

The Charlottetown Guardian

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THE NEXT GOVERNMENT

There is now no reasonable doubt in anyone's mind about the result of the General elections. The Union Government will be returned by a large majority. Even solid Quebec will make a break in favour of Union to the extent of ten. Ontario and the west will go almost wholly Unionist, while both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will return a majority in favour of the Government.

THE PATRIOT'S UNFAIRNESS

"The Conservative candidates and press in this province are making a frantic attempt to work political capital out of the Exemption Tribunals. Mr. Alexander Martin stated at the Pownal meeting that there were only forty exemptions up to the day of nomination—out of 933 applications. "Of course, the people know this statement is absolutely incorrect. We know of single Tribunals where more than the number mentioned by Mr. Martin for the whole province have passed the Tribunals and are only waiting for their examinations before the Medical Board before being taken for service. We wonder why the Tory candidates should resort to such gross misrepresentation—for the purpose of deceiving the electors."

PLAYING THE BUFFOON

The Patriot, for want of something more serious to do—although many serious subjects could be found these days—chooses to play the buffoon over an interview with Premier Arsenault in a recent issue of the St. John Telegraph. The St. John Telegraph, is a Liberal paper as the Patriot professes to be but with the difference that the Telegraph had the intelligence to see the needs of its country and the manliness to advocate these needs, whereas the Patriot evidently has neither. The Telegraph sought and was given the interview referred to and it makes excellent reading although it probably did not suit the Patriot's book.

THE MEDLEY OF NOMINATIONS

The list of nominations now before the electors of Canada is undoubtedly the most conglomerate in the history of Canadian elections. There are straight Unionists, Liberal Unionists, Conservative Unionists, Independent Unionists, Laurier Liberals, Win-the-War Liberals, Liberals (unqualified and unattached), Labor Party Unionists, Socialists, Independent Win-the-War, Independent Farmers, Nationalists, Labor and others.

These new party designations will lead to much confusion and uncertainty. Many of them, indeed the majority, are part of the Laurier campaign, and invented for the sake of confusion and uncertainty. The Hamilton Spectator commenting upon the matter, new in Canadian politics, says: "The shifty devices of Laurier are seen in his astute management of an almost desperate situation. Out of a mongrel medley of candidates he hopes to secure a majority which, amid all the contingencies that may arise, on a vote of want of confidence will turn against the government and support him. The supporters of the Union Government must beware of over confidence. In a secret ballot the extent of the real feeling against conscription will become manifest."

The Hamilton Times says: "The Times is not so much interested in any other question as that of conscription. Those in favor of giving immediate help to the boys will make no mistake in voting for either Liberal-Unionists or Conservative-Unionists." Other papers also refer to the same subject and with the same warning. These "fancy political religions" have been devised for a purpose. The non-committal candidates, those who are "running on their faces" and with a sort of eclectic policy of promising their allegiance to the best in either government, are the real enemies of Canada today. A half dozen of these sects, all elected to "win the war" or to "vote against Laurier" when they see fit to do so, may, as the Spectator points out, hold the balance of power in the House of Commons and turn against the Government at any time.

To avoid any uncertainty on this score electors should remember there is but one issue today before the people of Canada, that issue is whether we shall stay in the war or sneak out. The Union Government, made up of the best men of both parties, stands for staying in the war, sending reinforcements to our boys, doing all we possibly can with men and means to enable our Canadian army to continue the work it has so gloriously done so far; the Opposition, made up of the remnant of the Liberals and all the other "fancy political religions," is in favor of sneaking out, sending no more men.

In our own province the Laurier candidates have not yet told the electors where they stand on these vital questions. Captain Joseph Read has no policy except to follow Laurier, opposing him where he does not "see eye to eye with him." Messrs. Warburton and Sinclair have issued a manifesto in which the Patriot says they have "clearly stated their policy," but in which our best scholars are unable to find anything but shuffling and an attempt to deceive. Mr. Hughes is equally vague. They are all four, Laurierites, and opposed to Union Government, opposed to all the men and all the newspapers of any standing in the Liberal party. These candidates are now soliciting the support of the people of this province. Every leading Liberal in Canada and all the Liberal newspapers of any standing say that to elect them would be to cripple Canada's effort in the war. What will the electors say?

