

The Charlottetown Guardian

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DR. GOODWILL'S RESIGNATION

Today we publish the official correspondence relating to the administration of Falconwood. In the circumstances related it must be evident to everyone that the trustees had no alternative but to accept Dr. Goodwill's resignation as Medical Superintendent.

It is to be regretted Dr. Goodwill should consider it desirable to take the extreme action he did; for certainly no one perusing the correspondence with an open mind can see any plausible excuse, far less, necessity, for any such step.

THE REAL ENEMY

In this time of national danger and national anxiety the real enemy to be feared is the enemy within the household. Canadians either on the battlefield or at home have no fear of the open enemy; it is the sneaking enemy who holds out a hand in pretended friendliness while in the other he carries a knife that is to be feared.

Who can read without contempt the criticisms levelled at our governments federal and provincial, with which the country is being constantly flooded? Measures which only a few months ago were advocated in common without regard to politics, as soon as they became political, became a bone of contention to be snarled over.

In our own province the same course is being pursued with reference to our provincial affairs. Political scavengers are constantly muckraking the political mud for missiles constantly criticizing, constantly misrepresenting, constantly blaming,

and all ostensibly in the interests of patriotism, all for the sake of the boys at the front, all that the province may do its best in the war!

In view of the bigger things that are being done, of the efforts that are being made and of the efforts still to be made before we have reached the goal for which so many are dying, is not this antagonism to every effort wholly out of place, wholly harmful and wholly treasonable? How can a country do its best when its best is being so misrepresented and criticized?

THE PATRIOT AGITATED

The utmost consternation prevails in the editorial sanctum of the Patriot as the result of the latest developments at Ottawa. Anticipating the consummation of a union government the Patriot pleads with its readers to "beware of agents of the Conservative ring who are posing as disinterested patriots but whose real purpose is to borrow enough Liberal aid to prevent the Borden government from foundering.

In another part the Patriot valiantly asserts "there is only one man today around whom the people will rally . . . that man is Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

It must be perfectly manifest to those who have followed the political peregrinations of our contemporary during the last two months that it finds itself in the most difficult of situations out of which it sees no escape, all it can do being to wait for developments, meantime shouting at the top of its voice to the friends and followers it has misled to keep their courage up till relief comes.

LAURIER'S ASSURANCE

Hon. George P. Graham, speaking in Renfrew, said he had the assurance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that "if he was returned at the head of the Government Sir Wilfrid and his supporters would take their coats off, go into Quebec, and conduct a successful recruiting campaign."

After catering as they have done to those Quebec fellows who are asserting that "Canada has done enough," who are saying that it is now "up to the United States," who are jeering at the Canadian "blokes" suffering in the trenches, who have laughed at the earnest appeals of men like Lessard and Blondin, what chance have Laurier and his supporters, with or without their coats, of conducting a successful recruiting campaign?

How can Laurier move his compatriots to a proper appreciation of what this war means when he has declared in Parliament his firm belief that Canada is not, and never was, in danger of invasion?

And how much trust can be placed in a man whose patriotic effort is dependent upon his return at the head of the Government?

FAR FLUNG BATTLE LINE

It was possible for England to talk about her "far-flung battle line" twenty years ago, when Kipling wrote the Recessional. But what about that line to-day? England has two million men in France; her navy has controlled the sea since the outbreak of the war. There is a British expedition in Mesopotamia and a British expeditionary force at Saloniki.

CANADA'S EFFORT THE DOMINION IN THE GREAT WAR. "What stronger breast-plate than a heart untainted? Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just, And he but naked though locked up in steel, Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted." Reviewing all that has been accomplished during the last thirty months, it is no vain national boast that the Canadian people have far exceeded the expectations laid down at the outset.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

FINANCIAL MEASURES.

It need hardly be stated that the economic and financial difficulties of the period called for the widest knowledge and experience of the banking and financial world. The Finance Minister was used to extensive transactions and familiar with the machinery of the world's markets for years before he joined the Government.

