

Which? Put Yourself for a Moment in the Place of the Kaiser. Which Would You Regard as the More Favorable to Hohenzollern Success--the Manifesto of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or that of the Union Government of Canada?

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AN ISLAND PASTOR TELLS HIS PEOPLE TO VOTE FOR UNION

Not a Religious or Political Question Involved in Election, Says Rev. S. J. Macarthur, But Question Whether or Not Canada Will Stand Behind the Men at the Front.

NEWCASTLE, Dec. 8. — In St. James' Presbyterian church, Sunday night, the pastor, Rev. S. J. Macarthur, of Prince Edward Island, addressed a large audience on questions pertaining to the war and the election.

Rev. Mr. Macarthur spoke from the passage contained in St. Mark, x—35-45, which tells of James and John seeking from the Saviour the best places in the earthly kingdom they expected He would soon set up.

Mr. Macarthur spoke with all his heart and soul, and said in part as follows:

"The two men who wished to be respectively the Saviour's premier and chancellor of the exchequer were driven by the same malign spirit of worldly ambition that was soon to cause the death of their Master and later of themselves. What irony that those men should ask for places in a nation soon to be wiped out! If Jesus had not been more than human neither they nor He would ever have been heard of again. For the Jews were hastening to their downfall.

"Another scene: Alexander the Great wiping the blood off his sword and weeping that there were no worlds to conquer. Before Alexander's time the Greeks fought over trivial things unconscious of the danger hanging over them. Listen to Demosthenes thundering against Phillip and trying to rouse the states of Greece to union. Imagine his hearers shrugging their shoulders and exclaiming, there was nothing in it. But soon Phillip's armies swept down and Greece was Greece no more.

"Consider the chosen people of God. They thought God would save them whatever they did, and they were dispersed abroad.

"I was much exercised over the propriety of taking up this question. But I argued the matter out, and I feel it my bounden duty to speak out.

"I want to read what Mr. White, an American, says of the hundreds of thousands of French and Belgians torn from their homes and forced into slavery, of the streams of broken, humanity sent home through Switzerland, the adults dying of the white plague and the children for lack of nourishment.

Misrepresentations Made

"Deliberate misrepresentations are being made to people to win votes. The other day in this town a woman was threatened if she voted for conscription. Saturday I went into a house where the people do very little reading. The woman has one son in France; one, who was turned down, is now married in St. John, and one boy left at home. Into that home went a man who knew better and told her if she voted for Loggie and conscription her last son would have to go, but if she voted for Morrissey he would be left home. The man lied. That boy will not have to go, even if the local tribunal says he has to. All such cases will be exempted.

"When I am told I ought to vote against the Union Government because the Conservative party did so and so, I reply that the Conservative party is out of existence.

"I am told that the rifle the Canadian troops had at first burned their hands. That rifle was made by the Liberal government and approved by Sam Hughes.

"Politics do not count with me. My father was an active Liberal who loved the old party. I scorn to think if he were alive today he would desert his son at the front and his nine-teen-year-old grandson, my boy, whom I could have held back another year, who is training to go in the aviation corps where the chances are ten to one he will never return.

"The man who would desert the

soldiers is not worthy of support. I think he is in the position of the two men in the text who wanted a place.

"It is reported that the Germans deliberately bombed a Red Cross hospital, and afterwards dropped letters threatening destruction of all hospitals that were not twenty miles back of the front. Why? To have soldiers die before reaching the hospital!

"The blood of the Canadians who died in France and Flanders is smeared on our door posts to save us. As the Germans did in France and Belgium they are doing in Italy today. Nothing but the sacrifice of Major Belyea and the other 32,000 Canadians had so far saved us.

"Supposing, if the Union government is voted out, our 62,000 men at the front with only 35,000 infantry to reinforce them, leave the trenches and refuse to fight to save a people that will not help them! Would they not be justified? Would the British and French shoot them. I think not. But peace might come at once. And then all Canada and the U.S.A. would have to conscript every man for the next conflict.

"Had it not been for the Canadians who have died we should now be under the heel of Germany. For Britain is taxed to the utmost. France is bled white. Canadian losses the last four months have greatly exceeded the recruits. In less than three months the reinforcements will be used up. Friday or Saturday I was told that one returned soldier was saying that Canadian soldiers at the front were against conscription and not in need of it. I have not met him. But I have yet to meet one man—and I have talked with about fifty—who does not say that more men are needed. I talked

12 KILLED AT AETNA PLANT

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13.—Not less than twelve, and perhaps fourteen deaths resulted from the explosion at the Heidelberg plant of the Aetna Chemical Company yesterday afternoon. The coroner's office has twelve deaths entered on the books, and there are two men missing, while at the Mercy Hospital two men are not expected to live.

