

## Going Into The War

Washington, March 23.—The American government has decided upon sweeping measures to be put into effect following the expected declaration by congress soon after it meets, April 2, that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. Fully appreciating Germany's policy of acting in war first and talking afterwards, the government has determined to provide against every possible emergency. Broad questions involved were discussed today at a long cabinet meeting to which heads of departments carried reports on preparations already made and others contemplated. Details are being taken up between President Wilson and the individual cabinet members.

Regretfully the "government" apparently has decided that since Germany is making war upon the United States through ruthless killing of Americans and destruction of their ships, the issue must be met with steps much more far reaching than mere attempts to protect individual merchant craft.

If anything is ahead to prevent this it is not now foreseen. Once a state of war is declared to exist, aggressive measures are expected to be taken. As outlined after today's cabinet meeting, the preparations of the government are not to be for a short war, or a war marked by half-way measures. Nothing is to be taken for granted. A complete programme has been prepared, so that everything done will be carried out in systematic and orderly manner. The exact measure of American participation in the war is not expected to be revealed until after the president addresses congress, and until public sentiment crystallizes.

So far as is known no political alliance with the Entente allies is contemplated, although military, as well as naval, co-operation is possible, and the government will be unsparring in both money and supplies for the Allies. The president has not yet written his address to congress, although he has given it preliminary consideration and has a general idea of what he will propose. He is expected to be specific and to make clear that the American government and people have no quarrel with the German people, but cannot tolerate the acts of the German government. Whether an army will be sent abroad is one of the questions to be left to the future. It would take many months to train an army for such service, and many things may happen in that period. But this possibility is being taken into consideration, and the government proposes to be ready for it as soon as practicable.

Detailed plans requiring congressional action are expected to be complete when congress meets, April 2. Prior to that time the Democratic and Republican leaders of the senate and house will be here, and will hold conferences with the president and members of his cabinet. Speaker Clarke and representative Kitchin returned to Washington today from the south. The committee of national defence and its advisory committee have been called to meet tomorrow morning. This committee, with the advisory committee of men prominent in almost every line of endeavor, is expected to play an important part in the conduct of actual warfare. Through it and through individuals and organizations, many profers of help and co-operation have come from all parts of the country.

## The Price of Potatoes.

When the Minister of Agriculture for Canada made investigations which showed that we had a surplus of two million bushels in Canada, a newspaper friendly to the Government said that the high prices were due to "apathy at Ottawa." What would this newspaper critic have the Government do? He does not suggest any action. He merely complains and places the blame upon apathy at Ottawa.

Other critics have called for an embargo on potatoes shipped to the United States. The answer to

that is that the embargo is a thing that two can play with. We might place an embargo on potatoes going to the United States in the same way that the United States may place an embargo on coal coming into Canada. One might very easily be the result of the other in which event the central provinces of Canada would have double cause to complain because the potato surplus and the coal deposits are at the eastern and western ends of Canada.

A more reasonable critic would place the difficulty in lack of transportation facilities which would carry the products of the east and west more freely to the centre. But that cannot be due to apathy at Ottawa because the same difficulty exists everywhere, particularly in the United States.

The writer of an article in the issue of March 10th of the Saturday Evening Post, on "Cabbage as a luxury," says:

"Goods shipped from the west months ago are standing on sidewalks at way stations while trainloads of munitions are whizzing passed, day after day."

On March 9th the New York Herald commences an editorial on the food situation with its sentence:

"There never has been a famine of foodstuffs in this country but always there has been a lack of adequate distributing agencies that frequently has resulted in what approached famine prices."

That is in the United States outside the area of "apathy at Ottawa."

But a government can do anything in war time and why not then fix a maximum price on potatoes? That is the next, and only other suggestion the critic could make. But why should the government do this? It has been done in the case of paper, a commodity controlled by a few which the many need. Nothing else can take its place. But every man can grow potatoes, and the Government is calling upon the people to do so. High prices furnish a better argument and incentive than all the appeals the Government can make. In the meantime no one is going to starve or be put out of business because the price is high. We cannot recall that any one seriously suggested a fixed rate of a dollar a bushel when farmers were losing money by selling potatoes at forty cents.

In the meantime the inquiring and unthinking and, therefore, uninformed criticism of a friendly newspaper is gleefully going the rounds of Liberal papers glad to circulate any sort of criticism against the Government no matter how unthinking and uninformed and gladder still because it comes from a Conservative newspaper. St. John Standard.

## The Wooden Ship.

(St. John Standard.)

In connection with the proposal to establish in this city a \$1,000,000 plant for the building of wooden—and eventually steel—ships, the following from the London, Ont. Free Press will be of interest:

"The futility of the German submarine policy to achieve its promises to be defeated even upon the calculations of the German Admiralty, because the admiralty, left the wooden ships out of these calculations. German estimates were based upon the number of steel ships in service and the possibility that submarines could sink a million tons a month. The replacement of the steel shipping within the required time, before the submarines could effect their purpose, was deemed impossible."

