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DR. MICHAEL CLARK'S STATESMANLIKE SPEECH

Sir Wilfrid's Ablest Lieutenant Declares He Will Not Follow Him in Plunging the Country into a General Election Merely For Partisan Advantage.

ANTI-WAR LIBERALS MAKE A BREAK

They Send Fake Interview to Liberal Press Which the Alleged Interviewee Characterizes as Something Worse Than a Fraud.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA

Heavy Losses Inflicted on Turks and British Advance 12 Miles.

AERIAL FIGHTING IS THE HEAVIEST YET

Since 12th July 41 German Machines Were Brought Down and 37 Put Out of Control. 28 British Machines Missing.

OTTAWA.—There was a dramatic scene in Parliament Tuesday night, when Dr. Michael Clark, leader of the stalwart royal Liberals of the west, rose to reply to the speech delivered by the "sold Quebec" Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Michael Clark, the disciple of Gladstone, Bright, Morley and other great British Liberal leaders, is indisputably the greatest orator in the ranks of Canadian Liberalism. He puts his heart and soul into his words and every sentence carries conviction. He held the House spell-bound by his thrilling oratory. Seldom, if ever, in Anglo-Saxon parliamentary history, was the erstwhile leader of a great party so mercilessly criticized, stripped and left naked, by a former supporter, as Michael Clark opposed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA.—In an effort to protect F. F. Pardoe and Hon. Geo. P. Graham from conviction of breach of faith to their War Liberal colleagues a fake interview with Thomas McNutt was sent to the Liberal press. McNutt was chairman of the War Liberal caucus and in the interview is credited with the statement that the Graham amendment to the extension resolution was fully understood by all War Liberal members. This was discussed by Dr. Michael Clark on a question of privilege in the House of Commons today. Dr. Clark explained: "I have the liberty of the honorable member for Salt Coats (Mr. McNutt) who was chairman of the meeting, to say what I am about to say. I read the paragraphs to him and with his bluff honesty he characterized the writer of the paragraph by a very strong substantive which I do not care to repeat but which indicated his emphatic belief that the paragraph was not only highly colored but untruthful. He emphasized it further by using an adjective. He asked me not to repeat the adjective as it might reflect upon his character as a good Presbyterian. 'I wish to say,' concluded Dr. Clark, 'that my impression of the paragraph in question is exactly that of the honorable member for Salt Coats.'"

LONDON.—An official report relating to the Mesopotamia campaign was issued last night showing a considerable British advance. On July 11 one of our columns engaged a Turkish force in the direction of Ramadiss on the Euphrates. After a sharp action in which considerable loss was inflicted on the Turks the advance was broken off by us owing to the extreme heat. As a result of these operations we have been able to advance about twelve miles up the Euphrates in the last ten days.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE.—Not since the war began has such severe air fighting been witnessed on the British front as has taken place recently. Great squadrons of opposing craft have clashed in bitter and spectacular battles. From the outset the British airmen have maintained the upper hand and today it may be said still hold the ascendancy in this branch of the service. Since July 12th, the British have brought down at least forty-one German machines, have driven down thirty-seven others out of control and have carried out innumerable successful bombing raids on enemy aerodromes, railway stations and other important points. On the other hand the British have only had 28 machines listed as missing.

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT OF FRENCH TROOPS

(Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON.—A correspondent at French Headquarters sends the first description of the French success of July 17th, between Hill 304 and Avocourt Wood on the right bank of the Meuse. He says it was a brilliant example of a perfectly staged infantry operation, in which every facility was provided for, and its success due not only to meticulous preparation but to exact knowledge of position and the value of every piece in the enemy game. The French objective was the recovery of a flat topped saddle between Hill 203 and the heights or Avocourt Wood, which were captured by the Germans on the 28th of June after a short hurricane of bombardment in which 500 guns were suddenly turned on to a mile and a half of front trenches.

COST OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Efficient Management Under Conservatives Shows Reduction of Over \$800 Per Annum Compared with Liberal Showing in 1911.

RUSSIANS AIDED BY BRITISH

WASHINGTON.—British armored motor detachments are taking part in the Russian offensive in Galicia, according to semi-official information received today from Petrograd by the Russian embassy here. This is the first mention of the presence of British troops in Russia and the help of the British in the offensive, says the armored cars and co-operating effectively with Belgian detachments, sent there soon after the war began. No mention is made of the number or the date of arrival of the British detachments. The resignation of the four ministers of the government, which is explained at the embassy today as not at all unexpected, and as not interfering in any way with the major questions of the Russian military offensive and the reconstruction of the Russian governmental system. The four ministers, it is said, want to leave the cabinet two months ago, when former Foreign Minister Milukoff resigned, but were prevailed upon to continue in office. The cabinet, however, declared to show the permanence of the government policy, and to indicate that the continuity of the powers granted to it by the Duma had not broken. The resignations of the ministers will remove the constitutional democratic party from direct participation in the ministry. The Ukrainian demand for immediate independence was stated to be a rather natural reaction among men who have always sought freedom from the old reactionary forces, and who have not yet been able to realize that the new Russia is actually bringing them the autonomy they desire. Separatist movements are expected. It is pointed out, until the different nationalities can be brought together in a strong administration.

