

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

Weekly (Now Evening Daily) 1887.
Morning Daily Founded 1891

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1918

\$3.50 Per Year (Delivered) in Advance for U.S.
\$2.50 Per Year (Mailed) in Advance in Canada and \$2.00

BONAR LAW TELLS OF GREAT BRITAIN'S MIGHTY WAR EFFORT

In 1917 the National Service Department Put Into the Army 820,645 Additional Men and Placed in Employment at Home 731,000 Men and 804,000 Women—Cereals Amounted to 850,000 Tons, and in Addition the Country Produced 3,000,000 Extra Tons of Potatoes.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Government leader in the House of Commons, replying to criticisms of the Government with respect to its policy, said that in 1917 the National Service Department had put into the army 820,645 additional men and placed in employment at home 731,000 men and 804,000 women. Referring to the food production, he said that the cereals produced in England in 1917 amounted to 850,000 tons, and in addition, the country had produced an extra 3,000,000 tons of potatoes. England, said the Chancellor, was the only country in the war where there had not been a diminution in food production. A million additional acres were being put under the

GERMANY IS NOT SATISFIED WITH RUSSIAN PEACE PROPOSALS

Germany Has Rejected Trotsky's "No War But No Peace Policy" and Will Renew the War With Petrograd As Objective.

(Special to the Guardian.) LONDON, Feb. 15.—Germany has resolved to renew military activities against Northern Russia. This decision is said to have been reached at a conference at Imperial headquarters, special despatches from Holland say. The conference was attended by Emperor William, Chancellor Von Hertling, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, Gen. Von Ludendorff, Foreign Secretary Von Berthmann and others. The "no war but no peace" plan of Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, was rejected at the conference, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express and as Trotsky does not want peace, he will get war. Invasion of great Russia, it is added, will continue, at any rate, until Petrograd is occupied by German troops.

GERMANS NOW HAVE FREE HAND.

A despatch to the Daily News from Rotterdam says that the Germans take the view that Trotsky's declaration, though it did not end the war, automatically ended the armistice. The armistice expired Feb. 14. The Germans now consider that they have a free hand and mean to use the opportunity.

WILL NOW SUPPORT UKRAINE.

This, according to the correspondent, does not mean necessarily that the Germans will immediately try to

reach Petrograd, but more probably that they will support the Ukraine by force of arms. The Germans, he says, are carrying on an active propaganda in the Ukraine for the purpose of suggestion to the Rada that the new state is in danger by the Bolsheviks. It is declared that this is all part of Germany's scheme for breaking up the former Russian Empire with a view to extending her own power and influence over the new states, of whom it is posing as a protector. It is certain that the Bolsheviks are now moving forces against the Ukraine, a Berlin despatch to the Koelnische Volks Zeitung says, and the Central Powers do not intend to allow themselves (thus to be robbed of the fruits of their lately concluded peace. The newspaper adds that it probably has been decided at the conference at Imperial headquarters to resume operations on the Northern Russian front for the protection of the Ukraine.

PEACE TALK.

(Special to the Guardian.) NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Peace talk furnished the basis for considerable activity in Liberty bonds on the Stock Exchange today, in place of the recent low record all three issues displayed unusual strength, completely dominating the bond list. The second fours were most prominent, rising from their early quotation of 95.12 to 96.08, just before noon, only yesterday this issue made the new low of 94.97.

BERLIN REPORTS HEAVY HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING

(Special to the Guardian.) BELLIN, VIA LONDON, Feb. 14.—(British Admiralty, per Wireless Press)—Heavy hand-to-hand fighting has occurred north of Lens, and around Peronne, according to the official statement from general headquarters today, the British undertaking strong reconnoitering expeditions, which headquarters reports were repulsed.

BRITISH ADVANCE 11 1/2 MILES BEYOND JERUSALEM.

(Special to the Guardian.) LONDON, Feb. 15.—An official statement says: "Yesterday we advanced our line on a front of six miles to an average depth of two miles on each side of the village of Mukmas 11 1/2 miles northwest of Jerusalem."

BY GERMAN FLOTILLA IN STRAIT OF DOVER.

