

The Charlottetown Guardian

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SATURDAY OCTOBER 27th, 1917

MR. NICHOLSON'S CANDIDATURE

In another part of this issue appears the election address of our esteemed representative for the past five years, Mr. Donald Nicholson.

Mr. Nicholson gives an account of his stewardship and if that review is characterized by anything it is by its modesty. Mr. Nicholson is not given to blowing his own horn or seeking undue prominence either here or at Ottawa. He pursues the even tenor of his way keeping ever before him the highest interests of his province in general and his constituency in particular. In the present instance he quietly assures the electors that he is a candidate for a renewal of their suffrages and will continue in the future as in the past to support the win-the-war policy of Sir Robert L. Borden.

In this issue also appears a letter from the Rev. Dr. Fullerton claiming that as "all prospective candidates are supporters of the Union Government," arrangements should be made for the withdrawal of two in order that an election may be avoided. Probably Dr. Fullerton speaks with authority but until we have the definite assurance of Mr. Warburton and Mr. Sinclair that they are prepared to subscribe to the Union policy and support Sir Robert L. Borden, we must conclude that they are still members of the official Liberal machine with Sir Wilfrid Laurier at its head. On the other hand Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Martin both are pledged to support Sir Robert Borden. This being the case the "proper, natural and logical process of elimination" would result in Messrs Nicholson and Martin being left in the field. Of course in these critical times one never knows what a day may bring forth but as time is fleeting and the date of nomination cannot be delayed much longer it would be well for each of the candidates to follow the example of Mr. Donald Nicholson and publish their election addresses. The electors will then know precisely where each stands and will be in a position to judge whether there be any necessity for what Dr. Fullerton describes as "the turmoil, extravagance (in money and words) waste and expense" of a contested election.

CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an announcement of the coming Canadian Victory Loan. The loan will be offered in November and the present announcement is made to give everybody an opportunity to prepare for it so that everybody will have the privilege of participating in an undertaking that will be at once a source of profit to themselves and of great benefit to Canada.

There are few men or women in this province who cannot, if they wish, invest at least fifty or a hundred dollars in this loan; very many of them can invest many times this amount. Besides being a profitable investment for themselves their contribution will assist in carrying on the war and in laying foundations for the future prosperity of the country.

There are many millions of money now lying in the Savings Bank of this province bringing interest at three percent. The attractiveness of the Savings Bank and the reason why small investors place their earnings in it, lies in the fact that it is absolutely secure, that the Bank is unbreakable. The Victory Loan carries the same attractiveness; its security is the same as that of the Savings Bank—the Dominion of Canada. Particulars as to interest payable on this loan are not yet announced but will be in good time and when given it will be found that the interest will be considerably larger than that paid by the Savings Banks.

Every person in the province who can raise the minimum amount should "salt it down" in this absolutely safe investment and thereby put away a nest egg for themselves and also help the great cause for which so many are sacrificing everything today. Investment in this loan is not a sacrifice; it is an investment with an assured high rate of interest.

The loan will be launched in November on a scale hitherto unprecedented in Canada. It is to be conducted at a minimum of cost. A gigantic selling organization has been instituted with thousands of agents scattered throughout every part of the Dominion, in every country hamlet, lumber camp, mining camp, fishing port and crowded city, all under one supreme command and practically all giving their

services free. Next to the Minister of Finance will be the Dominion Loan Executive including many of the biggest and most public-spirited financiers in the Dominion. Under them come nine provincial committees consisting of experienced financial workers in each province. Each provincial committee will split up its province into districts and place an expert bond man—preferably the head of some well-known house at the head of each district. Under each district manager will be five or six bond salesmen. Each of these lieutenants will have charge of a section aided by a local chairman or secretary and each of these sections will be sub-divided and placed in charge of local committees composed of persons best able to explain the war loan to the people.

Meantime the newspapers have banded together through the Canadian Press to handle the educational side of the work. This in brief is a general outline of the method to be followed in securing Canada's greatest war loan.

The present announcement is made simply to prepare the people for its coming and to give everyone an opportunity to participate. It will be remembered that the United States Consul here called recently for contributions from American citizens resident here to the United States Liberty Loan. The first three days brought over \$2,000 from a few Americans here. Prince Edward Islanders will, we feel assured, prove themselves no less loyal. Our province could easily contribute a million to the loan without disturbing any of the present investments; it could contribute five to eight millions by simply transferring present investments from three percent to something over five percent. Let everybody prepare for it and let everybody have a Victory Bond.