As a manipulator of figures the Patriot takes some heading. It is said of Treitschke, the German historian who with Nietzsche, is said to be responsible for moulding the Prussian character to the degree of Kultur that has had its dreadful sequel in this world cataclysm, that when facts did not tally with his favorite theories, he brushed them aside, he never admitted a contradiction, he never accepted a compromise, and he had a painful and lasting quarrel with his aged father because the latter pointed out that by a material omission in one of his historical writings, he had made the Saxon policy appear wrong and the Prussian cause right, though the very reverse was the case. The Patriot, is an apt disciple of the German Kulturist in this respect; it seldom or never agrees with its theories, so much the worse for it. Yesterday it published a comparative statement of the expenditure on salaries in the Public Works Department for the years 1911 and 1916, which were all right so far as they went, but—and it is a big BUT—the half was not told. The Patriot said the expenditure of salaries in 1911 was \$8,276,671. But it omitted from its statement certain items which considerably altered the total. For instance there were: Extra allowances to Road Inspectors . . . . . 1,699.00 Commission, etc. on Road Tax . . . . . 1,112.95 Exemption of Overseers in excess of Road Masters . . . 1,200.00 Making the total . . . . . \$12,288.62 In 1911 the total amount of Road Tax collected on 19,156 horses and 10,350 persons was \$15,139.50 Whereas in 1916 the total amount collected on 26,796 horses and 14,443 persons was . . . . . 36,371.60 An increase of 7,621 horses, 4,093 persons, and . . . . . \$ 9,187.90 If we add this net gain of revenue as the result of the more efficient and honest service to the cost of the department in 1911 as we must do, because the Liberals purposely failed to collect it in that year, we find the cost to the province of the Public Works Department under the Liberals was . . . . . \$21,476.52 while last year under the Conservatives it was . . . . . 20,667.30 Or a net reduction under the Conservatives of . . . . . \$ 809.22 Thus, taking the Patriot on its own ground, we find that on management alone, apart altogether from the work performed, the Conservatives have made a much better showing than the Liberals.

