Commissioner Lamb, one of the International Secretaries of the Salvation Army in London, was in Ottawa this week conferring with the Prime Minister and cabinet with reference to the settlement of ex-service men on farms and the handling of colonists after the war. The Commissioner, it is stated, is much impressed by the character of the work already done by the Government on behalf of returned soldiers, and the system which has been planned for "carrying on" in the future. "Canada will require a great number of men after the war to assist her in paying her war debts and to provide for the expansion which is bound to follow the war," said the Commissioner in the course of a talk with the newspaper men. "It is not," he added, "my intention to now study Canadian conditions and formulate plans for the coming tide of immigration." Commissioner Lamb has been connected with colonization work for something like twenty years, and has made forty trips across the continent. His present trip will take him

continued on page 3