(Special to the Guardian.) LONDON, Feb. 15.—Eight British craft which were hunting submarines have been sunk by a raiding flotilla of enemy destroyers, it is announced officially. After having sunk these vessels, seven of which were "drifters" and one trawler, the enemy destroyers returned rapidly northward before they could be engaged. The raid took place in the Straits of Dover.

GREAT BRITAIN DOES NOT RECEDE IN LEAST FROM WAR AIMS

Lloyd George Expresses Profound Disappointment With the Replies Given to President Wilson and to the Declarations of the British Government by Count von Hertling, German Chancellor, and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Addressing the House of Commons today, Premier Lloyd George said he had read with profound disappointment the replies given to President Wilson and to the declarations of the British Government by Count Von Hertling, the German Chancellor, and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. The premier added it was perfectly true that as he regarded the tone there was a great deal of difference between the two speeches and he wished he could believe there was a difference in substance.

Mr. Lloyd George said the Government stood by the considered declaration made at the meetings with the Trades Union representatives early this year. The Government, the premier added, did not recede in the least from its war aims as they had been stated. It was no use, he said, crying peace when there was no peace.

Regarding the Supreme War Council, Mr. Lloyd George said it was impossible to make statement as to the decisions it reached without giving information to the enemy. Mr. Lloyd George said he would like any member to point out anything in the speeches of Count Czernin or Count Von Hertling which could possibly be regarded as proof that the Central Powers were prepared to make peace on terms which could be regarded as just and reasonable.

Germany's action regarding Russia, the premier pointed out, proved that her declaration regarding no annexations had no real meaning. No annexations had been given regarding Belgium that could be regarded as satisfactory, he declared, no answer had been given regarding Poland, or France, with her legitimate claims for the restoration of her lost provinces; not a word had been said about the men of the Italian race and tongue now under the Austrian yoke.

Until there was some better proof than had been provided in any of the speeches which he referred to, the Central Powers were operated to consider the aims and ideals for which the Allies were fighting, said Mr. Lloyd George, it would be the nation's regrettable duty to go on and make preparations necessary in order to establish international right.

It was true that he stated in November, he continued, that it was not intended that the Supreme War Council should have executive functions, but since then Russia had gone out of the war and a member of German divisions had become very much more menacing, and the Allies had met at Versailles to consider the best methods of meeting that menace.

The premier said that if the House of Commons was not satisfied with the conduct of the war, the only way was to change the Government. Field Marshal Haig and General Robertson he added, were present at the session of the Supreme War Council and approved its decision.

The premier requested the House not to press the Government regarding the arrangements made for countering the coming blow of the Germans.

The premier declared that Germany's violation of her engagements not to remove troops from the eastern front had to be borne in mind when the war aims upon which terms of peace, because it had a real bearing upon guarantees. The situation had been changed completely by these reinforcements, he asserted.

Upon the decisions of the Supreme War Council, the premier reminded the House, depended millions of gallant lives, the honor and safety of the country and the war aims upon which the future of the world was dependent. If information in this particular were to be given to the enemy, he would prefer that the responsibility be placed upon other shoulders.

The change in the military situation brought about by the sending of German troops from the East to the West was a factor which must be considered, the premier said, that it was essential that the whole strength of the Allied army of France, Great Britain, America and Italy should be made available for the point where the blow would come. Arrangements should be made under which the Allies would treat their army as one to meet the danger and menace, wherever it should come.

A scene occurred during the premier's remarks in which he declined to divulge the decisions of the Supreme War Council, information which the enemy would pay any money to get. Amidst the cheering, former Premier Asquith rose to protest in the strongest terms against the information that he had asked for such information. He only desired to know in what respect the functions of the council had been permanently enlarged, he said.

Mr. Lloyd George said that he rejoiced in repudiating any personal imputation and that he desired to withdraw anything which seemed to support such a suggestion.

The former premier, H. H. Asquith, commenting on the latest developments of the general situation said that a number of salient and novel facts had emerged since the beginning of the year.

"We have had re-statement of the peace aims in behalf of this country by the Premier," he said, "a statement in which I entirely concur both in the spirit and the letter, and in behalf of the United States by President Wilson. We have next a resumption of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations which resulted in a treaty between the Central Powers and Ukraine."