Dr. Michael Clark (Red Deer):—I rise to put myself on record in opposition to a considerable portion of the views which have been advanced by my right hon. friend, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I do so, Sir, I think every one in the house will admit, with perhaps the clearest record for consistency upon this question. My right hon. friend has stated that there was a great deal of evidence at certain times during the war that there was a disposition on the part, at least, of some of the hon. gentlemen who sit opposite, to have an election. It would be pertinent for me to ask my right hon. friend, did HE advocate that disposition when it was shown on the other side of the house? I do not think he did. There was a time when everyone in this house was in agreement with me on this question, and at that time my right hon. friend disapproved of the election tendency. He NOW fixes his approval by imitating their course of action. Personally, I have no objection to defend those who wish for an election during wartime, whether they sit upon this or that side of the house. I am certain that the course of this debate will be viewed with very considerable surprise by the people of this country. These of our people who are gifted with any fair amount of imagination and of memory cannot fail to contrast the proceedings in this house a year ago with the proceedings which have taken place today. Upon a certain point, I am bound to say that the proceedings today were an exact replica of what happened a year ago. I do not think the prime minister of this country has ever delivered a speech with which he should have more reason to be satisfied than that speech. It was cogent in its argument. It was manifestly sincere, and when the events of today are read and weighed by the people of this country I believe the opinion of the people will be recorded in favor of that potent and consistent speech. I do not want to amplify, I am sure I could not improve, most of the arguments in the speech of the prime minister. I will, however, take the liberty of referring to a few of them, and in doing so try to meet some of the points that have been raised by my right hon. friend. There was much that he said, to which I can take no exception. The position of this question is not quite the same as it was last year. We cannot go on extending the term of parliament indefinitely. But, if, so far as the battle front is concerned, there is any difference between the position of last year and that of this year it is that the position of Canada's troops on the battle front today is vastly more precarious than it was last year. This being the fact on the battle front, I am bound to say to my right hon. friend, Sir Laurier, that I personally have not the necessary acrobatic qualities to take a position diametrically opposed to that which I took last year. My right hon. friend, in the course of his remarks, said that he did not attach undue importance to the constitutional question. In his impassioned and eloquent peroration, he made the constitution everything. He stood up on it alone. That is an inconsistency which I leave with himself, but I take the liberty to refer, nevertheless, to the constitutional question. Does my right hon. friend, or does any hon. member on this side of the house, contend for a moment that he has no regard for the constitutional or parliamentary procedure in Great Britain? Where did the world learn of constitutional and parliamentary procedure? I have heard my right hon. friend discourse in terms most eloquent, on the mother of parliaments, which we all imitate. What facts about the mother of parliaments? The people of Great Britain do not forget the constitution there. They have Zeppelin raids over the city of London. They have bombs dropped amongst children in the schools there. They know what war means, and they are appraised, as my right hon. friend was for two years appraised, of the war's seriousness. The parliament sitting in Westminster today has been SEVEN AND ONE-HALF YEARS in office. That is my answer upon the constitutional question. They know some elementary procedure in Great Britain, and that is what THEY have done. I want to pass on to endorse a few more of the positions of the prime minister. He said, very correctly, that the inevitable result of a general election would be DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY. We have that now, I admit, and the fault for it does not lie in Alberta. But I am prepared to contend that we would have not only divided the country, but paralyzed it as the result of a general election. My hon. friend from St. John, Mr. Pugsley, says that we have division now, and that an election would be a Sunday school picnic compared with the division we have. He says that the business of getting recruits has been taken out of the hands of the government, that it has been taken out of the hands of the people. Is that the only war work that is going on in this country? What about THE PATRIOTIC FUND, a fund in support of which officials and Tories throughout the country, are forgetting party differences, and concentrating their activities only upon the great issue which is before the world today, the greatest which has ever occupied the attention of civilized man and civilization, have united in public meetings and are uniting every week, almost every day of the week, in public meetings and in picnics to raise money voluntarily, and to shoulder at least some of the terrible burden that is being borne by our boys in the trenches. Does my right hon. friend contend that during the two months during which election is going on, those meetings will be held. Those people who are at present engaged in those meetings will then, on the contrary, be engaged perhaps in the discussion of the respective blame attaching to the two parties as the merits of the Ross ride. Has my hon. friend from St. John not heard of the RED CROSS work? He has not heard of BELGIAN RELIEF? I contend that the inevitable result of the election during the efforts of our people along all those lines, yes, and to paralyze them in a way which will make it almost impossible to resume them. I go further—WHAT is to be the issue upon which we are to fight? On the great and overwhelming question of today there is only one issue. It is "WIN THE WAR." Every one on that side says so. Not every one on this side says so. But, my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) says so. He has said so in the speech delivered to the house tonight. Then, there can be no issue before the people on the main questions, which attention is not only in this country, but of the civilized world today. Then, what will be the issue? What is the alternative policy to winning the war? There is only one possible answer. IT IS "WINNING THE ELECTION." If we analyze these things down to the bottom we are compelling, with all charity, to conclude that this election is being forced on at this time, by the refusal of extension with a view, NOT to helping the war, NOT to saving the Empire, BUT to exchanging people who are in office for those who are opposed to them for the purpose of securing the sweets of office. In other words, those who are not officially doing the least to win the war, are forcing this country into the turmoil of a general election, when the world and all that is best are being animated by the spirit of service, of sacrifice and of unselfishness, and those people are doing so far too

THE FEARFUL TOLL PAID BY GERMANS

Total Put Out of Action Since War Began 1,105,760 Dead; Wounded 2,835,581, Prisoners and Missing 591,966.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON.—The German casualties reported in German official lists during June, but not as having occurred in June, are given out by the War Office here as follows: Killed, 3,215; wounded, 28,319; died of sickness, 3,215; prisoners and missing, 38,819; wounded 2,825. The totals of the German official list since the war began are as follows: Killed or died of wounds, 1,032,800; died of sickness, 72,960; wounded, 2,835,581. The naval and colonial casualties are not included in this.

WASHINGTON.—British armored motor detachments are taking part in the Russian offensive in Galicia, according to semi-official information received today from Petrograd by the Russian embassy here.

LOBSTER EXTENSION IS FOR WHOLE PROVINCE

A report has been circulated throughout the east end of the province, no doubt, for political purposes, that the lobster fishing extension, recently granted, applied only to a section of the island, west of Cape Bear, shutting out all the coast north of that point. To finally settle the matter at rest, Hon. H. D. McEwen, wired Senator McEwan at Ottawa, for particulars, to which he received the following reply yesterday: Ottawa, July 20. Hon. H. D. McEwen.—Lobster extension applies to the whole province of P. E. Island. (Sgd.) JOHN MCLEAN.

