

The Charlottetown Guardian

Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$2.00 (delivered or by mail in Canada, and \$2.50 for U. S. A.)

Morning Daily (founded 1891), \$3.50 per year. (Delivered in advance; \$2.50 per year (mailed) in advance, in Canada, and \$3.00 for U. S. A.)

Saturday Weekly (founded 1887) \$1.50 per annum by mail in Canada or U. S. A.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1917.

A WAR FRANCHISE

The Guardian has been inundated with requests to follow up the suggestion in yesterday's issue of an open vote as a war franchise measure for the coming election. The Guardian's suggestion was founded on a remark made by a Quebec Liberal member of Parliament in the House of Commons the other day. "Go outside of Quebec," he said, "and you will find that the hypocrites when they get behind the door to make their mark will not mark it for 'no election'; and they will not mark it for conscription either." To verify the truth of this remark it is only necessary to read the beating-about-the-bush arguments put up in certain quarters, ostensibly favouring conscription and at the same time damning it by raising puerile objections to it. There is no doubt as to how the exponents of these arguments would mark their ballots if "they get behind the door" to do so. They would mark them "to win the election."

The time has come when the people of Canada should know exactly where they stand on this matter; when they should know what motives there are behind the objections to conscription, what sincerity there is behind the shuffling advocacy of it. The coming election will be no ordinary one; it will be a war time election that will speak for all Canada and will, wherever the votes come from, determine whether Canada shall stay in the war to the end or sneak out of it; will determine whether we shall send reinforcements to those who have gone forth willingly to fight for us and many of them to die for us, or will leave them to perish. This is a time for plain, unequivocal speech and the coming election will afford an opportunity for Canada to speak. If we are going to sneak out of the war, going to abandon our boys and our allies let us know by whose authority we do it. Let us by all means have an open vote and let the poll books be kept to show future generations why it was and by whose voice it was that we sneaked out—if that unfortunately should be the voice of Canada, which God forbid. Let us declare ourselves in the open not behind doors or behind win-the-election devices. There is every reason why this particular election, which will mean the saving or the losing of our soul as a nation, should be by open voting.

HOW THE WAR CAME TO U. S.

The Guardian is indebted to U. S. Consul Pierce for an informative and interesting pamphlet entitled "How the War Came to America," issued by the United States Committee on Public Information. The members of this committee are the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. George Creel, the latter a civilian charged with the executive direction of the Committee. The information given is therefore official and will be a useful link in the historic chain which the United States is now forging in the fierce heat of the world war into which she is entering. The pamphlet cites as its starting point the Monroe doctrine, established by the statesmen of the young republic in order to make the new world safe for democracy "in the face of threatened encroachments by hostile monarchies over the sea," warning the Old World not to interfere in the New, and at the same time pledging the latter to abstain from interference in the political conflicts in Europe. In the Hague conferences of 1899 and 1907 this policy was re-affirmed and several instances are given to show how steadfastly the United States refused to be drawn into quarrels abroad which would in any way endanger her traditional policy. At the Hague conventions also the delegates pledged the United States to observe certain broad general rules of decency and fair fighting in the event of her being drawn into war.

A second great principle of United States policy is also cited, namely, to secure in international relations a stable and equitable agreement among the nations that would assure to all the world the just freedom of the seas. In pursuance of this policy the co-operation of Great Britain assisted greatly. "No one of our Sec-

retaries of State," says the pamphlet "has more clearly defined our ideal than has Viscount Grey, recently British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. None of our statesmen has ever gone so far as he in advocating limitation of the rights of belligerents on the sea."

The policy of the United States and the national desire to live at peace with the world, while reserving the right to interfere where national honour demanded it, being thus outlined, the brochure proceeds to record in detail the outbreak of the war in Europe and the successive events which gradually draw the United States into the war. The outbreak of the war in Europe caught the nation by surprise. "Either side was championed here by millions living among us who were of European birth." Naturally there was confusion of thought and the clear path that lay before the nation was strict neutrality. But the spirit of neutrality was not easily maintained. The invasion of Belgium, and the reports of German atrocities stirred the nation deeply. Then followed the repeated quibblings of the German government, their intrigues through agents in Japan and Latin America against the United States, inciting to rebellion in Cuba, in Haiti and in Santo Domingo; "their hostile hand was stretched out to take the Danish Islands, and everywhere in South America they were abroad sowing the seeds of dissension trying to stir up one nation against another and all against the United States."

