

The Charlottetown Guardian

Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$2.00 (delivered or by mail in Canada, and \$2.50 for U. S. A.)
Saturday Weekly (founded 1887) \$1.50 per annum by mail in Canada or U. S. A.
Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montserrat.
Morning Daily (founded 1891), \$3.50 per year. (Delivered in advance: \$2.50 per year (mailed) in advance, in Canada, and \$3.00 for U. S. A.

Monday, September 3rd, being observed as Labor Day and a Statutory holiday. The Morning Guardian will not be issued on Tuesday. The Evening Guardian will not be issued on Monday, but will be published as usual on Tuesday. Advertisers please note these changes.

MONDAY SEPT. 3rd.

LABOUR DAY

Today, although observed as a statutory public holiday, will be quietly celebrated, the usual demonstrations and parades being for the most part eliminated largely on account of the absence of so many of those who in past days helped to make the day one of merrymaking and athletics.

In the past Labour Day was recognized as practically the last summer holiday and on that account the most was made of it for the purpose of athletics and outdoor enjoyments. Since the first year of the war the sports have been practically eliminated and this year even the time honoured practice of holding a parade of the Labour Union will be observed in very few cities in Canada. All the same Labour Day will be welcomed, enjoyed and appreciated by all who labour with hand or brain or both and the most made of it as the holiday which severs summer from fall.

We have had a wonderfully vernal summer, perhaps the greenest experienced in twenty-five years and this, while in many respects to the detriment of the farmer, has been a blessing to the City amateur gardener whose plots and lawns have kept fresh and green right up to the present. Yesterday, however, saw the beginning of the fall of the leaves and there has been an autumnal tinge in the atmosphere. We feel the change has begun and long evenings are upon us. A day out of doors such as the first Monday in September provides for all and sundry is hailed with delight and if the weather clerk be on his good behaviour, we are sure everyone will do their utmost to enjoy it. At the same time we would remind our readers that the war and war conditions are still with us and after they have made the most of their day out of doors, they should make it their duty to be present in Prince of Wales College Hall at the public gathering to hear what Dr. J. W. Robertson has to say about Food Control and Domestic Economy as a means of assisting in the winning of the war.

GERMANY'S PLIGHT

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure."

This is the judgment, publicly stated by the President of the United States and concurred in by four fifths of the civilized world. A nation which less than four years ago held up its head proudly among the nations of the earth; which dispensed philosophy, art, science, music, learning, to the world; today, "we cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany!" Less than four years ago "leaders and sceptered men bowed at her feet," today publicly proclaimed a liar and for the past three years she has lived up to her reputation as a liar, immoral, unmoral, abandoned. Since the fall of the angels there has not been such a fall as that of Germany. She has plumbed the depths; she can fall no further, morally; she will be crushed until she confesses her degradation, but nothing she can do further, no crimes she can commit can sink her lower in the estimation of the civilized world.

We speak of this as a tragedy, an unspeakable tragedy. Germany's sin has brought not only shame and ruin to herself but sorrow and loss to the world. And for what? The ambition to acquire more power, the reaching after a little more and more and succeeding in getting it, until the desire for acquiring became an obsession, an all devouring determination to acquire by any means, fair or foul. This was Germany's growth in sin and this, the result.

After all perhaps Germany's case is not singular. Ambition, one of the greatest of virtues, one of the greatest incentives to growth and development where healthfully directed, becomes a devouring agency

when given the mastery. This is true not only in national but in individual life. Once the rights of others are lost sight of in the desire to succeed, ambition assumes the mastery and thenceforward the course is down hill and leads inevitably to the position in which Germany is today.

"Ambition has but one reward for all—A little power, a little transient fame, A grave to rest in and a fading name."

THE "CONSCRIPTED LEADER"

Honest and conscientious Liberals in every part of Canada have watched with shame and humiliation the efforts of so-called Liberals to distract attention from the vital interests of the country and the Empire in an effort to create dissatisfaction and discontent which may possibly result to their own political advantage. Sir Robert Borden, the first Premier of Canada who has been called upon to undertake the colossal task of carrying the country through the greatest war in the history of the world, has been made the target of vituperation and abuse for no other reason than to create a false impression as to his fitness for leadership in such a crisis. The attempt has been made to divide the allegiance of his followers, to question his disinterestedness, but through all the distraction and the political turmoil he has stood the inflexible and immovable colossus of Canadian statesmanship with his face steadfastly set towards the one goal upon which today the eyes of all real Canadians are fixed—the winning of the war. And his followers have stood true to him as indicated by the unanimous demand made upon him by his colleagues in caucus last Wednesday to continue the leadership which he intimated his willingness to resign if they approved of the suggestion of the Premier Sifton delegation that he should do so.

The Montreal Star, in a recent issue, pays Sir Robert the following tribute:

"The strain under which Sir Robert Borden is laboring at this time of crisis—both in Canada and Europe—may not be generally realized. We watch the engrossing political 'game' being played at Ottawa, and forget that the Prime Minister has much more to do than to take his part—necessarily a trying and exhausting part—in this gratuitous and deplorable diversion of our energies from the one task of winning the war. Sir Robert is also fighting the Germans. He is at the head of a Government which is keeping a great army of Canadians on the Lens front—a task in itself of colossal proportions the like of which never before has fallen to a Canadian Premier.