SHIPPING LOSS NEAR MINIMUM

LONDON.—Fourteen British ships of over 1,600 tons were sunk by submarines in the last week, according to the official report tonight. Four British vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk and eight fishing vessels. The official report follows: "Arrivals, 2,828; sailings, 2,920. 'British merchant ships sunk by mine or submarine over 1,800 tons, including one previously, 14; under 1,600 tons, four. 'British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including three previously, 12. 'British fishing vessels sunk, eight. This week's figures show the submarine situation still well in hand as the ships lost are very near the minimum record since the second week in March and duplicated only last week. The number of ships over 1,600 tons remain the same at fourteen while the smaller ships increased by one over last week. These figures are very encouraging as compared with fifty-five ships lost during one week in April. Losses by week returns since the middle of April are:

Table with columns: Week ending, Over 1,600 tons, Under 1,600 tons. Rows: April 21, April 28, May 5, May 12, May 19, May 26, June 3, June 10, June 17, June 24, July 1, July 8, July 15, July 22, July 29.

COMING EVENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

- Minard's Liniment cures distemper. LEAGUE OF THE CROSS PICNIC AT CREAM SIDING, SUFFOLK, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1909. Strawberries and ice cream at the Florida Hotel, Saturday night, W. Brown, proprietor, Pownal, 1797. There will be a tea and festival held in Mr. Lane's field, alongside the Covehead Methodist Church on Wednesday evening, July 25th, beginning at 4 o'clock. If wet, next day. 1792, 7, 21 M21E11. Bill of fare, next Sunday, for dinner at the Florida Hotel: lamb, bacon, ham and eggs, cherry pie, prune pie, lemon pie, lots of ice cream and strawberries—other things too numerous to mention. W. Brown, proprietor, Pownal, 1797. A Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival will be held at Orange Hall, Millville on Saturday evening, 21st July. If weather unfavorable Monday evening following. Proceeds in aid of P. E. I. Protestant Orphanage. 1773-7-20 M21

MONTREAL BOY SHOOT HIS BROTHER

(Canadian Press Despatch.) MONTREAL.—Ronald Nault, aged six of 233 Cartier street, this morning shot and killed his fourteen-year-old brother Francois. The little fellow beat up his mother call his brother to get up to go to work. Thinking to hurry the lad, Ronald got a revolver which happened to be loaded and after calling upon Francois to get up pulled the trigger. Francois was shot through the eye.

PROVISIONAL GOVT. HOLDS PETROGRAD

Proposed to Transfer Provisional Seat of Government to Moscow. PETROGRAD.—The government controls the city today as completely as Bolsheviks appeared to control it yesterday. An extraordinary cabinet council is discussing a proposal to transfer the seat of the provisional government to Moscow.

THE KAISER'S TEARFUL FAREWELL TO HOLLWEG

HOLLWEG BACKED BY THE AUSTRARIANS. AMSTERDAM.—The Cologne Telegram, reports the Koelnische, says that Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's retirement is an accomplished fact. The Berliner Tageblatt disapproves of Michaelis's appointment as Chancellor because he springs from the great industrial circles and has only come into prominence during the war. Bethmann's political demise evokes many reflections, his character affording the best possible proof that his resurrection will be retarded if not wholly excluded. Hollweg a Hero. AMSTERDAM.—The events of the past few days have stirred Berlin as the city has not been stirred since the war began, according to information reaching here. The man in the street took tremendous interest in the great political battle going on behind the scenes, and, although the exact issues between the two great groups of combatants were veiled from the "common people" the latter nevertheless quickly gained the impression that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, as champion of popular reforms, had entered the lists against Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff. It was almost the first time that von Bethmann-Hollweg had figured in the Berlin streets as a popular hero, and although his cause had many friends, popular opinion regarded his efforts as hopeless against the great prestige of the royal house, allied with the military imperialists, von Hindenburg and Ludendorff.

U.S. TROOPS GIVEN OVER OWN LINES

PARIS.—Official announcement is made that the U. S. transport service is taking control of the French railroad lines from the port bases to the permanent camp and the front. Tracks are being laid and sidings enlarged. The roads will be manned later by engineer regiments. American locomotives, mostly narrow gauge, will be utilized. A section of the French state forests has been turned over to the United States. Lumbermen will take out lumber for railroad ties, barracks and other purposes. In addition to this 30,000 tons of lumber will be imported from American monthly.

THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

The tide will be high this morning at 11.46, tomorrow at 12.23, and Monday at 1.09; it will be high tomorrow morning at 1.03, Monday at 1.32 and Tuesday at 1.59. The sun sets this evening at 7.58, tomorrow at 7.57, and Monday at 7.56; it rises tomorrow morning at 4.51, Monday at 4.52 and Tuesday at 4.53. The moon sets tonight at 8.37, and tomorrow at 8.67. There was a new moon on Wednesday, July 8th, at 1 p. m. The first quarter of the moon will be on Friday, July 27th, at 1.40 a. m. The length of today will be fifteen hours and eight minutes, and tomorrow, fifteen hours and six minutes. Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.