COMPLIMENTING MISS MUNN

Sir—As a regular subscriber of your valuable paper, which always helps to keep up my interest in the home land, and being a former teacher in Malpeque school, I was very much pleased to read in your issue of Nov. 1st, the interesting address delivered by Miss Cordelia Munn, President of the Teachers' Association at their convention this year.

I admire the bold, free stand she has taken for democracy in the cause of education; and sincerely hope that she will be ably supported, not only by the teachers of the Association, but also by the Board of Education. For I believe that it is by just such free, outspoken criticism, (made not in the spirit of criticism) but for the good of the cause, that if any improvement can be made it is the duty of the teacher to bring the matter before the minds of the people.

I know from past experience that the grievances which Miss Munn so masterly protracts in her address are just ones, and I feel assured that her superiors will co-operate with her and her associates in the same spirit which I believe she entertains for the advancement and improvement of the subjects under discussion.

I am, sir, etc., MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, (nee Katherine Stewart.) 69 Goddard St., Quincy, Mass.

LUSITANIA CASE

LIKE INVASION OF U.S. aggression, foreign cruelty, to have its "moderate" attitude toward the war. It was an editorial by Abraham Cahan, editor of the Forward, to the effect that if America were invaded Socialists here would take up arms in its defence, and the Volkszeitung's stand against a general strike in this country, that aroused Trotzky's ire.

Mr. Taft "can't" be distinguished from the landing of a Hun regiment on these shores and the shooting in American citizens, but Senator La Follette said that the right to be of those geeks under those conditions was a mere technical right. "Now, what Senator in Congress of the United States can speak of the right of those poor victims of foreign their lives preserved as a 'technical right'?"

"Suppose this had been Venezuela that had sunk one of our American vessels and sent 50 of our American citizens to the bottom. It wouldn't have been long before the President and the Secretary of the Navy formulated a demand pre-emptory in character and possibly accompanied by a battleship and every man, woman and child in the country, pacifists and Senator La Follette would have approved that action, demanding reparation and security against further murder of American citizens."

WAR MENUS

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon for the men at the front. Issued from the Office of the Food Controller for Canada

MENU FOR SATURDAY Breakfast: Buckwheat Griddle Cakes, Syrup, Entire Wheat Bread, Tea or Coffee. Dinner: Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce, Cabbage, Baked Potatoes, Apple and Sage Pudding. Supper: Creamed Cauliflower, Toast, Steamed Apples, Cookies, Tea. The recipe for Apple and Sage Pudding, mentioned above, is as follows: Apple and Sage Pudding:— Cook the sage as you would if cooking for an infant food. Slice apples, put into a well buttered pudding dish, sprinkle with sugar, pour over the sage and return to the oven. Cook until the apples are tender. Serve with milk.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson, PARTED FRIENDS Friend after friend departs; Who hath not lost a friend? There is no union here of hearts That finds not here an end; Were this frail world our only rest, Living or dying, none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time, Beyond the vale of death, There surely is some blessed clime Where life is not a breath, Nor life's affections transient fire, Whose sparks fly upward to expire.

There is a world above, Where parting is unknown; A whole eternity of love, Formed for the good alone, And Faith beholds the dying here Translated to that happier sphere.

Thus star by star declines, Till all are passed away, As morning high and higher shines To pure and perfect day; Not sink those stars in empty night; They hide themselves in heaven's own light.

—James Montgomery.

TROTZKY FORMERLY LIVED IN NEW YORK

From a four-room flat in New York Leon Trotzky, supplanter of Kerensky, tried to organize American Socialists into the same class revolt against the war last Spring which he has just brought to a climax in Petrograd. But for the opposition of Moderate Socialists, led by Morris Hillquit, Trotzky's propaganda here might have resulted in the calling of a general strike to oppose the entrance of the United States into the war. Trotzky, whose real name is Loeb Braunstein, found temporary refuge in New York last January after being driven in turn from Austria, France and Spain for his extreme and uncompromising propaganda of revolt against a nationalist stand in the war on the part of Socialists. From Cuba he sent an appeal to New York radicals for funds to bring him and his family to America. An immediate response brought him, his wife and his two sons, aged seven and twelve, to that city in January.

