

The Charlottetown Guardian

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montserrat.

Saturday Weekly (founded 1867) \$1.00 per annum by mail in Canada or U.S.A.

Evening Daily (founded 1867) \$1.50, (delivered or by mail) in Canada, and \$2.00 for U.S.A.

Morning Daily (founded 1861), \$3.50 per year. (Delivered) in advance; \$2.50 per year (mailed) in advance.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1917.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND

The amount contributed in this province to the Patriotic Fund, up to June 30 last was \$54,382.86. Of this amount \$15,000 was contributed by the Provincial Government, leaving a balance of \$39,382.86 contributed voluntarily.

The country districts responded very generously to the other funds. The Red Cross Fund and the Belgian Relief Fund, as well as the various other war funds were generously supported throughout the province largely because of the splendid work done by the women.

It is to be regretted that the Patriotic Fund, the support of the widows and orphans and the needy dependents of those who are fighting our battles, should have been neglected so long but through the splendid work already done by the Provincial Organizer, Rev. J. J. McDonald, the neglect is now in a fair way towards being made good.

It is worth noting what the other provinces have done. Nova Scotia has contributed \$503,944; New Brunswick \$391,028; Quebec \$3,223,773; Ontario \$5,587,138; Manitoba \$982,618; Saskatchewan \$534,537; Alberta \$748,689; British Columbia \$884,738 and the Yukon \$24,902.

It will be seen from these figures that we have fallen far short of our duty, far short of what the other provinces have done. We, who have boasted that we are the richest province in Canada per head of population, have done less than the Yukon, which is little better than a wilderness.

Now however, the opportunity will shortly be open to all. Every section has, or shortly will have, a committee who will solicit and collect whatever is handed to them and we confidently look for a larger return per head than any other of our sister provinces.

LIFE OF SIR CHARLES TUPPER

A new series of "The Makers of Canada," published by Morang Limited, Toronto, fittingly opens with a biography of Sir Charles Tupper, by Hon. J. W. Longley. The book, Volume One of the series, gives in the excellent literary style of its author a history of the ancestry of the distinguished statesman, the birth in Amherst, N. S., on July 21, 1821, of "a man-child who in the fulness of time was to play a principal role in the making of the Dominion of Canada and in shaping its policy, the child Charles Tupper, who, as Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., on October 30th, 1915, in his ninety-fifth year was to die at "The Mount," Bexley Heath, Kent, almost within sight of London, the great throbbing heart of the British Empire, where for many years he had been an active force in promoting the best interests of Canada."

ected and that only by a majority of ninety, are practically dealt with. A most interesting review is given of the history of those stirring days in which Nova Scotia sought to repeal Confederation, and the gradual breakdown of this opposition, largely through the indomitable perseverance of Mr. Tupper. The career of the great statesman is followed exhaustively and interestingly to the end, and although the biographical atmosphere here and there betrays the political conceptions of the party to which the learned author belonged before rising to the serene atmosphere of the bench and the author's study, the book will be read with interest and profit and will no doubt find a prominent place among the biographies of the "Makers of Canada."

FORWARD TO VICTORY

The London Sunday Pictorial, of recent date, for a copy of which the Guardian is indebted to Major F. B. McRae now in England, makes the following rallying cry for the new British Cabinet:

Every patriot in these islands must rejoice that the crisis of last week has culminated in a National Government—to get on with and win the war. It is the duty of all citizens to give it support on the fair and sound principle of judging it by its actions alone, regardless of party or other prejudice; and, in saying this, we wish the new Prime Minister the stern confidence necessary to make good in all quarters. The Coalition fell for three reasons. First, because it attempted to govern in war on peace principles, on the system that before it moved opinion had to force its hand. Secondly, because it consisted of elderly, tired men, ignorant of war and of the enemy, believers for the most part in the doctrine of least resistance, or wait and see. Thirdly, because of its utter inability to discover and utilize talent. Governed by tradition and by General Optimism, the Coalition never could make up its mind, lacked the military objective, trusted to luck rather than to a settled thought-out policy, and so wobbled and drifted into senility. It has gone, and rightly gone. The word now is Forward. The Press bears a grave responsibility at this hour; it is to state the great essential condition of success, which may be summed up as imagination. If the new Government is to succeed in its difficult task, it must remember this: that nothing matters to-day but Country; that, therefore, its sole business is to find the requisite talent, and see that it is applied from top to bottom of the military Imperial machine. The more it cuts away from political shibboleths, the greater its chances; indeed, it must sever itself from the old ties, root and branch, for the People will be content with nothing less. This Empire has the means, the resources, the power to beat the Germans. And what the new Government has to do is to raise and organize those forces, to strike out in new directions, to show decision, foresight, impersonal patriotism and imagination. By that test it will and must be judged. No man cares a rap for the old cries of interest, privilege or class. The thing is to get the right men in the right places, whether they are earls or blacksmiths; to find the right men and to use them. If the new Government will only regard itself as a Public Selecting Board, it will find a clear way to success. But if it yields to prejudice, wavers or fails to rise above the thicket of pre-war political conditions and considerations, its path may well prove thorny. In a word, the National Government has to think as well as act. The quintessential condition of its success is the capacity to discover and utilize the talent of the country. What we need to-day are new men, who will give us a military objective and follow it, and so inspire all men and women to give them unstinted support.