A conference was held today by the company's officers, the coroner, county detectives, and secret service men relative to the cause of the explosion. While the company officials disclaim any belief in the German plot theory of some of the detectives, several suspicious happenings recently at other plants of the company are being investigated. The inquest has been postponed for two weeks, when the officials will report their findings.

One of the foreigners who worked in the factory was saved, because yesterday was his wedding day, and it was the first day he had missed for several years. The man who took his job temporarily was killed.

The eight tanks of acid that exploded were preparing to make T. N. T. for the Government. Work was resumed in all other departments last night as soon as order had been restored.

LONDON SEES NEW AIRSHIP

LONDON, Dec. 13.—London enjoyed today its first view of a giant British airship, which made a trial flight over the city shortly after the lunch hour.

Large crowds gathered in the streets and squares and along the Thames to watch the airship, which received the greatest ovation from the crowd gathered around the tank stationed in Trafalgar Square to assist in the campaign or war loan subscriptions.

SOLDIERS VOTING SOLID FOR UNION

Telegrams From All Parts Indicate That Ninety Per Cent of the Soldiers Have Voted for the Union Government.

HALIFAX, Dec. 11, 1917.—Unofficial advices from overseas indicate that one hundred and thirty-one thousand votes had been polled in France and England, up to Wednesday night. In France, on one day, thirty-six thousand voted solid. Several instances of whole battalions being solid for Union Government. Estimate about eighty per cent. of the total votes polled, and fully ninety per cent. of the total polled for Government.

The following extracts from a letter received from Senator Tanner, Halifax will be of interest:

Most encouraging reports of the overseas voting are being received. This should inspire us to secure every possible vote on this side of the water.

The appalling disaster here hinders us in co-operation with you. Therefore you should redouble your local efforts.

The Prime Minister responded quickly to the call of this stricken city and country, and is devotedly assisting in the work of relief.

He relies upon the friends of Union Government in your province carrying on to victory.

The mysterious circumstances surrounding the dreadful catastrophe at Halifax should compel every halting mind to realize the vital need of union for national defence.

We are menaced from within as well as from without. Unthinkable and unknown perils are lurking about us.

A clarion message of warning and appeal goes out from this ravaged community.

Stand shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy:

In Union is strength.
In Union is security.
In Union is victory.

ONLY 35,000 MEN ARE AVAILABLE

Grave Shortage of Reinforcements for Canadian Troops at Front.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—Major-General Mewburn has given out the following statement in regard to the need for infantry reinforcements:

"Owing to unintentional misuse of figures by various speakers and others, and the confusion resulting in the public mind therefrom, it is considered desirable to make a definite official statement as to the present available reinforcements overseas.

"The present urgent need is for infantry reinforcements, and the question should not be clouded by consideration of the number of men available in other necessary arms and branches.

"There are not more than 35,000 troops in England and France available for infantry reinforcements. This number is made up as follows: Immediately available for infantry reinforcements, 22,000; available by April, 1918 (now in training, or convalescing), estimated at 13,000.

"Total infantry reinforcements, 35,000.

"Other troops in England include artillery, cavalry, engineers, machine gunners, army service corps, army medical corps and cyclists, also railway construction and forestry troops.

"The remaining troops in England are those in Categories 'B', 'C', and 'E', who are employed in administrative and non-combatant duties, etc., and are not fit for infantry reinforcements.

"With normal wastage, it was considered that 35,000 troops available as reinforcements might have been sufficient up to April, 1918, but the heavy casualties at Passchendaele have made another big inroad on the available reinforcements.

"The following figures show the urgent need for infantry reinforcements:

August enlistments, 1,084; wastage, 10,391; September enlistments, 1,232; wastage, 8,505; October enlistments, 1,750; wastage, 3,548; November enlistments, 896; wastage, 8,493.
Enlistments (all arms): August enlistments, 3,117; wastage, 13,232; September enlistments, 3,588; wastage, 10,990; October enlistments, 4,884; wastage, 5,929; November 1st to 15th enlistments, 2,061; wastage, 11,211."

Travelling in Africa

The one-wheeled rickshaw of Africa, like its two-wheeled ancestor, the jinkrickisha of Japan, was the invention of a missionary, the designer of the African vehicle being a Swede engaged in mission work on the Congo. An early form of the vehicle consists of a framework of bicycle tubing, supporting a cushion chair-seat over a single, low rubber-tired wheel. The handles in front form a continuous loop and the rear handles resemble those of a wheelbarrow. Two native boys can easily transport a passenger in the rickshaw, and it is the only vehicle practicable for many of the narrow and crooked foot trails which are still the only roads in the greater part of Africa.