Measures which the Government introduced in February, 1915, to stimulate a falling revenue had abundantly fulfilled their purpose. The special war taxation and increases in the Customs rates had arrested the decline in the national income and restored that income to a normal level.

Another crisis was met in an effective manner by amendments to the Bank Act, enabling the chartered banks to lend the farmers money on the security of grain stored in their own granaries and by the Treasury's action in the autumn of 1915 in offering to advance Government funds for this purpose.

EARLY WAR FINANCING.

For the first year of the war, in order to protect the country's gold supply and stabilize economic conditions, the Finance Minister pursued the policy of borrowing the money for war expenditures outside the country—first in London and then in New York.

This was what the Minister of Finance told the country at this time. Even the cost of the war was not to be considered appalling in face of the greater agricultural and industrial production of which Canada had shown itself capable.

MUNITIONS OF WAR

By November, 1915, the Munitions industry had become the most important in Canada, embracing 320 firms and giving employment to between 150,000 and 200,000 workmen.

The United States was able to secure large war orders from the Allies, because it had surplus capital from which to lend them hundreds of millions of dollars to finance these orders.

Mrs. W. F. Nickle and her little son Gordon who have been visiting her aunts Mrs. MacPherson and Miss McLennan, Prince Street, left for her home in Kingston, Ontario yesterday morning. She was accompanied as far as Troncton by Mrs. D. R. McLennan and Katherine.

ing country, was not in a position to finance the Allies in making large war purchases here. Not until late in 1915 did a favourable balance of trade make it possible to raise a portion of our own war expenditure in Canada.

GETTING WAR ORDERS.

The wonder was, not that Canada had not obtained more orders, but that, without being able to finance them, she had obtained so many under the most trying credit and exchange conditions.

In December, 1915, it was announced that an adverse trade balance of \$300,000,000 had been changed into a favourable trade balance of probably \$200,000,000 for the current year; that the Government had, therefore, been able to finance British war purchases in Canada to the extent of \$200,000,000, and that it was setting aside \$50,000,000 of the domestic war loan for the same purpose.

THE IMPERIAL MUNITIONS BOARD.

The proportions of the business conducted by the Imperial Munitions Board may be judged from the fact that by February, 1916, it employed a head office staff of 150 (now 700) and 2,300 (now 4,600) factory, machine shop and testing inspectors.

At the first the Canadian Government had experienced difficulty in getting manufacturers to embark in the shell business, but under persistent pressure they responded. The Imperial Government had cooperated heartily in giving this country a preference, and in this way there was erected an industry, which, together with the crops, delivered the Dominion from the war-time depression which at first accompanied the stoppage of world credits.

Not until the middle of 1915 was it realized that the war could not be won without an enormous increase in the output of shells. In great measure Canada had risen to the occasion. The tonnage of shells now produced is, roughly speaking, equivalent to the whole tonnage of steel produced for all purposes before the war.

GERMANY ATTEMPTING TO USE SOCIALISTS AS TOOLS

expressed by the Government today in denying passports to the Stockholm Socialist conference. TOKIO—Germany is endeavoring to use the Socialists of the world as tools in bringing about a peace satisfactory to Berlin, was the opinion expressed by the Government today in denying passports to the Stockholm Socialist conference.

For men only. Why not surprise your wife, your mother, or your sister with a new Enterprise Monarch. Steel Range. It is the very finest equipment you can buy her for every day in the year, saving time, labor, fuel, food and expense. It makes a kitchen complete and keeps comfort coming your way as well as her's.

CURRIE & MURNAGHAN, Agents for Charlottetown. HARRY F. LEE, Agent for Summerside.

NEW BOOTS. Women's colored tops in choc Light and Dark, Grey. Also some pretty styles of Black and Dark Brown. Calf high, cut with medium heels just the kind for fall and winter wear. GOFF BROS