SIZE OF THE PROVINCE

The size of a province, like the size of an individual, is not measured in feet and inches, but in deeds. By this measurement Prince Edward Island is the largest of the maritime provinces, at least in many respects, although not so shown on the map. According to a bulletin recently issued by the Census and Statistics Office the output of cheese for 1916 for Prince Edward Island was 2,121,767 pounds; for New Brunswick 1,185,667 pounds; for Nova Scotia 94,725 pounds.

As dairying is the foundation upon which agricultural prosperity must be built, Prince Edward Island will hold the lead in agriculture as long as it leads in dairying. Unfortunately, at present, help is exceedingly scarce and dairying requires considerable help. Our dairying in recent years has not increased as it should nevertheless the herds should be maintained, and the general dairying business kept uppermost on the farms. Farm help will be available after the war; we shall have many of our own men back and we shall have also a large immigration from Europe of which we shall receive our share if we prepare for it. The dairy output of this province can easily be doubled or quadrupled and with its increase all other profitable lines of agriculture will also be increased.

NOTES

We can view the change of the Russian capital with indifference as long as it is not moved to Berlin.

"We have now reached the stage when the ordinary things of political life sink into insignificance, and I feel angry when I see people worrying Barking and Jibbering about the little things of yesterday, and thinking those things are the things that matter."—Lloyd George.

Patrick Cudahy, the big American meat packer, is quoted as saying that despite the recent big break in provision prices they are still too high, and he is said to have predicted much lower values with possible \$10 hogs in February or March. Economy is a wonderful thing in making a moderate supply go a long way, and recent exorbitant prices for meats are cutting into normal consumption heavily.

A Scottish newspaper points out that it needed a war to force the bagpipes on the British Navy. Four years ago there are said to have been only two of our warships (one of them H. M. S. Glasgow, no doubt) with an official piper on board, whereas today it is exceptional to find a big warship or a naval establishment without its piper. Very often it is a whole pipe band, a fitting place for which, it might be suggested by the Sassenach, would be a perpetually submerged submarine.

THE COMING ELECTION

Sir.—In view of the approaching election, I beg to state that I think, in common with many others, that a contest is not only unnecessary but also should be made impossible.

All prospective candidates are supporters of the Union Government and it should not be difficult for the leaders here to come together and make a selection that would be acceptable to all. In these days when great sacrifices are demanded from us all, it is surely not too much to say to the nominated candidates that two of you must retire. By a proper, natural and logical process of elimination this can be done. If there is any difficulty felt by the men who guide us in such affairs, let them call a public meeting. If this is done I feel sure that the turmoil, extravagance (in money and words), waste and expense will be avoided.

I am, Sir, Etc.,  
T. F. FULLERTON.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

(From our own Correspondent).  
OTTAWA, October 22, 1917.—It is expected that to-day will see the finishing touches put on Union Government by the appointment of Mr. A. K. McLean, of Halifax, to the Privy Council. Such appointment was expected yesterday, but the connection was not made. Mr. McLean saw the Prime Minister for a few minutes, but could not be induced to discuss the result after the conversation. The belief is general, however, that after the little matter of portfolio is settled the member for Halifax will come in. Announcement as to the date of the election is expected this week, the date ranging between the 14th and 20th of December, with the 17th a prime favorite in the betting. Everyone is anxious to have the contest over before the Christmas holidays. A prime factor entering into the delay in bringing on the contest is the appointment of returning officers, which has to be made simultaneously with the issue of the writs. Under Union Government it is expected that each political party will appoint an equal number of these officers. The returning officers will have the appointment of numerators in the constituencies under the War Time Election Act.

When the Union administration is finally completed and the arrangements for the election are under way the campaign will open in earnest. The meeting in Winnipeg to-night is in the nature of a curtain raiser. Early in November the Prime Minister will begin a tour of the country at Halifax and will probably go through to the coast. Several of the new ministers will accompany him. The new Minister of Public Works leaves to-morrow for Sarnia, where he will speak at the re-nomination of Mr. Fred Pardee, chief Liberal whip, who in the coming election will likely be a Unionist candidate. Sir Wilfrid is preparing to enter upon his campaign, but is indisposed. The Liberal Leader is confined to his home with an attack of indigestion. He had planned to be in Montreal to-day but the trip had to be called off. Several other gatherings to be attended by the Liberal chief are mentioned, but in no case has the date been definitely set. Before visiting Western Ontario Sir Wilfrid will allow the situation to take more definite shape. The reported defection of Mr. Pardee may have its effect upon other Liberal constituencies

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

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THE GETHSEMANE OF LIFE.