DIED WITH HIS SICK WIFE

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Survivors of the British steamer Apapa sunk by a German submarine, say that the second torpedo smashed a boat containing a score of passengers. Several were killed and the others, except three, were drowned. Of the fourteen women on the Apapa eight were drowned.

Mrs. Harrigan, wife of the Controller of Customs at Accra, Gold Coast, was severely ill of fever and effort were made to remove her from her cabin. She asked that she be not removed because she felt too ill. Thereupon her husband said:

"Very well, I will stay with you."

They remained in the cabin together and sank with the ship.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

CANADIAN TROOPS IN SKIRMISHES

LONDON, December 13.—Over twenty five per cent. of the vote in the Canadian corps has now been polled. New conditions make the circulation of the ballot papers a complex matter, with the persistent moving of units adding to the difficulties of polling votes, but the elections are running smoothly. So far not a single complaint has been made. Interest in the election continues keen, the Canadian developments being followed with close attention.

Great satisfaction is being expressed at the splendid success of the Canadian loan and army subscriptions have been closed in view of the great over-subscription at home.

In one recent patrol skirmish one non-commissioned officer put nine of the enemy to flight, after but one of our men had been wounded. Our patrol, returning from No Man's Land, met an enemy party of nine in a shell hole. They opened fire at point blank range of five yards with revolvers and stick bombs. One of the enemy then seized one of our wounded men, endeavoring to take him prisoner, but was promptly shot and killed. They then withdrew before our fire, leaving their dead bodies.

Details of an enemy raid upon a portion of our trenches early in the week contain the gallant record of a successful fight of one of our men against five of the enemy. Early in the morning at the time of heavy trench mortar and machine gun activity, the garrison of one of our posts was ordered to move along the line to avoid casualties. Our men moved as ordered. When some little distance from the post the first two men heard a voice calling to them in English: "Throw down your rifles and come up here—and be quick," and a bomb followed the words. One of our men was wounded and the other taken prisoner. The other two were then bombed and four of the enemy jumping into the trenches captured one and hid the other over the head. His steel helmet saved him and he rushed back to the post to get help from the garrison. In the meantime the man who had been seized managed during the fight to get a trench dagger from the boot of one of his assailants and made such use of his small weapon that he beat them off, wounding two of them. Last night the body of a dead German was found in a shell hole next our wire, with a sheath trench dagger lying beside him.

GERMAN PROTESTS MORE PRONOUNCED

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Despite the German censorship constant reports are coming through which indicate the growing disaffection in Germany, where the spirit of protest against autocratic dominion has been fanned by the example of Russia. In a speech in the Prussian diet last Thursday, Herr Strobel, an independent socialist, declared that what was possible in Russia was possible also in Germany. He added: "I do not demand a revolution, but the time will come when conditions will be ripe for it if we continue the war. Who believed it would be necessary to wage a submarine war for a year without tangible results."

Here the speaker was interrupted by cries of "Leave that to Von Hindenburg," to which Strobel retorted: "The question whether and how long war should be waged cannot be left to Hindenburg. It is the nation's business. Foreign nations have a right to demand democratic peace guarantees from Germany. The German people do not want to be regarded any longer as a pariah among nations. Germany will make its peace with humanity as a free nation, shaping its own destiny."

Such expressions as this are more and more freely reported, although every effort is made to suppress them, but the spirit of revolt, which is growing especially among the German women, who are confronting the privations of another winter of war, is reflected in these expressions of publicists and unquestionably is worrying the rulers, making them unprecedentedly anxious to gain some military advantages quickly and then make peace without incurring undue risks from sentiment at home.

DENY BID FOR DUTCH ISLES

THE HAGUE, Dec. 13.—German efforts to scare Holland into the belief that America intends to buy or seize the Dutch West Indies have culminated in the suggestion that Joost Van Vollenhoven, who has just arrived from America, actually brought a formal proposal for the purchase of the islands at a price variously stated at \$2,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000.

This campaign of mendacity has provoked an indignant denial from the Dutch Government, which in a press communique tonight characterizes the whole story as baseless.

HOW SHOULD I VOTE?

A Lady Voter Carefully Analyses the Situation and Sets Forth the Reasons Which Induce Her to Support the Union Government at Monday's Election.

Sir,—Many are asking themselves this question these days. This is a testing time for Canada. How shall I vote? For vote I must, eternal issues are being decided. I cannot be disloyal to myself, to my individuality "for I am I," and I multiplied by tens of thousands am Canada. Down through the ages it has come, this question of human rights, until now it points directly at my soul, and I, Canada, must answer.

Tens of thousands of my brother men have met this question and have answered it with courage fortitude and sacrifice even of life. Shall I coldly gaze upon their dying agony, with indifference view their unfinished work, or shall I embued with their spirit, grasp the sword from the poor dying hand and go on to conquer?

For the war has come to Canada.