WILL CARRY ON

The resolve to continue this war until Germany throws down her arms and admits herself beaten, until her great war machine is sent to the scrap-heap, is practically universal among the Allies, says the Mail and Empire. The British people did not need Lloyd George to speak before they made up their minds, nor did the French need to hear what they were resolved upon from their Premier. There is something fine and noble about this spirit in the French people and of the people in the British Isles. In France and in the British Isles the people and the army are virtually one. This is absolutely true of France. When the Lloyd George proposals are put into force it will be absolutely true of the British Isles. A Frenchman is either serving in the army or he is working in a munition factory or he is discharging some other vitally necessary duty for his country. His own affairs are of minor importance. His whole time, his whole fortune, his whole ability and energy are at the service of the State. This is not the case in Canada. Probably not one in five Canadians is engaged directly in war work, that is to say, in fighting or training for the army or in manufacturing munitions, or in planning for the strengthening of our army at the front. In a sense, of course, everyone who is working is doing something for his country. The farmer who grows a thousand bushels of wheat is "doing his bit," but he is doing it for himself. He is growing wheat to sell, not for the purpose of striking at Germany. What he does with the proceeds of the sale shows just what he is ready to sacrifice for his country, and what applies to the farmer applies with equal force to manufacturers and Canadians in other productive callings.

NOTES

Canadians are credited with having invented and one might say almost patented, the form of warfare called trench raiding. Our men have shown a marked and inherited aptitude for the work which has inflicted

GENERAL HAIG'S REPORT FOR THE HONOUR OF SOMME BATTLE

A Sweeping Triumph for the Allied Arms is the Way the Battle is Described by Gen. Haig, Who Says the German Western Armies were Only Saved from Complete Collapse and Decisive Defeat by a Protracted Period of Unfavorable Weather.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The battle of the Somme is pictured as a sweeping triumph for the Allied arms in a detailed report by General Sir Douglas Haig, which was issued Friday night and which covers operations from July 10 to November 18. General Haig terms the battle a triumph, in which the German western armies were only saved from collapse and a decisive defeat by a protracted period of unfavorable weather, which prevented the Anglo-French forces from taking full advantage of their successful advance. He declares that nevertheless it was a triumph which proved beyond doubt the ability of the Allies to overthrow Germany "when the time comes." The British commander shows himself a firm believer in the doctrine that the Allies can win the war on the western front.

"I desire to add a few words as to future prospects," he says, at the close of the despatch, which covers sixteen closely printed pages. "The enemy's power has not yet been broken, nor is it yet possible to form an estimate of the time the war may last before the objects for which the Allies are fighting have been attained, but the Somme battle has placed beyond doubt the ability of the Anglo-French forces to defeat the German army in the mainstay of the Central Powers and a full half of that army despite all advantages of the defensive and supported by the strongest fortifications, suffered defeat on the Somme this year. Neither victory nor vanquished will forget this and although bad weather has given the enemy a respite, there are undoubtedly many thousands in his ranks who will begin the new campaign with little confidence in their ability to resist our assaults or overcome our defenses.

"On new armies entered the battle with a determination to win and confidence in their ability to do so. They have proved to themselves, to the enemy and to the world that this confidence is justified."

Decision to Begin Somme Operations.

The opening of the despatch outlines the origin of the Allies' decision to begin the Somme operations. "The principle of an offensive campaign during the summer of 1916 had already been decided on by all the Allies," he says in the report. "Various possible alternatives on the western front had been studied and discussed by General Joffre and myself, and we were in complete agreement as to the front to be attacked by the combined French and British armies. Preparation for the offensive had made considerable progress but the date was dependent on many doubtful factors.

"Subject to the necessity of commencing operations before the summer was too far advanced and with due regard to the general situation it was decided to postpone my attack as long as possible. The British armies were growing in numbers and the supply of munitions was steadily increasing, but a large proportion of officers and

men were still far from being fully trained and the longer the attack was deferred the more efficient they would become.

"On the other hand the Germans were continuing to press their attacks at Verdun and both there and on the Italian front where the Austrian offensive was gaining, it was evident that the strain might become too great unless timely action was taken. Accordingly I agreed that the attack should be launched whenever the general situation required it with as great a force as might then be available.

