

THE Charlottetown Guardian

Advertising Phone... 132-3
Subscription Phone... 132-2
News and Edit., Day Phone... 133
News and Edit., Night Phones... 132 & 133

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Friday, April 2nd, Good Friday, being a statutory public holiday, The Morning Guardian will not be issued on Saturday, April 3rd.

The Evening Guardian will not be issued on Friday, but will be published on Saturday as usual.
Advertisers please note these changes.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1915.

EXAGGERATION

We publish elsewhere in this issue a letter by Mr. Philip Lowe, Murray River, with reference to the charge recently made by a resident clergyman to the effect that there were a dozen places in the village that were selling liquor, and commenting upon the criticism of this charge in a later issue.

We have no first-hand knowledge of the conditions referred to and can only regret that the controversy has arisen. We understand there are only between 30 and 40 residences in the village and when the statement was publicly made that twelve of these, or about one-third of the whole village, were selling liquor, it at once placed the heretofore unpretentious village of Murray River on a level with the tough places in the "wild and woolly west."

We believe the statement was a grave exaggeration and not literally meant by the reverend gentleman who made it. That it was resented by the people of the village is not to be wondered at, but the consequences that may follow an unguarded statement such as this are usually very serious. To the great detriment of the temperance cause in this province many such statements have been made by no doubt sincere and well-meaning men but the evil that follows such statements is incalculable.

SAVING THE DERELICTS

In a recent issue we referred to the evidence given by Mr. Henry Ford, at a meeting of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, when he stated that he had had in his employ at various times, several hundred ex-convicts and that without exception he had found them faithful, honest and willing to earn an honest living.

In the New York Sun of a late date, some especially interesting facts are given with reference to methods adopted in the great Ford factory, whose employees number about 14,000 men, methods that have transformed criminals into useful and respectable citizens and brought suffering and neglected and starving families out of the slums of the city to live happy lives in decent surroundings and with a bread winner whom they could trust implicitly.

Mr. Ford's factory is a large one, dealing with hundreds of men, but the problem is the same right here in Charlottetown, as in the City of New York. The hundreds of men are individuals and whether there are hundreds or dozens, the temptations, the pitfalls, the need of kindly human sympathy and help is the same.

conditions under which he lives. The inspector gets a fairly complete history of the man's present condition.

What he has been or what he may become does not enter into consideration, and this is where Henry Ford's system of employing men who have not lived righteous lives, differs from any other. The only matter taken into account is what the man is today—the frame of mind he is in at the moment the inspector calls upon him.

But a successful applicant is watched. Nobody realizes more than these people do that promises of reform are easily broken and that good intentions have their assigned place in the infernal regions unless they are supported by actual performances.

Here is another glimpse into the working of this wonderful institution:—

A woman telephoned that she wished to speak to this department. Over the wire she told the executive to whom she was directed that the wife of one of the workmen had asked her to inform the factory that her husband, who had been employed in the works for several months, was giving indications of losing his hold. She wanted the Ford people to see if they could not help him.

That night an inspector called upon the man and found him apparently yielding to the temptations of his former companions. The cheery word, the pat on the back, the encouraging smile of this inspector, all given without the slightest suggestion of patronage, seemed to have the desired effect and the man expressed a renewed determination to take a stronger grip than ever and keep straight for what there was in it for him and his family.

A story is told of a noted criminal who had been fired at after a daring burglary and who still carried the bullet in his body. He had found employment in the Ford factory. One day the policeman who had fired at him and who had taken a kindly interest in his reformation, asked Mr. Ford to accompany him through the works. Coming upon the ex-burglar the policeman slapped him on the back and said in a chummy voice "Hello Bill, I want you to shake hands with Mr. Ford."

In the din of the factory Bill did not quite distinguish the name, but he stuck out a black and grimy paw and gripped the hand of Mr. Ford with a will. Nothing was said about him or his life or his work, and the men passed on. That afternoon after quitting time Bill came to the supervisor's office:

"That was the boss that shook hands with me—the big boss that owns the works. Was it?"

"Sure," answered the supervisor. "Why not?"

"Well," said Bill, as he slouched over to a corner to hide a moisture in his eyes, "if Henry Ford will walk into his shop and shake hands with a man like me, he can have all I've got. Anybody who wouldn't go straight for a man like that is a fool and deserves all he gets."

