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OUR WASTED APPLES

We are informed by persons who have toured the province in different directions that in very many instances whole orchard crops of apples are left rotting on the ground.

PROTESTATION AND PRACTICE

From Canadian Headquarters in France, General Sir Arthur Currie writes as follows to Captain Burnham, M. P.:

"From here I cannot make head or tail of the political situation in Canada. It seems to me that our country is about to be divided as never before.

Not least of the sins against Canada for which Sir Wilfrid Laurier must answer, says an exchange, is that at a time when national unity was sorely needed, he launched into the public arena the strife and the discord of a general election.

"The issue is still pending, and so long as it is pending, so long as Belgium is not restored, so long as France has not recovered her lost territory, so long as the enemy has not been thrown back beyond the Rhine, for my part, and I speak again as I have spoken always—my supreme thought will be to give all assistance in my power to Britain in the struggle which she has undertaken against the common enemy of mankind."

The issue is still pending. Belgium has not been restored; France has not regained her lost territory; the Allies are still far from the Rhine. But, apparently, assistance to Britain is no longer Sir Wilfrid's supreme thought.

So far as the Government is concerned, it goes into the election with clean hands

and a clear conscience. Sir Robert Borden sought by all means in his power to avoid a contest. He offered union Government; and he offered extension. If Sir Arthur Currie and his gallant Canadians in France and Flanders, deplore division and strife at home, they at least have the means of knowing, and punishing the men who brought it about.

SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS

In a letter under date of August 29th, Lieutenant Thomas B. Rogers, B. Co., Royal Can. Reg., France, writing to his mother, Mrs. W. K. Rogers, says: "some time ago I think I said to hold up the socks for a while but they cannot come too fast for me now as all the boys will need them pretty soon and with the bad weather and winter coming on the more socks the merrier and I would appreciate any from any of the societies. My men will all need them."

A similar request for socks has come from several other officers and from privates. Last winter's experience, although very greatly relieved by generous contributions from kind friends at home, has taught the boys the great need of ample supplies of socks and we feel sure that our women who have done so much in the past will again rise to the occasion and see that from now on through the winter the boys will not want for socks especially, or for such other comforts as can be sent them.

THE VICTORIA PARK PLOTS

A visit to the Victoria Park garden plots worked by the school pupils will show that the labour expended has not by any means been in vain. There is an excellent harvest of beans, well grown and well matured. These should be harvested at once as a break in the weather will mean the loss of a large proportion, if not all of them.

INFORMATION RE SOLDIERS

Persons at home, naturally anxious about their sons or relatives overseas, have in many instances written or cabled direct to the Canadian authorities in England for such information as they may desire. This has occasioned delay, unnecessary correspondence and inconvenience.

NOTES

That declaration "I hereby report myself for military service" will be the most honorable document that thousands of our young men will ever have the opportunity of signing.

The Toronto Globe, the leading Liberal newspaper in Canada commenting on the administration of the Military Service Act says: "It is not an empty boast by the minister that every man may rest assured of the fair and full consideration of his circumstances. He has two appellate tribunals, and the exemption machinery is entirely in the hands of the civil authorities. The act will be found as equitable in practice as in principle. Patriotic Canadians owe it their support."

QUEBEC NATIONALISTS

THEIR SOURCE IN LAURIER LIBERALISM.TWO IMPORTANT STATEMENTS.

Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, made the following statement in the House of Commons, on August 17:...

"My attention has been drawn to the statement that the Nationalist party of the province of Quebec is about to put candidates in the field on its own behalf against Liberal and Conservative candidates, and I am told the suggestion is being made that there is some collusion between the Nationalist party of the province of Quebec and my government or the friends of my government in regard to this campaign of the Nationalist party. The suggestion is also made that because the friends of the present government and the Nationalist party both opposed Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the election of 1911 that there is now some connection or collusion and that my supporters and friends are in fact encouraging the Nationalist party of Quebec in the course which they are adopting."

"I desire to make a most emphatic, unreserved and comprehensive denial of this statement. There is not and never will be any connection or collusion whatever between my friends and supporters and those of the Nationalist party of Quebec. I regard the attitude of the National party of Quebec in this war as unpatriotic, and I consider that it is the first duty of myself and my friends to assist in defeating that party and to prevent it, so far as we are able, from being in a position to exercise any political power in Canada."