Object of Offensive To Relieve Verdun.

"By the end of May the pressure on the Italian front had assumed such serious proportions that the Russian campaign was opened early in June, and the success gained against the Austrians at once caused a movement of German troops from the western to the eastern front. This however, did not lessen the pressure on Verdun and therefore it was agreed that the combined French and British offensive would not be postponed beyond the end of June, the object of that offensive was threefold—to relieve the pressure on Verdun; to assist our allies in the other theatres of war by stopping any further transfer of German troops from the western front; to wear down the strength of the forces opposed to us."

After dealing at length with the various stages of operations General Haig sums up the case as follows:—

Object of the Offensives Achieved.

"The main object with which we commenced the offensive in July had already been achieved in spite of the fact that heavy autumn rains prevented full advantage being taken of the favorable situation created by our advance at a time when we had good ground for some time to come. The attainment of all these advantages ample compensation for the splendid efforts of the troops and for the sacrifices made. They have brought us a long step forward toward the final victory of the Allied cause.

The Desperate Struggle For Verdun.

"The desperate struggle for possession of the heights of Verdun, that place with a moral and political importance out of all proportions, to its military value. Its fall would undoubtedly have been proclaimed a great victory for our enemies and would have shaken the faith of many in our ultimate success. The failure of the offensive to capture it, despite great efforts and heavy losses, was a severe blow to its prestige. Information obtained both during the progress of the Somme battle and since the suspension of active operations has fully established the enemy's main forces tied to the western front. In November the strength of the enemy in the western theatre was greater than in July, notwithstanding the abandonment of the offensive at Verdun. It is therefore justifiable to conclude that the Somme offensive not only relieved Verdun but held large forces employed against our Allies in the east.

Enemy's Losses Greater than Allies

"In the third great object of the allied operations the Somme was the wearing down of the enemy's powers of resistance. Any statement as to the extent to which this has been attained must depend in some degree on estimates. There is, nevertheless, evidence to place beyond doubt that the enemy's losses in men and material were very considerably higher than those of the Allies, while on our side is still greater. During the period under review a steady deterioration took place in the morale of large numbers of the enemy's troops. Many of them, it is true, fought with the greatest determination, even in the latest encounters, but the resistance of even larger numbers became latterly decidedly more feeble than in the early stages of the battle. Aided by frequent reliefs, which his high discipline and training held the machine together sufficiently to enable the enemy to rally and reorganize his troops after each fresh defeat. But toward the end of the operations when the weather was unfortunately broken there is no doubt that his powers of resistance were seriously diminished.

The Weather Handicap.

"In the course of his detailed account of the operations General Haig recently touches upon the handicap of the weather. In mid-October came the Allies' great chance to really break through the German lines. "We had, at last," writes General Haig, "reached the stage at which a successful attack might reasonably be expected to yield much greater results than anything we had yet attained. It was so, but the weather was

Let Every Man Sign His Card Today. Stirring Appeal To The Patriotism Of P.E. Islanders By Mr Justice Fitzgerald.

To the Island Press:— In the matter of National Service; and the appeal to Canadians to provide for those adjustments in our national life necessary for the maintenance of its agricultural, industrial and commercial status and essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

I put it in this form that we may start with an accurate idea of what the call for National Service means. In the hope that a word to the men of this Province might assist in stirring them into a sense of true patriotism I venture to address you, sensible of the fact that here, the time given for thoughtful consideration to this means of service for the Empire has been short.

"A Good War Halloweth Every Cause."

Our fathers begat us—men robust and strong—capable of enjoying life; but taught us that that enjoyment if selfish was unhallowed and base. We joined in this war, responding to our country's call to arms in aid of other peoples—whose kinship we remembered—because we believed that what our fathers taught was true; filled with horror of a Force which defied the sacred commandments of humanity; fighting for what Christmas represents to us "Peace on earth, good will to men," and whole-heartedly in a struggle of the mother land, and her Allies for the possession of their own soil.

Is not our Cause Hallowed?

"Freedom is the will to be 'Responsible for oneself.'"

Individual responsibility for the maintenance of the freedom of which we boast is called for. What is our will? What do we in its exercise? All must will and do in an efficient state for national will is but that of each individual.

Is not our freedom imperilled and our responsibility clear? What will we then?

"In order that a sanctuary may be created, a sanctuary must be broken down."

The home is the sanctuary of every race which has not perished from the earth. In its purity and strength lie the future of humanity. The cradle song of the Spartan Mother to her child, equally with the tenderer, truer one of the mothers of our race to her children, created the vision of a Divine loving in the child; and sweet charity, loving sympathy, and national pride, the heart's fire that are out, the mothers who have died in the bloody maelstrom of this war!

