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MORNING DAILY

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BANKRUPTCY OF LIBERAL PARTY IN THE DOMINION

Each successive gathering of the opposition seems only to emphasize the intellectual and moral bankruptcy of the party.

"Like a clock which strikes four but reads half-past seven, whereby the observer knows that it must be either a quarter before ten or twenty minutes past three."

When all the old party leaders had spoken and the conference was over nobody had the faintest idea of how a Liberal administration would carry on the war in the event of its being entrusted with the task.

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—An organization to be known as the Dominion prohibition committee was the outcome of a conference of temperance leaders from every province in Canada held here today.

Take for example, the party's attitude on the tariff. Addressing the conference Sir Wilfred is reported saying that...

Mr. Justice B. Lafontaine, of Montreal, was chosen president of an executive of 14 members.

What tariff policy does Sir Wilfred now propose? Does he still want reciprocity? Or free food? Speaking in Ontario not long ago Hon. George P. Graham said that the war had changed the party's attitude on the tariff.

INCONVENIENCE NEUTRALISTS. LITTLE AS POSSIBLE. LONDON, Dec. 18.—Replying in the House of Commons today to a question put by Arthur Lynch, Nationalist member for West Claine, suggesting that many particulars in the policy of the British Government with regard to the United States had been of an irritating kind without any compensation corresponding to the danger of producing misunderstanding.

"That this meeting of the Ontario Liberal Club's Federation do hereby ask the Dominion leader of the Liberal party, in order to stimulate in policy of tariff revision, such a policy as will free our declining industry from any and all fiscal taxation except the war tax."

"WORLD'S FREE LIFE" THE ALLIES' CAUSE. NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, whose resignation as United States Minister to the Netherlands was announced last Monday, contributes to the current number of The Art World, under the title "The Name of France," a three-versed poem glorifying France and concluding with these lines:

"A name that calls the world to share the burden of sacrificial strife, Where the cause at stake is the world's free life, And the rule of the people everywhere; A name like a vow, a name like a prayer, I give you, France."

In a statement to the correspondent of the Associated Press at The Hague, announcing his resignation, Dr. Van Dyke said: "The main reason was my wish to return as a writer with full freedom to say what I think and feel."

THE MILITIA DEPARTMENT FEEDS ITS SOLDIERS FOR THIRTY-THREE CENTS A DAY

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—In these days of stress and strain the growing question that confronts one is how to live. Some want to live well—on the fat of the land; others are content with a fair living, and many have to be content with their "daily bread."

Any private, non-commissioned officer or commissioned officer will tell you that he gets all he wants to eat, and the majority of them get stout.

30 Cents a Day. As the Militia Department has very kindly given The Journal some information how it operates its commissariat branch the general public may be interested to know that each Canadian soldier only costs the government an average of 33 cents per day.

Incredible as it may seem to the thrifty housewife, it is a fact that each soldier is fed for 33 cents per day. Naturally, every soldier exercises his responsibility for such economy.

Weekly Menu. So the meals may not become monotonous the diet sheet is varied. For breakfast on Monday the soldiers get bacon, potatoes, coffee, bread and butter; Tuesday—baked beans, coffee, bread and butter; Wednesday—porridge and milk, coffee, bread and butter; Thursday—grilled steak, potatoes, coffee, bread and butter; Friday—baked beans, coffee, bread and butter; Saturday—porridge and milk, beef hash, coffee, bread and butter.

There are several who stated that the reason soldiers can be fed cheaply is because they are fed on coarse food. This weekly menu indicates that the soldier is well fed.

EQUALIZED BURDENS OF THE ALLIES AND RELIEVE FRANCE

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Complete reorganization of the French high command, and that an economic council will also be created.

Reorganize High Command. "The two principal points of the resolution adopted are the reorganization of the high command and the reduction of the number of men in the general conduct of the war."

Stopped by the Censor. By quoting from papers I will endeavor to tell you today what the censor would not let me say last night in a despatch filed at the end of the secret session.

"In Russia the Grand Duke Nicholas began the war in the Chief Command and he was replaced by Alexieff, who in his turn was superseded."

ROUMANIAN TOWN IS BOMBARDED

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Germans are attacking fiercely with the object of reaching the town of Buzeu, northwest of Ploechi, but apparently without gaining much ground.