MR. BOURASSA REVEALS THE SOURCE

Henri Bourassa, leader of the Nationalists, writing in his paper, Le Devoir, in the month of February, 1916, on the "Sources of Nationalism" declared emphatically that the Nationalists were educated in the school of Laurier Liberalism under, as he stated, "the supreme inspiration and the immediate direction of Mr. Laurier."

WHERE NATIONALISM IS TAUGHT

"Let us even suppose, for one moment, that Mr. Laurier's accusations are true and that the Nationalist resistance is inspired by hatred towards England. At what school were we given such lessons of hatred and distrust? At the school of the Liberal Party, under the supreme inspiration and the immediate direction of Mr. Laurier. It was Mr. Laurier who taught us, as early as 1890 that 'never would Canada take part in the wars of England.'"

"It was the disguised annexationism of Mr. Laurier, of Sir Richard Cartwright, and of the whole Liberal party that was compelling Mr. Blake, in 1891, to break the ties which bound him to the future defenders of the Empire. It was Mr. Laurier who, in 1892, hailed with joy the dawn of the day upon which Canada 'could get rid of the services of English diplomacy.'"

"It was Mr. Mercier who, in 1892, under the paternal eye of Mr. Laurier, was leading a campaign for the Independence of Canada. It was Mr. Lemieux then a young Nationalist chicken, soon after transformed into a fat Imperialist duck, who followed Mr. Mercier in that anti-British campaign."

ANTI-BRITISH AGITATION.

"It was Mr. Laurier, it was Mr. Brodeur, it was Mr. Choquette, it was Mr. Bernier it was their organ, The Electeur and Le Soir, which, in 1896, denounced the military preparations of the Conservative Administration, launched to the four corners of the Province this alarm cry which carried no sign of unlimited love for the Mother Country: 'Why should we fight for England? ... They consider you good to serve as cannon flesh. They will send your children to Africa, to Asia, whence they will never return. ... Vote for Laurier and his candidates if you want to see your country to enjoy the same tranquility and do not wish to expose yourself to be called one of these mornings for other countries, hiding behind your wives, your children and all that is dear to you.'"

"IT WAS MR. LAURIER."

"It was Mr. Laurier who, in 1902, affirmed that it would be a veritable suicide for the country to rush into the vortex of expenses in which European nations, including England, have been dragged through the creation of formidable armaments. "It was Mr. Laurier who, in the same speech, exclaimed that it would be a crime to divert a part of the money required for the achievement

of public works useful to the country, 'to purchase guns, rifles and war munitions.' It was Mr. Laurier, Mr. Fielding, Mr. F. Borden, Mr. Brodeur, who harshly refused to England in 1902 and 1907, any assistance towards the general defence of the Empire and sought applause in Quebec as the unconquerable adversaries of any form of participation in such defence.

"It was Mr. Lemieux who, with the approbation of Mr. Laurier, denounced, in 1903, 'the absolutely false principle' of obligation for the colonies to participate in the defence of the Empire. It was Mr. Laurier and his colleagues who, in 1904, brutally dismissed Lord Dundonald from his command because he wanted to imperialize the Canadian Militia. Again it was Mr. Laurier and his ministers who in the same year, secured the re-insertion in the Militia Act of the clause restricting the use of the militia to the defence of Canada. It was Mr. Frederick Borden, colleague of Mr. Laurier, who, on that occasion, signalled 'the dangerous road which will lead Canada to participation in foreign wars' and added 'that it is sufficient for us to look after our own business' and to 'defend our own territory.'"

"At last, it is Mr. Laurier's principal lieutenant, Sir Richard Cartwright, who summed up the whole Liberal doctrine in this slashing expression: 'All that Canada owes to England is the Christian pardon for the wrong the latter had done there.' Really, if the Nationalists, and generally the French-Canadians, do not feel in a hurry to shed their blood for England or for any other country than their own, Mr. Laurier may say: 'here is the generation I have brought up and educated; here are principles, the ideas and sentiments which I have impressed upon my dear compatriots.'"

AN ALLIANCE IMPOSSIBLE.