After referring to the fact that Russia was no longer in the war, he said: "and finally, we read this morning two remarkable and sharply contrasted declarations by great and responsible persons. First by a declaration by the German Emperor. The Emperor's aspiration for friendship with other nations is confined in its expression to neighboring nations. That phrase does not seem to include ourselves at first sight but perhaps it has been a lapse of speech."

"What is more important for us to note is that past experience has taught us that it might be a great mistake to assume that what the emperor said is a condition of peace, is what the German people and the German Reichstag really think and feel."

Mr. Asquith then referred to President Wilson's address of yesterday and said:

"The President discriminated justly both in regard to the tone and substance between the declarations of the German and Austrian Chancellors. It would seem as though, as President Wilson said, the military party in Germany alone rejected aid would have nothing to do with a peace based upon lines which, in principle at any rate, the whole of the rest of the world is ready to accept."

"It is such a peace only, and a new international order which we believe it would be by that would compensate for the sacrifice which justified that even necessitated the prolongation of the war."

"The peace for which we are fighting must be a clean and lasting peace resting on foundations of international justice. That is not only our opinion, but the opinion of all our Allies, and we will rigorously and scrupulously observe those principles in continuing the war."

PROBABLE MERGER OF DOMINION AND SCOTIA STEEL CO'S.

MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—With reference to the probable merger of the Dominion and Scotia Steel Companies, the Gazette's commercial editor will say tomorrow:

"Some current comment in the street suggests an impression that a merger of the Dominion and Scotia Steel Companies would be in the nature of a big stock jobbing proposition. It may be asserted that nothing is further from the minds of the interests now discussing the possibilities of a merger. If the merger goes through it will be strictly on the basis of the present capitalization of the companies, without a dollar of water."

Dominion's cash holdings are estimated as being in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. Scotia's cash is variously estimated at between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000."

Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia.

THE WEATHER TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

TODAY IS THE 1293rd DAY OF CANADA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—Strong west winds to gales, fair and cold.

The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 41 degrees above. At 10 a. m. it was 36 above. At 9 p. m. it was 26 above. The lowest the previous night was 19 above.

The tide will be high this afternoon at 2.12, tomorrow at 3.55 and Monday at 2.44. It will be high tomorrow morning at 3.10, Monday at 4.14 and Tuesday at 5.31.

The sun sets this afternoon at 5.48 tomorrow at 5.50 and Monday at 5.51. It rises tomorrow morning at 7.14, Monday at 7.13 and Tuesday at 7.11.

The moon sets tomorrow morning at 12.54 and Monday at 2.04. There was a new moon on Monday, Feb. 11th at 5.05 a. m.

The first quarter of the moon will be on Sunday, Feb. 17th at 7.57 p. m. The length of today will be 18 hours and thirty two minutes and tomorrow ten hours and thirty six minutes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria. Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism.

16,786 HAVE REPORTED UNDER THE M. S. ACT

Total Number Ordered to Report is 20,607—Total Number Volunteers Enlisted in Canada From September 1st to January 31st Was 8,795, While Volunteers From the United States in the Same Period Numbered 7,653.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—Sir Robert Borden yesterday afternoon handed out a report received by him from the Military Service Council with respect to the operation of the Military Service Act. It shows that the total number of volunteers enlisted in Canada from September 1st to January 31st (including men of all classes under the M.S.A. up to October 13th and men of classes other than class 1 since that date) to be 8,795. Volunteers from the United States from September 1st to January 31st numbered 7,653 making a total of 16,448 volunteers. Men called by the proclamation of October who reported or joined in advance of being ordered to do so, numbered 6,548. Men who joined units for duty in pursuance of that order numbered 16,786, while men ordered to report or about to be ordered to report in February numbered 7,814. This makes a total number of draftees 31,248 and the total reinforcements inclusive of volunteers, 46,896.

In addition, orders to report for duty have been issued to 3,824 men, who are said not to have reported according to order. Some of these, the statement says, have doubtless joined in other districts than those in which they were ordered to join and the necessary notifications have not been received.

The report to the Prime Minister proceeds:

"There were on February 2nd, 52,165 claims for exemption which were pending before the tribunals, either local or appeal, including the Central Appeal Judge. Of these 26,638 were pending before the appeal tribunals in the province of Quebec and 497 more before the local tribunal in that province.