GERMAN MORALE SEVERELY SHAKEN

(Canadian Press Despatch). A Paris despatch to the Morning Post says: There has been nothing in the nature of a standing army engaged in military duty overseas is not true.

PAIRS REFUSED TO CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—The statement sent out to Liberal newspapers that Conservative members would remain engaged in military duty overseas is not true.

COST OF WAR TO FRANCE PUT AT \$14,520,000,000

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Raoul Peret, former minister of Commerce, discussing in the Chamber of Deputies the Appropriations Committee, the budget for the first three months of 1917, pointed out that France will have incurred expenditures to the amount of \$14,520,000,000 between the opening of hostilities and the end of March.

MUST DECLARE WAR ON JUDICIAL MURDER

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The British public is greatly worked up over the fate of Captain Blaikie of the Anchor Line steamship Caledonia, who was captured by a German submarine which Germany announces the Caledonia, attempted to sink when attacked. The Times says:—

PUBLIC SENTIMENT OPPOSED.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A strong current of public sentiment opposed to the German peace proposal was visible in the first expressions available last night both from public men and the British press, although these were without knowledge of any definite terms, and without any word from high authoritative sources indicating the attitude of the government.

NEW YORK DRUNK WITH ITS WONDERFUL PROSPERITY AS ALL EUROPE KEEPS ABLAZE

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—New York is rolling, revelling, rollicking in wealth. This is a "never before in history" story.

NEARLY 80 BOATS QUIT LAKE FOR SEA.

MONTREAL, Dec. 16.—In addition to 55 lake vessels which passed through the Lachine Canal during the 1916 season on their way to a new life on the ocean, there were eighteen vessels bound on the same errand, and thirteen tugs and steam launches.

A FAMOUS OLD YACHT.

THE ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Beacon says: "The old schooner, built in Boston in 1832 to defend the American Cup, is loading pulp at the public wharf. She is commanded by Capt. John H. Mitchell, is of steel with a thirty-four foot keel and one hundred and four feet over all, twenty-two feet eight inches broad and eight feet five inches deep. Her mainmast was her haven in her racing days. She makes twenty knots in a fair sailing breeze and easily runs a way from a German submarine in the English Channel a year ago.

AN UNDERSTANDING IN IRISH QUESTION THOUGHT POSSIBLE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—During the debate in the House of Commons in the report stage on the vote of credit, the National members brought up the Irish question. Major W. Redmond, the former Irish Minister, said that he in the past had been in bitter opposition to most of the new Ministers, but that he had come to the conclusion the question of a government for Ireland had an understanding for a settlement between Irishmen of the north and the south was quite possible. Troops from Ulster and the south provinces, the speaker said, were in pretty close contact, and it had been remarkable that there had not been under any circumstances anything but the very best and kindest feeling between the men from the north and the south.

No Guarantee Against Militarism

Those in close association with the new government took the view that the proposals would prove entirely unacceptable, mainly because they were not likely to touch what the ruling authorities regard as the most essential basis of any peace, namely, the guarantee against German militarism as will permit England, France and their Allies to demobilize their vast armies, reduce their enormous military expenses and return to lasting conditions of peace.

Business is three times as big as the biggest we ever saw at this season.

Business is three times as big as the biggest we ever saw at this season, said the manager of the largest cabaret in the city. Hotels are crowded, theatres are sold out, crowds that everybody has outside to spend the "shop early" slogan do not account for all the department stores. Warehouses are depleted of stores and deliveries are far behind. New York is spending its money and getting what it can for it.

Over and round about the order of the Stock Exchange.

Over and round about the order of the Stock Exchange, they have put a wire bomb netting ward off any possible eventually, and on the floor the traders are buying and selling in a frenzy such as they never knew before.

Refuting the statement that while France had voted \$120,000,000 for national defence in 1914 Germany had not increased her expenditures for armament, the former Minister pointed out that from 1910 to 1914 the German Empire had added \$700,000,000 to the public debt.

Andrew Bonar Law, the government leader in the House of Commons, replying to Major Redmond, said the desire for a new state of things in Ireland, if it could be attained, was not confined to Irishmen. It was a great thing, he added, that for the first time an official of the Nationalist party stood on the side of the empire. It was his heartiest wish, as deeply seated as that of Major Redmond, that some change between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom and between one part of Ireland and the other should take place. One thing that would influence the people of the United Kingdom more than anything else, Mr. Bonar Law said, was that Irishmen were willing to run the same risks as they were running.