An Energetic Agitator

For several weeks the Trotzkys lived with a friend in the Bronx, both families occupying a flat together. By then Trotzky had begun his propaganda through lectures and articles for the Russian, German and Yiddish Socialist periodicals in America. He was made the secretary-general of the Novy Mir, the Russian Socialist daily now in trouble with the Post-Office Department, which has taken away its second-class mailing privilege. On this paper Trotzky was chief editorial writer. He also wrote several articles for the Jewish Daily Forward and the Volkszeitung. But with each paper he abruptly severed connection because of its "moderate" attitude toward the war. It was an editorial by Abraham Cahan, editor of the Forward, to the effect that if America were invaded Socialists here would take up arms in its defence, and the Volkszeitung's stand against a general strike in this country, that aroused Trotzky's ire. Trotzky's labor in New York was prodigious. Every morning, according to the New York World, he wrote an editorial or a special article for the Novy Mir and other periodicals. Almost nightly he lectured, addressed meetings, organized, propagandized, directed the policy of one periodical, established another, the Class Struggle, and in between found time to be generalissimo of the Ultra-Radical Socialists in that section of the country in the days immediately preceding America's declaration of war against Germany.

A Jew

By this time he was getting enough income from his writings and lectures to enable him to move his family to a flat of their own on Vyse Avenue, in the Bronx. There in a four-room flat, furnished partly on the installment plan, partly by contributions of furniture by his friends, Trotzky settled down for what he expected would be a prolonged stay in this country. Himself a Jew, Trotzky, or Braunstein, had married a Russian Gentle, a graduate of Marianskaya Gymnasium, which is the equivalent of a Normal School. Their two sons attended a Public School in the Bronx and the whole family was rapidly assimilating their American environment. Trotzky, himself an international violently opposed any pro-American tendency on the part of the Socialists here. With his newly-recruited friends among the Socialists in New York he agitated for out-and-out revolt against America's entrance into the world war. His propaganda gained such headway that the local Socialist organizations called meetings of party members at which the Trotzky forces and the moderates led by Morris Hillquit met squarely on the issue as to what American Socialists were to do should war be declared. Trotzky and his supporters advocated the threat of a general strike. Their opponents declared against it.

Not a German; Just an Anarchist

Trotzky prevailed at the Brooklyn meeting, but lost out in Manhattan and the Bronx. It was the outcome of the struggle that foreshadowed the stand the National Party took at their convention soon after the war broke out. If, as some suspect, Trotzky had German money behind him, nothing in his mode of living here betrayed it. He and his family lived on bare necessities. When the Russian revolution he left New York for Petrograd and was held a month at Halifax by the British Government, he had to appeal to his New York friends for \$7 to help him and his family tide over their stay in the Canadian port. Even those whose opposition he incurred in New York—and his extremeism made him many enemies here—scout the idea that Trotzky is working for the German Government. "He is absolutely unpurchasable," declared one of those whom he has alienated. "Money would not tempt him to depart a hair's breadth from his simple-pure Marxism."

Relations With Lenin

Nothing infuriated him more than to be called a "Bolshevik" or a "pacifist," he would declare. "I believe in war. But, not war between nations. My war is the war between the capitalist class and the workers—and that war is on now, always has been, and never will end until the workers are victorious." He also declared repeatedly while in New York that he was not a Bolshevik, nor in agreement

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

(From our own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, November 17.—This was nomination day throughout Canada, and so far as I can learn there will be contests in practically every constituency. The Laurierites are making a strong bid for power, and if the Unionists are to win out they must put up the strongest fight it is possible for them to make. They must not underrate the strength of the enemy or place too much reliance on the votes of the soldiers or their women. Quite naturally they will expect the votes of the soldiers and their female relatives; but while depending on these they must also pay attention to other sources of support. They must organize and work hard during the next four weeks. The issue between the opposing forces is whether Canada shall stay in the war or get out of the war. The important one to be preserved, if Canada is to be kept from sharing the fate of Belgium, must be pressed home as never before.

If anyone has a doubt in his mind as to how he should vote let him give the situation a few minutes' thought. Think of what little chance there is for Canada's further participation in the war, should the Laurierites be returned to power, backed up and dominated as he will be by that school of thought which holds that we should not be active in the prosecution of the war. Not only are the Laurier candidates in Quebec signing pledges asked for by the disciples of Bourassa and La Verge to sweep the Military Service Act from the statute book, which action would practically put Canada out of the war, but straight Laurier candidates elsewhere are declaring that the country should not be in the war. This statement is based on fact and not on hearsay. It is based on the fact that all the quitters in Canada are lined up with the official Laurier party, and there are great numbers of them. There are the Quebec Laurierites and the Quebec Nationalists, the abolition of enemy origin the slackers and pacifists. Taking these altogether there is no denying the fact that the Quit-the-War party is pretty strong in Canada. The task of beating it will not be an easy one. As a newspaper friend of mine put it the other day, "in the Laurier following the quitters are not the tail—they are the whole dog."