For every one of us, sooner or later, the Gethsemane of life must come. It may be the Gethsemane of struggle, poverty and care; it may be the Gethsemane of long and weary sickness; it may be the Gethsemane of farewells that wring the heart by the deathbeds of those we love; it may be the Gethsemane of remorse and of well-nigh despair for sins that we will not, but when we say we cannot overcome. Well, my brethren, in that Gethsemane—aye, even in that Gethsemane of sin—no angel merely, but Christ himself, who bore the burden of our sins, will, if we seek him, come to comfort us. He will, if, being in agony, we pray. He can be touched, he is touched, with the feeling of our infirmities. He, too, has trodden the winepress of agony alone; he, too, has lain face downward in the night upon the ground, and the comfort which then came to him he has bequeathed to us—even the comfort, the help, the peace, the recovery, the light, the hope, the faith, the sustaining arm, the healing, and the prayer.—Dean Farrar.



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in that district. It is not mis-stating the facts to say that the number of Liberals who had been nominated as straight party men and are now proclaiming themselves as supporters of the Union Government is one of the features of the situation that will call for adjustment because of the desire to have the Union candidate divided as equally as possible between the two parties.

While the Liberal pow-wow here on Friday was strictly private a number of the party's candidates talked rather freely after it was over, and several of them frankly admitted that the gathering was anything but harmonious. In fact it practically resolved itself into a small-sized edition of the divisions and discords which rent the Opposition in Parliament over the Military Service Act. Sir Wilfrid steadfastly maintaining his anti-conscription stand and refusing to move a foot. The greatest blow of all was the defection of Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Sir Wilfrid's chief Parliamentary Lieutenant, who is said to have frankly told his chief that as a supporter of conscription and a strong believer in the necessity of Canada doing her utmost to win the war he could not do other than support the Union Government's Win-the-War Policy. Following upon the heels of the word from Toronto that Mr. F. F. Pardee, chief Liberal whip, and for years one of Sir Wilfrid's closest political and personal friends, had decided to throw in his lot with the Union Government the news of Mr. Graham's defection has created great sensation here. The net result of Sir Wilfrid's attitude at the convention was that by the time the gathering dispersed more than half the candidates decided that they could not stand on the Laurier platform but would appeal to their constituents as supporters of conscription.

ing for candidates is expected to take up almost thirty days. There must of course, be a previous period of three weeks allowed the returning officers for preparation. Thus the writs can issue seven weeks before the date set for the holding of the election, giving ample time for all the purposes of the Military Voters' Act and the War Time Election Act. Colonel Purney is going overseas to act within Europe as overseas Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and to organize the taking of the military and naval vote in France, Belgium and the United Kingdom. The votes of those in Canadian Expeditionary Force will constitute the bulk of the overseas polling, but there are many Canadian electors in the various naval and air services and in the British and French armies. It will be the aim of Colonel Purney to poll as many of these as is humanly possible. He will divide the territory where any Canadian military or naval electors are into districts and will nominate one presiding officer over each district. This presiding officer will appoint deputy presiding officers who will be military or naval men, actually to take the vote. W. F. O'Connor, better known as the Cost of Living Commissioner, who has been appointed General Returning Officer, is in charge of the operation of the whole electoral machinery in Canada and overseas, civil, military and naval.

Speaking about recruiting I heard a story the other day which may be worth passing on. The locality is a dead secret, of course. There were several young men in the place who did not want to go overseas as combatants. One of these conceived the idea of fitting himself out with a truss and taking a chance on being turned down for rupture. He attached

ed the harness all right and after a little practise wore it like one to the manner born. When he had his lesson well learned he boldly presented himself before the medical board for examination. The man of medicine asked the usual questions as to how long he had been wearing the truss and was told "four years." He was passed Class "E" which is next door to incurable, and left the room a happy man. Outside he met an equally brave chum, to whom he told what had happened, and boasted how easily he fooled the doctor. The friend borrowed the truss and soon returned to the recruiting station all dolled up and having the utmost confidence in his ability to get away with the little stunt he had planned. When he stripped for the examination the medical man's practised eye detected the game that was being put up on him and after asking a few questions passed the applicant in Class "A". The would-be trickster almost fell through the floor. "What sort of a soldier do you think a ruptured man will make?" he called out with a look that was intended to wither the medical examiner. "How long have you been wearing that truss?" asked the doctor as he looked straight into the eye of the thoroughly angered young man. "Four years," was the unabashed reply. "Then it's about time you learned how to adjust it correctly," was the cutting retort, and the badly-fooled trickster slunk outside and now it isn't safe for one to say "truss" when he is anywhere in the neighborhood.

The name of Hon. J. D. Hazen is now prominently mentioned in connection with the Washington post to which I made reference last week, and it looks as if it would go to him. It is said that the salary will be \$25,000 a year.

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