"A War Premier. That is a unique distinction for a Canadian. In the absorbing sense of the present instance, this demand has never been made of any other Prime Minister in this country. If Sir Robert had his way, he would be nothing else. He would dearly love to be able to devote his whole time, his whole energy, his whole thought and feeling, to the single task of making the contribution of Canada to this war for freedom count as heavily as possible. But the politicians forbid. They must play out their petty game though Rome burns. It is a shocking and shaming condition of things. But it exists. And the Prime Minister is still the First Servant of his country.

"But Sir Robert Borden should feel assured of the sincere sympathy and high appreciation of all his loyal fellow Canadians. They understand the conditions that hamper him and the distractions that divert his best endeavors. They go further and admire the equanimity with which he bears these difficulties and distractions and continues to 'carry on' for the sake of the cause to which he is vowed and the country he seeks to serve.

"That he has done well in the past is a commonplace of comment by all who have watched Canada's three years at war. The Americans—never lavish of praise where we are concerned—have been most enthusiastic in their commendations of the work of the Borden Government. They pay us the extreme compliment of regarding it as an example for themselves. Sir Robert has constantly spent himself and his strength without stint or counting the cost. It is not too much to say that he has frequently remained at his post when a physician would have advised—if not commanded—a rest. He has regarded himself as a Conscripted Premier. And when the history of this war comes to be written from the Canadian viewpoint, there will be adequate recognition of the man who stood as the storm centre of all political manoeuvrings and machinations in Canada while standing daily in the forefront of the battle which is to prevent, if possible, an invasion of Canada by the butchers and ravishers of Belgium before the ruins of Louvain have been rebuilt."

THE WAR NEEDS OF CANADA

FOREWORD

THE NEED THAT THE DRAFT BE UNIFORMLY ENFORCED THROUGHOUT CANADA.

IV.

The Need For Conscription of Resources

By Benjamin Apthorp Gould

The use of the word conscription, when not applied to the taking of men for the army, is perhaps inaccurate and indefinite, but it has been used so often and is so widely understood that it may be advisable to continue to use it. It should, however, be clearly understood that conscription is not the same as confiscation. When we speak of conscription of resources, we mean that resources must be used for the needs of the nation during the war, and that the government shall have the power to compel the utilization of them solely for public purposes, even against the desire of the immediate owners of them to devote them to private uses.

Of all the resources of Canada, other than human resources, the chief one of course is the fertility of the soil. It is clearly out of the question to have the government take over and operate on its own account the hundreds of thousands of farms which constitute the greatest material wealth of the nation. It is, however, quite within the power of the government to legislate in such manner with reference to the produce of the farms as both to stimulate production and to regulate distribution in a manner to benefit, not only the total Canadian production, but its availability abroad and at home. This matter is closely related to the question of government control of food prices, and will be dealt with at greater length in that connection.

There are other resources which ought in such times of danger as we are now experiencing to be devoted primarily to the war needs of the country, and which in those nations which are most thoroughly organized for war purpose, such as France, Germany and Great Britain, are used exclusively for public requirements. There are natural resources such as the forests, the mines and the fisheries, the production of which can be regulated in such a way as to render them effectively available for the needs of the war. It is, for instance, entirely within the power and right of a war government to see to it that no lumber which is suitable for use in ship-building shall be used for any other purpose, or to legislate that the smelters or foundries which are making war material shall have the first call upon the ores or the coal of the country. The needs of munition plants or factories operating on government requirements can be given a preference in obtaining electric power, and similarly a thousand different uses of the various resources of the country can be devoted to the needs of the government before permission is granted to use the surplus for private purposes.

There are also certain special resources which might to advantage be actually taken over for government use, such as the nickel ores, which are so vital to the production of steel for armament, the lack of which in Germany has been one of the greatest drawbacks to the success of that country. The fact that Canada happens to have the only large commercial source of nickel in the world makes it comparatively easy to accomplish a great deal by the conscription of this particular resource. This would be a true conscription of this particular resource. This would be a true conscription of one of our resources, and would differ from the mere regulation which in most cases would be all that would be advisable. In addition to such natural resources as I have mentioned, there are the resources which result from labor and organization in the past, such as the factories and industries of the nation. These may be roughly divided into those which are especially adapted to the requirements of war, most of which have come into being since 1914, those which are essential not only to the nation in war time but to the people in time of peace, and those which are to a greater or lesser extent unessential. There is little question but what the first class should be devoted entirely to the war requirements of the government, and should not be allowed to earn more than a reasonable return upon the investment after taking due care to provide for the lessened value of the plants when the war is over, and that the last class should to a great extent, if not entirely, be discouraged, restricted and even forbidden. There are inevitably many difficulties in providing suitable regulations and drawing distinctions between the various industries, and a certain amount of injustice is unavoidable in enforcing such regulations. Nevertheless, it seems to me that the good which can be gained by attempting to utilize these resources to the utmost is so great that at a time of stress like the present it is perfectly allowable to accomplish it even at the expense of a degree of injustice in concrete cases.