In the meantime the attacks of the German submarines on the lives and property of United States citizens, added to the constant and persistent intrigues above referred to were gradually drawing the nation into a state of war. Then came the German peace note which, while boasting of German conquests and "the glorious deeds of our armies," was couched in terms that gave small hope of lasting peace. "Moreover the German proposal was accompanied by a thinly veiled threat to all neutral nations and the word came to Washington that unless the neutrals used their influence to bring the war to an end on terms dictated from Berlin, Germany and her allies would consider themselves henceforth free from any obligations to respect the rights of neutrals. The Kaiser ordered the neutrals to exert pressure on the Entente to bring the war to an abrupt end or to beware of the consequences."

Thereafter events followed each other rapidly and on the last day of January, Count Bernstorff handed the United States government a note in which his government announced its purpose to intensify the operations of submarines in a manner against which the United States had protested from the beginning. This was a direct challenge and the German ambassador was handed his passports. Then followed the arming of American merchant ships and the declaration of a state of war on April 2, 1917.

The part played by the Providence Journal and the assistance it rendered the government by its almost uncanny discoveries and exposures of German intrigue would make a fitting corollary to the excellent history above briefly summarised but space forbids at present.

NOTES

A war policy made in Quebec would be akin to that pursued by the Maximalists in Russia.

If the wealth conscriptionists are not satisfied with Sir Thomas White's income taxation measure, they must bear an awful grudge against the wealthy.

Only nine per cent. of the books published in the United States last year were works of fiction. The serious times brought by the war have brought a greater demand for serious literature.

Those who have been grouching all Spring about the cold weather feel now that they have been sufficiently roasted to justify them in complaining about the heat.

How to be "unswervingly" conscriptionist and at the same time talk fluently and learnedly against it, is the problem with which some of our Liberal friends are unsuccessfully wrestling these days.

"I venture to think that a general election carried on by my right honourable friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) along the lines that he has taken will not only divide Canada, but will paralyze Canada; it will put Canada out of the war and mark her as a degenerate and inferior portion of the British Empire."—Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal.

CONDITIONS IN THE PROVINCES

Mr. C. A. Hayes Talks of Possibilities.

Mr. C. A. Hayes, General Manager, Canadian Government Railways, in an article in the Halifax Herald states as follows:—

"It must be a source of genuine satisfaction to those knowing the potentialities of the maritime provinces, and those who, in the past, have seen so many depart from their midst, lured largely by the enchantment of distant fields—to note present-day conditions in these provinces by the sea.

"Turn where you will to agriculture, mining, fisheries, lumbering, shipping, transportation, manufacture and commercial life in general—there is greatly increased activity. With the issues of the great war occupying the public mind, Maritime advancement has not perhaps received the attention rightly its due, but the day is surely coming when the latent wealth of forest, land and sea will be more fully realized, and that day cannot be very far distant.

"Regarding transportation, the government railways can with a pardonable degree of pride point to the work they have been called upon to perform and the manner in which that work has been done. Since the outbreak of the war, the government railways have transported over 425,000 soldiers to and from the Atlantic seaboard without injury to a single individual and to this must be added the enormously increased tonnage for munitions and war supplies, taxing the railways' haulage capacity to the limit. The immense reconstruction of ocean terminals—already providing increased facilities—will, when completed, together with other contemplated extensions, not only be of direct benefit to the maritime provinces but to the Dominion of Canada as a whole.

"So that, considering this greater contentment with home conditions, and increased activity in the development of material resources, commerce and transportation it seems to me the author of the statement: 'What a good thing it is to live in the Maritime Provinces where times are never bad' will have to revise it to something more emphatic."