The article concludes as follows:— If the idea seems to run through this brief account that the Ford people are trying to make angels it is all wrong. They are not. Nor are they trying to impose upon others any particular style of living, or any particular code of morals or morality. There are no hard and fast rules, and all that is expected is that a man shall behave himself as a man. Nobody knows how many total abstainers there are in the Ford factory, for instance, nor if there are any at all. No statistics are kept of a man's religion or religious or non-religious tendencies.

IN THE FAR EAST

Under the caption "Is More Trouble Brewing?" The Brooklyn Eagle deals somewhat gingerly with the Japanese question. It expresses the opinion that Japan has no intention of doing things by halves in China and quotes the Manchester Guardian, which has been furnished with a list of the demands sent from Tokio to Peking, as saying that some of the most important of them were omitted from the list supplied to the Powers; that the phrasing of others was so modified as to conceal rather than to disclose their real purpose; that the general effect of compliance by China would be to place that country under the tutelage of the Japanese, and that in effect, the Guardian alleges duplicity, citing as an especially aggravating instance Japan's insistence that China bind herself to cede or lease no territory or islands to any foreign Power, but saying nothing about retaining the right to demand such lease or cession.

Another exaction is or is said to be that preference shall be given to the subjects of Nippon in appointing officials to military, financial and police service. Still another is that "China shall purchase at least half its arms and ammunition from Japan or that arsenals under China-Japanese ownership shall be erected in China." Moreover, it is stipulated that in case of necessity "China must call upon Japan alone to save its integrity." This is far from exhausting the list of special privileges demanded, though it is but fair to add that Japan has been persuaded to modify some of them.

There is surprise as well as resentment in both London and Petrograd. It is easy to imagine what sort of expression would be given to both were it not for the war. Nor is it difficult to reach the conclusion that Japan has taken the war into account, regarding the moment as psychological. Suavely and with unction the Nippon Minister of Foreign Affairs protests that all his people want is "to secure their due share of the good things of the earth." And they are filing an ultimatum to get them.

Care has been taken at Washington to have it understood that there is no concert of action between this country and any of the belligerents in behalf of the Chinese, which precaution was wisely taken. It emphasizes the determination to preserve strict neutrality and strengthens the impression of good faith. We are also told that our Department of State will limit its "representations" to an expression, more or less positive, of the preference of this country for an open door. Even as to that, seeing that we withdrew from participation in what was to have been a five-power loan, we are not likely to become disagreeably strenuous.

Coming events cast their shadows before them. The tone of Baron Kato is significant. He wants it, he says, distinctly understood that Japan has made no promise to China or to any other country to relinquish Tsing-tao. He resents the tendency on the part of Americans and Europeans to set up for Japan a standard by which they themselves do not want to be judged. Almost he speaks as one who would like to see the pot begin to boil; also as one who has no reason to fear the outcome. But the war will not last forever. Germany will always remember Tsing-tao and neither Russia nor Great Britain will forget that some "impossible" demands were filed in time of trouble. Those who sow, usually reap.

MURRAY RIVER CHARGE

Sir,—In your paper of the 19th, I see an article entitled "The Murray River Charge." Mr. Temperance accuses the Rev. A. J. McNeill of making a false report about the number selling strong drink in Murray River. He says the impressions made were false and should be set right. He tells us how much he knows and about his own good qualities. As he knows the people so well he must know how many are selling strong drink and should be able to give the Rev. Mr. McNeill some valuable information.

I make mention of those cases to show how hard it is to get proof against a rum seller, and if Mr. McNeill cannot prove there are twelve, it is no proof that it is not so.

Now, I can count up twelve who have the name of being in the business inside of the past year, but to prove it is another thing, for some of them know all the tricks of the trade. No doubt Mr. Temperance wishes to defend the people of the place and we certainly have some fine Christian people, but there are also some of the other class.

I am, Sir, etc., PHILIP LOWE.

KING'S CONSIDERATION FOR HIS SAILORS.

HARWICH, England, March 28.—King George yesterday paid an informal visit to the Harwich naval station. Wearing the undress uniform of an admiral of the fleet, the king arrived on a special train in a downpour of rain.

On alighting the king shook hands with a few naval and military officers on the platform of the station. He then noticed the white duck-clad sailors in the guard of honor drawn up along the platform and went over to them, and ordered them to withdraw immediately to shelter.