Truly these sanctuaries have been "broken down," but as truly will they be re-created, as that the earth has not yet returned to a thing without form and void.

What do we—with the bayonet and the wolf not at our door—in the rebuilding for these desolate ones?

"What is had? All that proceeds from weakness."

The real need at this hour is men, men of courage, vigor, certainty, and steadfastness, men without morbidly active consciences given to misgivings. Lord Roberts was one of the truest of that type. Would that we had listened to him, and not buried our heads in the sand, when he said in 1912

and there is no reason to suppose that the effort required was not within our powers. Unfortunately at this juncture very unfavorable weather set in and continued with scarcely a break during the remainder of October and the early part of November. Poor visibility seriously interfered with the work of the artillery and constant rain turned the mass of hastily dug trenches into channels of deep mud. The country roads broken by countless shell craters rapidly became impassable, making the supply of food stores and ammunition a serious problem. These conditions multiplied the difficulties of attack to such an extent that it was impossible to exploit the situation with the rapidity necessary to enable us to reap to the full the advantage we had gained."

Great Work of the "Tanks."

General Haig's report contains frequent mention of the work of the tanks. One example follows:

"Arm and quit yourselves as men for the time of our ordeal is at hand, that you cease not to be a free nation." A great French soldier wrote, speaking of England's early effort to increase her forces, "the triumph of the voluntary system was a German triumph; it caused the ruin of Belgium, and the devastation of France." Our unpreparedness forced the reaping of strange harvests! But the Empire has since then created an army in its modern sense, moving forward to absolute military efficiency.

It is to guard against further consequences of this weakness of mind, of spirit, of knowledge that we are urged "to join in organizing the full power of the nation in terms of human energy," and to "place ourselves freely at the disposition of our country for such service as we are best fitted to perform."

Only the weak will refuse.

"Throw not away the hero in thy soul."

This last aphorism of "the brightest intellectual light that Europe knows," appeals to us all. It needs no comment. In a time of darkness and in the shadow of death it has burnt itself into our hearts and lives, reminding us as we must those who have tendered the toll, who have paid the price, who have braved and battled and bled. Well may we stand uncovered at the shrine of Canada's dead. It is the work of this generation—none greater, to expel from the earth the law of the jungle, and to achieve a just and lasting peace; and to side step it, or dodge it, says an eminent Divine "is to be damned."

"Better far," wrote a soldier who gave his life, "to go out with honor than survive with shame."

The soul of the Canadian soldier has not been thrown away.

If we believe that our cause is hallowed, that there rests on each of us an individual responsibility, that the sanctity of the home is worth preserving, that the day of weakness is past, that the hero in our soul cannot be thrown away, every man will respond to this call for service in whatever way he can best serve.

We cannot bring dishonor on the memory of the dead who left our households "to tender the toll and who braved and battled and bled," nor fall to hold up the hands of those in the trenches.

The honor of this Province is dear to me, as it is to every man who has won recognition from his people. And if I understand their spirit aright my appeal to fore-go comfort, home, and personal ease in view of national need must be made to the thoughtful intelligence of men whose soul has not lost the spirit of true heroism.

The proudest boast of this community or of any in Canada, when the blessings of peace shall have come, will be, that every man in it had signified his willingness to serve wherever, and whenever called upon as a loyal son of an Empire which secured to him these blessings.

What matter if our hands have not been trained for some important particular work. It may be that we best serve the State by remaining in our homes, maintaining agricultural or other interests. That, we may leave to those who know the national needs and the best means of serving them.

But for the honor of the Province, let every man sign his card. What a relief the opportunity will be to many.

R. R. Fitzgerald, 30th, Dec. 1916

"Quedecourt was carried after protecting trenches to the west had been captured in an interesting fashion. In an early morning attack a tank started down a portion of a trench held by the enemy from the northwest, firing its machine guns and followed by bombers. The enemy could not escape as we held the trench at the southern end. At the same time an aeroplane flew down at the length of the trench also firing its machine gun at the enemy. The enemy finally waded white handkerchiefs in token of surrender and when this was reported by the aeroplane the infantry accepted the surrender of the garrison. Besides a great number of the enemy killed we made prisoner eight officers and 362 men. Our total casualties were five." General Haig pays a tribute to the work of the various departments of service during the battle. He declares that the aircraft consistently maintained the supremacy of the air during the entire period, while the tunnel companies equally maintained

(Continued on Page Five.)

RUBBERS RUBBERS

The Best Kinds—Men's 90c and \$1.00 closed sides \$1.25 Ladies 70c and 75c Boys' 75c Girls 55c Child's 45c and 50c Ladies' Overshoes \$2.00 and 2.50 Men's Overshoes \$1.75 to 3.25 Men's Lumberjacks (Leather Tops) made by the Vacuum process Great wearers.