"The Judges and tribunals are being urged to cause these pending claims to be disposed of as early a date as possible and it is hoped that these representations will be effective. The very large number of cases pending in the province of Quebec is due to the fact that the military authorities were obliged to accept appeals from the widespread exemptions in that province and impartially in the administration of the M.S.A.

"The comparatively small number of men called into active service in

the province of Quebec results from the fact that only those could be called up in the first instance who did not apply for exemption or whose claims for exemption were refused and who did not appeal.

"The hearing of appeals by the Central Appeal Judge will be expedited whenever necessary by the appointment, upon his recommendation of judges to assist him in the rapid disposal of cases awaiting decision of appeals.

In addition to the assertion of appeals, a medical review board has been instituted in each district which will undertake re-examination of those declared to be medically unfit in every case where there is reason to doubt the validity of the exemption on the ground of physical unfitness.

"The small number of men ordered to report at Halifax is due to the postponement of the calling of District No. 6 on account of the terrible disaster at Halifax."

The report concludes with a statement by Military Districts of the men who should have reported for duty up to February 9th, and of the number who actually reported.

It is as follows:

Military District	Ordered	Total Reported
1—London	1,291	1,195
2—Toronto	6,160	5,238
3—Kingston	1,585	1,236
4—Montreal	2,234	1,619
5—Quebec	1,551	97
6—Halifax	291	217
7—St. John	1,124	978
10—Winnipeg	2,372	2,225
11—Vancouver	1,750	1,337
12—Regina	1,862	1,497
13—Calgary	1,283	1,147
Totals	20,607	16,786

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ALLIES

GENEVA, Feb. 14.—The first exchange of prisoners of war between Austria and the Allies has taken place near the Austrian frontier at Buchs. Three hundred and twenty-four of these exchanged prisoners have arrived at Geneva. They include two American volunteers, one British officer and seventy British colonials, all of whom were captured on the Turkish and Bulgarian fronts. The others were largely English and Scotch. Seventeen of the exchanged men were carried from the train on stretchers.

COMING EVENTS. ANNOUNCEMENTS. MEETINGS, ETC.

"A basket social in aid of the P. E. Island Protestant orphanage will be held in Mt. Herbert Hall Thursday evening 21st, 7.30 o'clock.

"The Meadow Bank School will hold a concert in Cornwall Hall, Wednesday evening, February 20th at 2.30 p.m. Admission 25 and 15 cents. 2593-215ME21p.

HOERIBLE HOLOCAUST IN MONTREAL

45 to 75 Babies Perished in Burning Nunnery.

(Special to the Guardian.) MONTREAL, Feb. 16.—At least fifty babies lost their lives in one of the worst fires in the city's history last night in a fire in the home of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street. Eleven hundred inmates of the building, including several hundred returned convalescent soldiers besides nuns and nursing sisters and aged persons were rescued. Soldiers performed heroic work in the rescue of many children.

(Special to the Guardian.) MONTREAL, QUE., Feb. 15.—Firemen were engaged this morning in searching the smouldering ruins of the west wing of the Grey Nunnery which last night was destroyed by fire with a loss it is estimated of from 45 to 75 babies, while the nuns were busy collecting their charges from the homes of residents in the neighborhood, who assisted in the rescue work and rushed children and old people, the inmates of the institution, to places of safety directly before the removal from the blazing building.

The cause of the fire it is supposed to have been a spark from the switch of the X-ray machine in the soldiers' hospital.

REGRETTABLE CRITICISM BY ENGLISH PRESS

(Special to the Guardian.) LONDON, Feb. 15.—The rumors of the compulsory retirement of General Sir William Robertson as chief of staff, which began after the Mail's sharp attack on him and Field Marshal Haig a few days before the meeting of the Supreme War Council at Versailles, and constituted the subject of a large part of the debate in the House of Commons this week, continued to be discussed by the newspapers. The Times takes the point of view that no one cares a rap what first class soldier is selected for this or that great military appointment. It says unstinted confidence is reposed in Field Marshal Haig because the army trusts his leadership which is a vital factor in the Army's morale. But as to the work of others in the nature of things, next to nothing can be known.