These two statements completely and conclusively refute the oft-repeated slander that the Conservative party has formed an alliance with the Nationalists. In fact an alliance would be impossible for the reason that between the principles of the two parties a great gulf is fixed which political expediency could never bridge over. The Conservative party stands for a broad Canadianism, unity of the Empire and loyal and unselfish participation by Canada in the fight which Britain is waging today for the cause of civilization. Nationalism means the very antithesis of this. It stands for a narrow provincialism fostering an acute and bitter racialism, complete separation from Great Britain and is opposed to the slightest participation by Canada in the present war. And these principles, are, as Mr. Bourassa declares, the principles taught them under "the supreme inspiration and the immediate direction of Mr. Laurier." No more emphatic condemnation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier could possibly be conceived. No more crushing indictment of a public man as ever been written.

DID NOT SPREAD TO THE TRENCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Petrograd War Office report indicates that no great amount of disaffection had occurred among the fighting forces, who in the region of Riga, near Sventsiansky and in the Roumanian theatre were vigorously on the offensive against the enemy, and that along the line east of Riga and in Roumania at several points they had won successes over the Teutons. In the region of Riga the German cavalry was compelled to retire south of the Riga-Wenden Road, while in Roumania a height was captured from the Austro-Germans after a vigorous fight, and more than 400 men made prisoner. German positions to the south of Sventsiansky, which lies between Vilna and Dynsk, are being heavily bombarded by the Russian guns. German cavalry posts to the south of the Riga-Wenden Road, on the northern Russian front yesterday withdrew before strong Russian pressure, according to the official announcement issued today by the German general headquarters staff.

A statement issued by the Petrograd War Office today says: "In the direction of Riga our detachments continue to fight their way forward. In the region of the coast we have occupied the village of Kullisk South of the Pakov road Lettish battalions, after fierce fighting, occupied the village of Pelme, capturing prisoners and booty. After the occupation of this village the Letts moved forward in the direction of Recenzen, and further south our units occupied the line of Moritzburg-Wiz-Waxe-Douris-Skersten-Myza-Altkoipet-Miltoc-Niglas.

"During aerial reconnaissances in the region of Poriche an enemy projectile killed our observer, Lieut. Bekakoff.

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BANK PRESIDENT

STOLE \$300,000. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The office of Comptroller of the Currency has announced that the late president of the Chemical National Bank of New York, J. B. Martindale, who died in July, was a defaulter to the amount of \$300,000, or more.

The defalcation ran over a period of sixteen years, while Martindale was vice president and president of the bank. The discovery of the crime was made at the end of June, when Martindale was in the hospital. He had usually been presented at the end of each month, manifestly for the purpose of attending to the balancing of the deposit account from which he had systematically taken funds, and on his first absence Vice President Twitchell found that a practice existed, by Martindale's orders to the teller, to bring to him the statements of the account. This aroused suspicion at once and resulted in a thorough investigation, which finally determined the fact of the defalcation and its extent. The Chemical National Bank arranged immediately to make good every dollar that had been stolen. Under the direction of W. H. Malburn, chief bank examiner, the regular examination of the condition of the bank has been made with greater pains than ever, and it is now virtually so far completed that Malburn was able to telegraph Comptroller Williams that the Chemical National is in fine condition.

URGENT INVESTIGATION OF MILITARY HOSPITAL. WINNIPEG, Sept. 14.—Following a discussion relative to the new regulation requiring convalescent soldiers at the Tuxedo Park Military Convalescent Hospital to be in their quarters by 9.30, the resignation of the matron, Capt. Marie Ella P. Richardson, and Sergt-Major Angus, chief instructor in the commercial department, and the alleged impending resignation of other officials, a resolution was unanimously adopted at a general meeting of the Great War Veterans last night, asking Sir Robert Borden for the immediate appointment of a Parliament Commission to conduct a public enquiry into conditions at the hospital.

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

POETS WITH POWER. "Twinkle, twinkle! little star," the poet said, and lo! Way up above the earth so far, the stars a-twinkling go.

"Roll on, thou deep blue ocean, roll!" another's voice was heard, And ocean rolls obedient to his man datory word.

"Blow, blow, thou winter wind," the third one gave command, And every winter now we hear it blow to beat the band.

"Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State," a poet once did sing, And ever since the ship of State's been doing that same thing.

"Arise, fair sun," long, long ago another poet said, And every morn the sun gets up and shoos the moon to bed.

"Turn backward in thy flight, O Time," another cried, Alack! Old Time paid not the slightest heed, but hoofed it down the track.

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