The statement is made by the commission appointed to investigate the business of the William Davies Co., Limited, and the Matthews-Blackwell, Limited, that the profits made by these corporations, especially the first-named were exceptionally high during the war period and yielded an extraordinary return upon the capital invested. The commission which was made up of Mr. George F. Henderson, K.C., and Messrs. A. B. Brodie and G. F. Clarkson, has just made a unanimous report to the Minister of Labor. The report, after being under review by a sub-committee of the Cabinet, has been made public in its entirety and is exciting considerable attention, despite the fact that the people were prepared for almost anything after the O'Connor report. Incidentally it is pointed out that owing to the action taken by the Government recently it will be impossible in the future for packing companies to make excessive profits. Under the terms of the Order in Council packers hereafter can make by way of profit a maximum of eleven per cent. only. They can retain seven per cent. clear and one-half of their earnings on the money invested between seven and fifteen per cent. Above fifteen per cent. all profits are confiscated. Profits made, according to the report of the commission, ran as high as eighty per cent. on the money invested. This profit was made by the William Davies Company during the year 1916.

In these strenuous days when recruiting for the Canadian overseas forces is the order of the day it may not be out of place to point out that according to a statement given out by the Militia Department the other

day the total wastage of infantry in the Canadian Expeditionary Force last month exceeded the total number of recruits enlisted by 1,898. The total wastage was 3,648 and was made up of 1,017 men discharged from overseas, 1,565 returned to Canada from overseas for discharge, and 1,066 casualties overseas. The total number of recruits secured in the Canadian infantry during October was 1,750. Of these 1,045 men were recruited in the United States, 693 in Canada and the remaining 12 in England.

An Order in Council has been passed providing that no application for an entry for a homestead in Western Canada shall be granted unless the applicant was a British subject at the beginning of the war and has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of one of the allied or neutral countries. This new regulation will not apply to any alien-born person naturalized since the commencement of the war who is a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or who has been honorably discharged from the Canadian army.

The announcement is made in the current issue of the Canada Gazette that at the request of the United States authorities notice is given that persons en route from Canada through the United States to another country must carry regular passports which must be approved by United States consuls in Canada.

Dr. Charles Higgins, for many years chief pathologist of the Department of Agriculture here, and who is not unknown in Prince Edward Island, has resigned to become the Canadian representative of the Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, New York. His staff presented him with a gold-mounted cane and an address.

Lieut.-Col. Jenkins and Major F. B. McRae were among the weekend visitors to Ottawa from Charlottetown. The latter is still with us.

BUREAU TO KEEP INDUSTRIES GOING

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Closer co-ordination of the government's war demands with the country's industrial facilities will be sought by the Council of National Defense in creation of a bureau of manufacturing resources, the personnel of which will be announced soon.

Plans for the new bureau, made public last week, disclose that the Council's advisory commission is taking extensive precautions to guard against an economic unsettlement in calling on American business men and the industries they have built up for war service.

The new bureau will be a part of the War Industries Board, the Council's most effective agent in carrying out plans for supplying the army with necessities. It will undertake to distribute war contracts so that there will be a minimum of unsettlement in any one section and the contracts filled in the most efficient way.

Establishment of the bureau is expected to eliminate much of the hesitation and possible loss in business as war demands call for a curtailment of non-essential industries. It was stated authentically that the Council would make no arbitrary classification of industries as necessary and unnecessary but would let the question of curtailment be decided by the available supply of raw materials, coal and transportation facilities.

To characterize any business as might foster an unfair public sentiment against a legitimate trade, highly desirable in peace times, and jeopardize its credit.

When the demands of an army and the demands of an industry conflict, the industry must give way, but it is expected that complete co-operation with the government will be given by all and that the new bureau of manufacturing resources will be able to apportion war contracts in some measure to every factory deprived of its usual work.

The question of housing new workers in cities where living quarters are inadequate probably will be placed before Congress next month, in requests for appropriation to carry out the recommendations of the Defence Council's commission on housing which reported that government aid was the only solution of the question. At present, advances on contracts are being made to manufacture who show that without additional housing facilities government work cannot be carried on.

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