Mr. C. A. Hayes, General Manager, Canadian Government Railways, in an article in the Halifax Herald states as follows:—

"It must be a source of genuine satisfaction to those knowing the potentialities of the maritime provinces, and those who, in the past, have seen so many depart from their midst, lured largely by the enchantment of distant fields—to note present-day conditions in these provinces by the sea.

"Turn where you will to agriculture, mining, fisheries, lumbering, shipping, transportation, manufacture and commercial life in general—there is greatly increased activity. With the issues of the great war occupying the public mind, Maritime advancement has not perhaps received the attention rightly its due, but the day is surely coming when the latent wealth of forest, land and sea will be more fully realized, and that day cannot be very far distant.

"Regarding transportation, the government railways can with a pardonable degree of pride point to the work they have been called upon to perform and the manner in which that work has been done. Since the outbreak of the war, the government railways have transported over 425,000 soldiers to and from the Atlantic seaboard without injury to a single individual and to this must be added the enormously increased tonnage for munitions and war supplies, taxing the railways' haulage capacity to the limit. The immense reconstruction of ocean terminals—already providing increased facilities—will, when completed, together with other contemplated extensions, not only be of direct benefit to the maritime provinces but to the Dominion of Canada as a whole.

"So that, considering this greater contentment with home conditions, and increased activity in the development of material resources, commerce and transportation it seems to me the author of the statement: 'What a good thing it is to live in the Maritime Provinces where times are never bad' will have to revise it to something more emphatic."

MR. N. W. ROWELL ISSUES MANIFESTO

OTTAWA.—There is considerable interest in Ottawa in a manifesto which has been issued by Mr. N. W. Rowell, and which is being circulated among the war Liberals at the Capital. The manifesto is regarded as highly significant at the present juncture, issued as it is just before the Toronto war convention.

Manifesto Issued.

Since his return from the front, Mr. Rowell has advocated conscription. He did this from a knowledge of conditions procured by personal observation, and now in referring to his position on conscription says that he felt it his duty to make that stand. "Not because I believe it would be popular; for I knew it would not be popular; but because I believed it was necessary, and that the people of Canada if they once realized the necessity, would be prepared to make any sacrifice required to achieve victory. I deeply regret that I am compelled to differ from some of my friends, but few of them have seen what I have seen of the conditions at the front. I would be untrue to these gallant men and to my own convictions as to Canada's clear duty if I did not support compulsory military service, now passed in Parliament and appeal to my fellow citizens to recognize their obligations to the state and cheerfully to accept and loyally to support compulsory service."

 * DAILY SELECTIONS FOR *
 * GUARDIAN READERS *
 * Furnished by W. S. Louson *

"BE MEN, BE STRONG"

"Be men!"
 Do not fear them. Who would please all,
 Please none! In purpose frank and true,
 Be strong!"

"Be men!"
 In deeds, not words, 'Tis life that tells,
 Live it;—so through its shining, others too
 "Be strong!"

"Be men!"
 When faith is tried and tempest tosses,
 Storms do the trees but, firmer root,
 "Be strong!"

"Be men!"
 When clouds are not and flowers bestrew
 Life's path. Oh! then look up! oh, then
 "Be strong!"

"Be men!"
 Though "weary" in—and who is not?—
 Of "well-doing" be not ever—but
 "Be strong!"

"Be men!"
 "The Christian is the highest style
 Of man!" Live Christ—the Man—and so
 "Be strong!"

KERENSKY CALLS OLD ARMY LEADERS FROM RETIREMENT

PETROGRAD.—General Nicholas Ruzsky, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the northern armies of Russia, and General Gurko, ex-Commander of the Ruzsky, formerly Commander-in-Chief summoned to Petrograd.

New orders issued by the Provisional Government extend the scope of the censorship publication in any periodical or any printed paper of any information with relation to the operations of the Russian armies or fleets, or news of any measure of a military character the divulging of which might prove harmful to the interests of the Russians or allied armies or fleets, without a preliminary examination by the military censorship, is prohibited. Any one infringing the order is liable to sixteen months imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 rubles.