Not with roar of artillery, rush of Zeppelins, or shriek of terror, thanks to our Imperial Mother, but as befitting the most blest of peoples, as a moral question, and spiritual decision.

Undercurrents are at work.

The submarine is not the only unseen foe Canada need fear. In dark corners of the earth her enemy lays his deep design. Body and soul she must be on the alert to combat them. Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed, for a fall is not impossible even to Canada. She must steady herself, must reason and argue and doubt and decide.

In some minds, not a few, lies the thought that great moral issues are to be decided by an English-speaking race. This conviction does not lose power with the course of events. If the war is to be decided on the western front as many think, what then?

Two different points of view are presented to Canada today.

One stands for union, for united effort to "win the war." It says we will first of all unitedly attempt to solve the problems arising out of the war. This is the most important question in Canadian politics at the present time.

The other presents his view as a party issue. He will not unite. He stands for delay and uncertainty. While it is altogether possible that of two factions neither may be perfectly right, or purely single-minded, one must be nearer truth than the other.

"Seek out that one."

It becomes my duty to search for truth, I cannot jump at conclusions, high jumps are always dangerous.

How should I vote?

How would the Kaiser vote?

Reason compels me before deciding to look at a question from the other man's point of view. The Kaiser, as the embodiment of autocracy, is my enemy. What view does he take of the situation? How will the Kaiser vote? And he has a vote in Canada, mind you; let us not deceive ourselves, and he will vote. His agents are abroad, visible and invisible. His power is not confined to Central Europe. The Prussian devil goeth forth among us seeking whom he may devour, paralyzing with physical fear, stupefying with the poisonous draught of self-interest, perplexing minds with doubts and fears and uncertainties. And just here it strikes one's mind as rather strange, that we have not yet heard of a single plot of the Kaiser's agents directed against the Laurier policy. A German plot aimed at the policy of delay and uncertainty would do more to win for it the confidence of Canada than do the inflated anti-British speeches of a Bourassa. But partisanship going forth, hugging to its breast some petty self-conceit will vote against the best interests of Canada and prosperity. Kaiser Wilhelm is my enemy. I am opposed to him. He says, "War is a good thing." I say, "It is a curse." He says, "Might is right," I. "Right is might." His ideal woman is the slave of man; mine, she should be his help meet. He rejects the Living Christ and casts Him aside as a weakling. I know that He is Commander-in-chief of the Allied armies, and will win the war. He hates England. Oppression ever despises its slave but hates its master. "I love England." I love her freedom of speech, her liberty of action. I love her hatred of reprisals, her silent strength, her grim invincibility. I glory in her solid constitution and rest secure in the majesty of British Law.

The roar of the British Lion has no terrors for me. It is my friend. It gives me protection and peace.

The Kaiser will vote for disunion and disorganization in Canada.

I will vote for unity, for union is strength.

He will vote for delay and uncertainty, they are his allies in Canada.

I will vote for prompt decisive action. This is not the day for parleying with the enemy. "The foe is at the gates."

He will vote against conscription in Canada. It is his fallacy overgrown. He has over-reached himself in tyranny. Conscription, which he himself, the spirit of autocracy, has forced upon Canada in her own defence, has become a dreaded foe. He must needs vote against it and he will.

I, as the friend of Canada, should vote for it. I would not vote for dying standards. I should cast my vote for living vital principles. The spirit of the Autocrat is dying hard. I should vote for things that make life in Canada. I will not give it birth. I should vote for things that make for peace, even the accursed thing my soul loathes, for peace cometh not but by sacrifice. I would vote that the jewel of my soul may glisten ever brighter through the ages, that the world may be brighter for my having lived and thought and acted, that the innocent children playing in my streets may awaken to a fuller realization of the blessings of democratic government.

Bowed at the foot of the Cross I would mingle my tears with the groans of the dying Christ that I may rise and reign with Him in a democratic world of peace and good-will to men. I should vote for Democracy.

Union Government represents democracy in Canada and the world today.

I should vote for Union Government.

And I do.

Thanking you for space, I am, sir, etc.,

York.

EVA.

favors and expresses gratitude for the interest Mrs. Morris had displayed and for the work done by the American Red Cross.

"We need aid more than ever," said the Queen's letter, "as a great disaster stares us in the face at the beginning of Winter."

The Queen explained that boxes of foodstuffs sent last March had not arrived until October. Money and food of all kinds were needed, especially condensed milk and other canned goods, as well as children's clothing, bed quilts, yarn and any materials of which clothing could be made.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 13.—Queen Marie of Rumania has sent to Mrs. Mrs. Nelson Morris, wife of the American Minister, her autographed portrait, "with grateful thanks" for services the American woman had done for the Rumanians. In a personally written letter accompanying the portrait Queen Marie writes touchingly of past