Above all it seems to me necessary that the government shall make it perfectly understood that it is prepared and ready to enforce the conscription of any resources which it either requires now, or may require at any time during the continuation of the war. The people must be ready to devote such resources to the public use in whatever degree is found necessary, and should be made to understand that a true patriotism not only requires that these resources shall be so used, but that no attempt shall be made to get from the government any undue compensation for what is taken. There are altogether too many of our citizens who believe in being patriotic on the basis of dollars and cents, just as there are too many of them whose patriotism in words is magnificent, but fails to transmute itself into deeds in time of need. To them I say again, as has already been said so often that that man is disgraced who by reason of the war is enriched at its end. A proper and wise conscription of the resources of the country does not mean that the doors of the treasury shall be opened to the grasping hands of the profiteers.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS. Furnished by W. S. Louson.

SUMMER HER LITTLE CANOE

(Lee Carver Kitson)
When Summer goes out in her little canoe,
And Winter comes in with her winds chilling through;
Vacated are mountains, likewise every shore,
Lonesomeville's plenty, fond memories galore.
Many little gray roads lead to valley and hill,
And at the end of each road there's a Lonesomeville;
But those places we cherish are now lost to view,
When Summer goes out in her little canoe.
Open trails are forgotten, only memories remain,
We are back in the city from country and plain,
Lonesomeville's yes, there are thousands and more
All over the country when vacations are o'er.
Lonesomeville Maine and Florida, too;
Lonesomeville Canada, yearning for you;
Put them together, surprising its true,
But we'll all welcome back Summer in her little canoe.

AMHERST THEFT CASE

AMHERST.—Ellsworth Southern, the young man who was caught in the act of burglarizing the premises of the Eastern Tool and Specialty Co., Sunday evening last, and marched at the point of a revolver to the near entrance of the police station afterwards making a sensational escape only later to be recaptured at his room in the St. Regis Hotel, came up before Magistrate McKeazie in the police court Thursday morning. It is estimated that Southern had stolen tools and motor engines amounting to over two thousand dollars mostly from Eastern Tool and Specialty Company and Douglas and Company. He pleaded guilty to the charges and was sent up for trial. It is believed the young man has a mania for the possession of tools, and to put the matter plain it is thought the man is not "all there."

Canadian Government Railways, -Prince Edward Island Railway- Provincial Exhibition, Ch'town, September 25th to 28th Inc. 1917.

Excursion Return Tickets at ONE WAY FIRST CLASS fare will be issued from all Stations to Charlottetown by all regular trains on September 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th good to return up to and on October 1st, 1917.

Special Cheap Fares. Tickets at special REDUCED rates will be issued from all Stations to Charlottetown, on September 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, good to return on day of issue or following day by special or regular trains up to and including 27th, and by regular trains ONLY on 28th and 29th September.

Special Train Arrangements & Fares. Table with columns: STATION, LEAVE, FARE. Includes routes to Tignish, O'Leary, Summerside, Kensington, Emerald, Hunter River, Charlottetown, Elmira, Souris, St. Peter's, Mt. Stewart, Bedford, Charlottetown.

Proposed as first from other Stations. In morning A. M. and out going P. M. trains will stop at Exhibition grounds to leave off an intake on passengers. Returning from Charlottetown trains on 25th and 26th and 27th will leave as follows: For Murray Harbor at 6 p. m., for Souris and Elmira at 5.30 p. m. and 6.45 p. m., for Cape Travers, Summerside and Tignish at 4 p. m., and 6 p. m., and for Georgetown at 7.05 p. m. See posters at Stations for full information. C. A. HAYES, General Manager, Moncton. H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Moncton. W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent Charlottetown. 7047-93 Meodiff.

Automobiles for Sale at Reduced Prices. 1 New Studebaker, 1917 Model. 1 Tudhope at a bargain in good running order. 1 Mitchell at a bargain, good order. 2 Fords 1917 Model, slightly used in our garage. Also in stock Ford Cars and full line of accessories & repairs. It will pay you to inspect the above. Grant & Kennedy, 85 Queen Street. 6025-828 Mmufft.

TAKING CHANCES. Think of the plight of your family if you were killed or seriously injured. Now your wages provide them with the comforts they deserve. Your wife is free from worry. Your children are obtaining a good education. Your love shields and protects them and they are happy. But what would happen if you met with a serious accident? Deprived of your support and protection, your wife would be compelled to take up the burden as a breadwinner. And, lacking your skill and training, she would be forced to take whatever work she could get—poorly paid drudgery that would break her health while bringing in hardly enough to avert starvation. Your children might be forced to leave school to enter a mill or factory. Make the future of your family secure by taking out Life and Accident Insurance today, while in good health. Hyndman & Co. Ltd. Ch'Town. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I.

SCHOOL SHOES. If you want the best possible value in neat and strong school shoes you need to come here. We have the kind that wear longest and give best service. GOFF BROS