"Whether these estimates would have attained their end may still be a subject in dispute at Berlin. But the wooden ships enters upon the scene as a disturbing factor quite unlooked for. And the provoking thing—from the German viewpoint—is about these wooden vessels is that British shipbuilders have hit upon a plan of standardization in their construction and have resolved to make them just big enough to be seaworthy. This means that the output of such ships will be enormous, once the yards get under way."

"The manner in which Great Britain and her friends may quickly add to the available tonnage by the use of the small vessel has another disadvantage for the submarine. The little ships are not so easily discernible. They provide a small target when dis-

covered. If they are armed they require that the submarine shall steal up on them, which is much more hazardous and difficult than where the ship is of great bulk. Either this or they must use shell fire, in which event the little armed merchantman would have an equal chance of sinking the submarine.

"American shipbuilders have been in session at Washington, in response to the summons of the government, and plans are being matured whereby American shipyards will be extended for the protection of this class of wooden ships. Naturally the output of such ships can be speeded up enormously. The wood is available in great quantities. Labor is abundant, if paid the price. Capital is ready. Government finance will, if necessary, stand at the back of the enterprise. Sixty-eight wooden vessels are now under construction on the Pacific coast, each with a 1,000 ton capacity. The sinking of these alone would provide the submarines with two or three weeks of the busiest effort. Twenty-five more ships are building in British Columbia, thirty-five at Yarmouth, N. S., and many more on both shores of the Great Lakes."

Official announcement has been made in London that British subjects embarking for the United States or for Canada must have passports permitting them to leave England, and that these documents must be endorsed or issued within not less than thirty days of sailing.

It now appears that the revenue of the Dominion from all sources for the fiscal year which will end on March 31 will reach a total of about \$230,000,000. This is about \$50,000,000 in excess of the revenue of the previous year, which was the highest in the history of the Dominion.

The Lenten Sermon in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday evening last was the Seventh Commandment, "Thou Shalt not Steal," and was preached by Rev. Father Kiggins. The Rev. preacher, in the development of his theme, pointed out the various ways this commandment could be transgressed. He showed that a man has a right to his life, his reputation and his goods, and improper interference or destruction of any of those constitutes a transgression of the Seventh Commandment. Directly stealing what belongs to one's neighbor, cheating him by short weights, ordering goods that we could not or did not intend to pay for, were all phases of stealing and violations of the Seventh Commandment. The Rev. preacher enumerated many other ways in which this commandment could be transgressed. These were sins of injustice and would have to be repaired by restitution before they could be forgiven. This commandment called for justice between man and man, it required that the balance be kept fair and even. Only by just living could we hope to save our souls. It is therefore, quite evident that no amount of attention to some other phases of the dialogue will avail, if we violate one of the commandments. This is an elementary truth of Christian doctrine that should never be lost sight of. By keeping the commandments of God we lay up treasures for ourselves that will stand us in good stead on the great day of reckoning.

The debate on the address in the Legislature came to a close at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

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## DIED.

CANNING—At Hope River on the 27th February, Mr. Isaac Canning an old and respected resident, aged 81 years. He leaves a wife and one daughter, Mrs. Edward Melissac, to mourn. R.I.P.

HERRELL—At Lincoln, Lot 22, on March 19th, 1917, Mrs. John Herrell, aged 70 years. R.I.P.

STEWART—At his home in New Perth West, Monday evening, March 13, Daniel Stewart, in the 69th year of his age.

CHIPMAN—On March 19th, at Charlottetown, Mrs. William Chipman, aged 67 years. R.I.P.

McDONALD—At the Wallace Hotel Charlottetown March 20th, 1917 Mr. Colin McDonald, at the advanced age of 85 years. May his soul rest in peace.

CAMPBELL—At Mill Cove, March 20, 1917, Michael Campbell in the 91st year of his age. R.I.P.

MERRY—In the City Hospital, on March 21, Mrs. James Merry, leaving two daughters and two sons to mourn their loss. R.I.P.

POWER—In this City on March 22nd Mrs. Margaret Power aged 91 years. R.I.P.

McDONALD—At Clermont, on March 26th, John N. McDonald, R.I.P.

McDONALD—At Monticello, on the 27th inst., James B. McDonald, aged 81 years. He leaves to mourn two sons, Rev. S. J. McDonald, P. P. St. Mark's, Lot 7, and John A. at home, and one daughter, Ida, R. R. Mgr. McDonald, Tignish, and Allan McDonald, Peake's, are brothers. May his soul rest in peace.

BARRETT—In this city on the 28th inst. James Barrett aged 95 years.

**TENDERS**  
**FERRIES**  
Cranberry and McCannell's East River, Rocky Point, York Point and Summer-side and Hurd's Point.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on **MONDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1917**

From any person or persons willing to contract to run any of the above ferries for a period of from one to three years according to terms and conditions to be seen at this office.

The names of two good and responsible persons willing to be some bound for the faithful performance of each contract may accompany each tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders for Rocky Point and Summer-side and Hurd's Point ferries must be accompanied by a certified cheque payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works for ten per cent of the amount of the annual subsidy asked.

In the event of the tenders not being accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and to be marked "Ferry Tender."

L. B. McMillan, Secretary of Public Works, Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, March 20, 1917.

mar. 28, 1917—21

**Canadian Government Railways**

**CHANGE IN TIME.**

Commencing Tuesday, March 20th, 1917 and until further notice, the following will be the service on Elmira Branch—

Mixed train will leave Elmira on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 5.50 a. m. for Souris; returning will leave Souris at 7.40 p. m. for Elmira.

Mixed train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday will leave Souris at 7.10 a. m. for Charlottetown, instead of 8.00 a. m. as heretofore.

District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 17th, 1917.

March 21, 1917—41

## Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by public auction, in front of the Court House, Souris, in King's County, on Tuesday, the Twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, All that tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township Number Forty-six, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a stake set in the central division of Lot Forty-six (46); thence east to the chain, and from there two points running two parallel lines south one hundred and seventeen chains contains one hundred and seventeen (117) acres a little more or less, being then described in a deed of conveyance from the Commissioner of Public Lands to C. C. Carlton, bearing date the eighth day of May, A. D. 1907, the said land being bounded on the north by the rear line of the Gold Shore farm, on the west by land now or formerly in possession of Joseph and Charles McLachlan; and on the east by land now or formerly in possession of John McLaughlin, and on the south by land now or formerly in possession of James McPhee and Annie Grady, and being known and distinct as farm No. 1 on the plan of that portion of the said Township Number Forty-six showing the Stewards Estate on the said Township on file in the Land Office at Charlottetown, agreeably to a plan in the margin of the certificate mentioned deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands to the said C. C. Carlton.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of and pursuant to a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the third day of February, A. D. 1910 and made between John McDonald (Pensioner) of day, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, of the one part and John McLean and Annie L. Fraser, both of Souris, in King's County aforesaid, Trustees of the Estate of late Stephen McNis, deceased, having been made in the payment of the Principal and interest secured thereby.

For further particulars apply to A. F. McQuaid, Esquire, Solicitor, Souris.

JOHN L. FRASER, Trustee of the Estate of late Stephen McNis.

March 21, 1917—41

## Mortgage Sale

There will be sold by public auction, in front of the Court House, Souris, in King's County, on Tuesday, the Twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, All that tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Souris, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the north-western angle of land in possession of James Cullen and running thence north-easterly along the eastern line of or formerly owned by Mrs. Beaton, now owned or occupied by James Paquet, for the distance of two hundred and eighteen feet (218 ft.), or until it strikes land of Stephen A. McDonald; thence easterly along land of said Stephen A. McDonald eighty-nine feet until it strikes land of heirs of Alex. under Paquet; thence south-easterly along the western boundary of said land mentioned land seventy-two feet (72 ft.), to the south-western corner of a line parcel with the said eastern line of land formerly owned by Mrs. Beaton, two hundred and fifty feet (250 ft.), or until it meets land of said James Cullen; thence north-westerly one hundred and two feet (102 ft.) to the place of commencement; and also the free and uninterrupted use, liberty and privilege of passage at all times hereafter, and for all purposes, with or without horses, carts, carriages or wagons, and to drive cattle, sheep and other animals in, over and upon a right of way of fifteen feet in width extending from Paquet Street to the above described land and premises.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of and pursuant to a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Ninth day of November, A. D. 1911, and made between William J. Paquet, of Souris, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, of the one part, and E. Robert Anderson, of Souris, aforesaid, Trader, of the other part, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest secured thereby.

For further particulars apply to A. F. McQuaid, Esquire, Solicitor, Souris.

ANNABELLA ANDERSON, WALLACE ANDERSON, Executors Estate of E. R. Anderson, deceased.

March 20, 1917—41

## Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 4th April, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Hunter's River, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Hunter's River, P. E. Island, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

Ch'town, March 19th, 1917.

March 21, 1917—31

A. J. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ch'town, March 9th 1917.

March 14th, 1917—31

## Mortgage Sale.

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The above sale is made under and by virtue of and pursuant to a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the third day of February, A. D. 1910 and made between John McDonald (Pensioner) of day, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, of the one part and John McLean and Annie L. Fraser, both of Souris, in King's County aforesaid, Trustees of the Estate of late Stephen McNis, deceased, having been made in the payment of the Principal and interest secured thereby.

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March 20, 1917—41

## Mail Contract

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Over Rural Mail route No. 1 from Belfast, P. E. Island; from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Belfast and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

Ch'town, March 19th 1917.

March 21st, 1917—31

## Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 20th April, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Winsloe, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Winsloe and other route offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ch'town, March 9th 1917.

March 14th 1917—31

## Serve Save Produce

EVERY ONE CAN do something for his country

Some can bear arms  
Some can produce food  
Some can make munitions  
Some can give money

It is the privilege of all to help.

YOU CAN SERVE by Fighting—Working—Saving—Giving