The king made a tour of the harbor, visiting the various warships and taking lunch on board the Ganges, a training ship for boys. The king showed particular interest in the repair ship, on board which he watched the artificers at work. He also inspected one of the newest of the submarines.

Later King George crossed to Felixstowe, where he saw the mine-sweepers, and witnessed a seaplane flight. He returned to London early in the evening.

NEARLY A MILLION PRISONERS.

PETROGRAD, March 27.—The official Army Messenger announced today that 230,000 prisoners had been captured by the Russians in Galicia since January 21st. These include both German and Austrians. According to previous official estimates published here, the Teutonic armies had lost more than 600,000 previous to January 21st. Of the 230,000 taken since January 21st, says the Army Messenger, 120,000 became prisoners when Przemysl fell; 110,000 were captured in the Carpathian battles. The Army Messenger also states that the Russians have captured thirty guns, in addition to those taken at Przemysl. "Being unable to attempt the regaining of Galicia," it adds, "the Austrians probably will direct all their efforts to protecting Cracow."

IS FIFTH LONGEST OF MODERN SEIGES.

The siege of Przemysl is the fifth longest siege that has occurred in the last 136 years, having been surpassed in duration only by Gibraltar, Sebastopol, Vicksburg, Richmond and Port Arthur. The important sieges during that period of time have been:— 1779-81—Gibraltar, 3 years, 7 months, 12 days, relieved; 1856—Sebastopol, 332 days, capitulated; 1857—Delhi, 131 days, relieved; 1857—Lucknow, 149 days, relieved; 1862-63—Vicksburg, 186 days, fell; 1864-65—Richmond, 287 days, evacuated; 1870—Metz, 134 days, capitulated; 1870-71—Paris, 135 days, fell; 1877—Plevna, 144 days, fell; 1899-1900—Ladysmith, 1210 days, relieved; 1905—Port Arthur, 241 days, fell; 1912-13—Adrianople, 155 days, fell; 1914-15—Przemysl, 185 days, fell.

BROKE WINDOWS IN S. S. OFFICE.

FLORENCE, Italy, March 26.—A vigorous protest was made to the police yesterday by the agent here of the North German Lloyd steamship Company because a crowd had gathered around its office and broke the window in which he had displayed war dispatches. A search of the steamship offices disclosed three large bronze busts of General Von Hindenburg, together with lists of numbers for a lottery and also for the German war loan.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

ROBIN

Robin, Robin, sing your song Merrily, the whole day long. From the meadow and the hill, Send afar your merry thrill.

On the fence post and the tree How we love your form to see, Robin, Robin, sing away, Far too short your summer stay.

Dearest one of all the birds, How I wish I knew your words, Knew the loving things you say, When you sing at break of day, When the sun and river meet.

All the stories you repeat, Though I listen, listen so, Not a single word I know, Clara J. Denton, in Progressive Teacher.

SHORTAGE OF COPPER MAY END THE WAR.

Lord Kitchener's serious words about ammunition call attention to the fact that the advance of the Allies cannot begin until the shortage is filled; and that it is not men but shells and bullets, that John is waiting for. He has now, and has had for months, 2,000,000 trained French soldiers far behind the firing line, and only waiting until the French War Office can assure him that it caught up to the tremendous commission he imposed upon it when he announced that he would not make a general advance until he could be assured of 200,000 shells a day for his artillery. At the best France cannot make more than 70,000 shells a day, it has been estimated, and the other 130,000 must be supplied by England and from the United States. In both countries armament factories are working night and day to catch up to the tremendous orders of the Allies. When there has been a sufficient store accumulated the great advance will begin. When Kitchener and others speak of the war beginning in the Spring they are thinking of ammunition, not of the weather. As far as France is concerned, Spring has arrived, but not, apparently, the death-dealing shells in sufficient quantities.

MISCALCULATIONS ABOUT AMMUNITION.

There is no nation now engaged in the war, not even Germany with her long-matured plans, and her methodical preparation, that did not make a grievous error with respect to the ammunition required. Shrapnel and bullets have been spent in this war upon a scale never before dreamed of. Nobody supposed there would be such a terrific wastage of steel and lead. It is calculated that for every twenty-four hours of general fighting 70,000,000 rifle bullets are fired, with an additional ten per cent. for the maxim and other rapid-fire guns. Statisticians have estimated that in the Battle of the Marne 130,000 shells a day were fired by the British and French troops. To be on the safe side Joffre calculates that he will need another 20,000 shells a day when the great task of driving German armies out of France and Belgium is undertaken.

Britain's miscalculations as to the amount of ammunition required are more excusable than those of France or Germany. Britain never dreamed of having to supply an army of some 3,000,000 men with bullets and shells. Indeed, the manner in which Kitchener had been able to secure the supplies necessary up to the present time is one of the minor wonders of the war. But what he has done in the past is nothing compared with what he must do in the next few weeks or months, and it is the gravity of this task that caused him to speak so plainly in Parliament the other day. Russia has immense stores of the raw material necessary for the manufacture of ammunition, and new arrangements are springing up every week, but for the most part Russia has had to depend upon Japan. Quite recently Japan made an enormous purchase of copper in the United States for the sole purpose of supplying Russia with shells.

GERMANY'S SERIOUS PLIGHT.

But the plight of Germany and Austria is much more serious than that of the Allies. They must use as much ammunition in order to hold their own, and they, unlike the Allies, have not the whole world to draw upon for supplies and particularly in the manufacture of shells and cartridges. Writing in the New York Times, a Veteran Diplomat estimates that if the Teutonic nations have been using 26,000,000 rifle cartridges and 2,000,000 machine gun cartridges a day, they have been firing away 318 tons of brass. Their artillery fire, calculated at the rate of 150,000 shells a day upon all their battle fronts, would account for another 115 tons of brass, or 433 tons a day in all. This would figure out at about 310 tons of copper, which would run into 112,000 tons of copper in a year.

CANNOT GET COPPER.

According to the London Times, the "greatest living authority on copper" states that in time of peace Germany and Austria produce a maximum of 30,000 tons of copper a year, which might possibly be increased to 40,000 tons under the status of war. But this leaves a shortage of 72,000 tons, which must be imported if the German and Austrian armies are to maintain their present rate of using shells. In the early months of the war there was considerable copper smuggled into the country, but not a ton is passing through now, nor will it while the war continues. This is the reason why the Germans are picking up used shells, and have practically commandeered all the copper and brass fittings in the empire. It is Britain's command of the seas, again, that is starving the armament works of Germany, and this famine will be just as deadly to Germany's ambition in the long run as the blockade that deprives the enemy of food.

"Wampoles Emulsion of pure cod liver oil, is unequalled for curing coughs, colds, chest and lung trouble—rapidly strengthens the run down system. Price \$1.00 per bottle. MacKinnon Drug Co., Cor. Great George and Kent Streets. MONT.

"Maes Aperient Salts are preferred by nearly everyone to mineral waters and old style purgatives. They make a pleasing effervescent draught that is mild yet certain in action. Invaluable for all cases of constipation, biliousness, headache, etc. Price 25c. The Two Macs, 149 Great George Street. MONT.

New Easter Neckwear
Have You Mastered the Science of choosing Neckwear? One' stastefulness in this seemingly small matter often determines whether one will look positively stunning or just fairly well, for the appearance of a whole costume can be changed by simply putting on the right thing in neckwear. Our New Easter Neckwear is now here. Special Easter Neckwear
PATONS 35c, 50c, & 65c

"The Haberdashry"
Easter Ties
Our Easter Neckwear covers a wide range—the colorings are exquisite and the ties are typical of our standard of quality furnishings.
We show Battleship Greys, Palm Beach, Belgium Blue, Nigger Brown, in fact everything that's new is shown here.
Prices 50, 60 and up
Henderson & Cudmore
Sunnyside

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS
Marble and Granite Works
A large shipment of Marble Monuments of the 1915 designs in different colors, were purchased from the Vermont Marble Co. at their works in Proctor Vt. This selection was personally selected by the Company and have been shipped and will arrive by the Winter Boats any day, and will be placed in our show rooms Revere Hotel Building, Kent Street, lately occupied by Acorn & Brown.
The public are invited to inspect our stock, All kinds of Cemetery work promptly attended to.
Lettering a specialty.
The P. C. BROWN & CO.
Marble and Granite Works
MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

EASTER FOOTWEAR
GOFF BROS
This is the season that people look for nice footwear. We have some very pretty styles for this Easter in Patent, Gun Metal & Tan, with Cloth or leather Tops, Buttoned or Laced. Made by the leading manufacturers of Canada.
We sell Holeproff Hosiery 6 months wear
GOFF BROS
Buy your Easter Hosiery Here
Home of Good Shoes