Premier Kerensky, referring today to the situation in Russia, said: "It is a spectre of anarchy which needs to be obliterated. Stout hearts and stern hands are required to stay the rout in the army. There is plenty of good material in Russia, but it has been allowed to go to waste."

The Government, in view of the existing exceptional circumstances, has issued a decree closing the frontiers of Russia until Aug. 15, inclusive of that day, both for persons desiring to enter and those wishing to leave the country. The only exceptions will be persons holding diplomatic passports and diplomatic couriers. The decision is due to a desire to shut out suspects and undesirable who are flocking into Russia and to prevent the departure of many spies and criminals now at large whom the government desires to arrest.

PEACE ADVOCATES MOBBED IN LONDON

LONDON.—An attempt by the "Workers' and Soldiers' Council," an organization recently formed on the lines of the Council of Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates in Russia, to hold a peace meeting at the Brotherhood Church in Kingsland, today resulted in riotous scenes during which the interior of the church was wrecked

Visit Halifax

Sept. 12th-20th

Provincial Exhibition Dates

Never in the history of the Province was a visit to the Ancient Capital more interesting than at present, with the thousands of soldiers, His Majesty's Warships and the scores of Neutral Ships lying at anchor in Bedford Basin.

All the leading features that have characterized the Annual Fair, in the past, will be in evidence, together with many new ones.

Particulars announced later. Reserve these dates.

September 12th to 20th.

M. McF. HALL

MANAGER AND SECRETARY,
 P. O. Box 339 Halifax.

and a number of persons seriously injured. Before the meeting could be called to order a determined crowd, which included some soldiers, rushed the doors and in spite of the stubborn resistance of those inside forced their way into the church and demanded that the meeting be stopped. A general melee followed.

Tables and chairs were thrown in all directions, and those on the platform who intended to address the meeting were flung to the floor. Soon the crowd succeeded in driving the supporters of the meeting out of the church. It then commenced an attack on the church building. The windows, including large stained glass ones, were smashed and the woodwork was torn away. Police reserves had considerable difficulty in restoring order. After the church had been cleared of the wounded, a Canadian soldier mounted to the organ gallery and delivered a patriotic speech. "Rule Britannia, and the national anthem were sung, during which the delegates were compelled to stand. A resolution, supporting the policy of the Government, was then adopted amid cheers. The delegates were stoned when leaving the church.

APRIL 1st,

CASH BUYING

THE DAWN OF A NEW DAY IN OUR BUSINESS

The Cash System which we introduced on April 1st enables us to offer you immense values in our different departments.

Our customers and the public in general, have been big enough to see that our somewhat severe terms are no reflection whatever on the financial standing of any customer.

If you knew there was a \$5.00 bill between the pages of a book, you would look mighty careful, even if there wasn't a picture on every page. Lack of space prevents us from illustrating every article, but a careful inspection will disclose many opportunities for profitable purchases.

Our early buying enables us to offer you excellent values in our Millinery, Dry Goods, Boot and Shoe and Grocery Department.

We have just received two cars of Woven Wire from the N. B. Fence Co. which we are selling at the old price, and as there has been an advance of 15c per chain, with the probability of \$2.25 for next year, we would advise early purchases for your future requirements.

WE HAVE ALSO RECEIVED:-
 500 bbls. ROBIN HOOD FLOUR.
 300 BAGS STANDARD MIDDINGS.
 300 BAGS GERMAN MIDDINGS.
 300 BAGS OIL CAKE.
 300 BAGS BRAN.

We wish to call the attention of all dairymen to "Germ Middlings," which has a better analysis than Oil Cake and is an ideal feed for your dairy cattle. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Special prices quoted on quantities of Feed and Flour. Freight paid on woven wire to all stations. Highest prices paid for washed or unwashed wool. Ask or write for prices.

The Estate James Kennedy

Where Cash Buys the Best Goods Procurable

1198-6-25Mm wftf.

FOOTWEAR FOOTWEAR

25 Per Cent Reduction!

A window full of samples of Ladie's fancy slippers and pumps also a job lot of girl's low shoes sizes 2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2 worth about \$3.00 now \$1.50.

GOFF BROS