In a letter to the Morning Post, The Duke of Somerset takes a strong stand saying: "It is apparent that an attempt is being made to take the command of our armies out of the hands of our Generals, who have so successfully carried on the war, and to put ignorant civilians in actual command of our forces. We cannot afford such a disaster."

COL. P. E. BLONDIN IN SPECIAL MISSION TO ITALIAN FRONT.

(Special to the Guardian.) OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—A cable received here today announces that Colonel Hon. P. E. Blondin, who latterly has been on the British staff at Rouen, has been sent to the Italian front on a special mission.

ANOTHER WAR VETERAN BRITISH STEAMER HOME ON FURLOUGH

Lieut. Ulric G. Dawson, Formerly of 105th Battalion, In City Yesterday.

(Special to the Guardian.) NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Ten men of the officers and crew of the British Steamer Miguel De Larrinaga, of nearly 5,000 tons, perished in mid-ocean on February 6th. Then the vessel foundered. A cargo of grain bound for France went down, a British warship rescued 27 men who had taken to small boats and some of these survivors arrived here by rail today. The Larrinaga's Captain, R. S. Williams, his chief officer, R. S. Mann and his second officer, and a gunner and six sailors sacrificed their lives because the small boats were not large enough to hold all on board. For forty hours the ten perched at the rail of their ship half overturned and fired rockets.

The warship was unable to approach owing to the high seas running and when dawn came the ship had vanished.

(Special to the Guardian.) OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—In the coming session of Parliament a measure of universal woman suffrage is proposed. This was outlined by Sir Robert Borden in Parliament last year, and subsequently during the recent election. Such action now has been decided on, and over 1,500,000 women voters will be added to the list.

THE NEW COUNCIL READY FOR SERVICE

Councillors Sworn in Yesterday and Committees Formed.

The new city council is now well under way. Mayor Wright, as reported in The Guardian was sworn in Thursday by Justice Hazzard.

Yesterday at 11 a. m. Mayor Wright administered the oath to the members of the council: (1) P. A. Smith, (2) D. J. Riley, (3) R. R. Rattray, (4) J. A. Webster and Dr. J. J. Yeo, (5) L. B. Miller, H. F. Connors and J. J. McKinnon.

The following standing committees for the present term were then appointed:— Finance.—Riley (chairman), Miller, Webster. Street.—McKinnon (chairman), Riley, Yeo, Rattray, Smith. Public Property.—Miller (chairman), Rattray, Connors. Market.—Smith (chairman), Rattray, Connors. Police.—Yeo (chairman), Smith, Miller. Fire.—Rattray (chairman), Connors, Webster. Light and Power.—Webster (chairman), Riley, McKinnon. Asst. Chief of Fire Dept.—H. F. Connors.

CAPT. VERNON CASTLE KILLED IN TEXAS

(Special to the Guardian.) PORT WORTH, TEX., Feb. 15.—Capt. Vernon Castle, of the British Royal Flying Corps, was killed this morning while flying fifteen miles west of Fort Worth, Castle, in trying to avoid a cadet swerved his machine beyond his control. He fell and was unable to right himself. The cadet was an American, but was being instructed by the British. The accident happened close by the Ben Brook field. The cadet was uninjured.

Castle's plane was near the ground and he was in the front and instructing a pupil, instead of in the rear, where the instructor usually rides. Had he occupied the rear seat he would have not been injured. When he saw the danger of a collision with the approaching plane, Castle under took what aviators know as an "immolation," but the plane failed to respond. Castle never regained consciousness but died in the field hospital twenty minutes after the fall.

CONDENSED SPECIALS

*FARADOR MACHINE TO LET BY week or month. Apply to 224 Easton street. 600-10-12MFI.

*WANTED TO RENT AT ONCE, house with modern conveniences. Apply "H" c/o Guardian. 2487-2-8MFI.

*HEAVY BROWN PAPER FOR sale, excellent for putting under cloths or carpets. Apply at The Guardian Office. 732-10-20MFI.

*WANTED—FROM 50 TO 500 JUNIPER poles 22 ft. long 5 inch at small end, apply at once, stating price to Wm. W. Mutch, Earncliffe. 2593-215ME21p.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria. Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism.