

The Charlottetown Guardian

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1916.

NICKEL BOMBSHELL.

The Liberals have once more been hoist with their own petard, in this case in connection with the Nickel charges. Mr. Hartley Dewart, Liquor representative in the Ontario Legislature, delivered a speech in Toronto in which he made three charges against the Government concerning the export of nickel: (1) That the International Nickel Co. was supplying nickel to others than the Allies; (2) that it was employing enemy agents in London to represent them; and (3) that it had refused to supply nickel for use by the Russian Government. Mr. Dewart also accused the Hon. Arthur Meighen of having misrepresented the facts when he made a statement on the subject in the House of Commons.

Mr. Meighen immediately replied to Mr. Dewart with the result that the nickel bomb has burst in the Liberal camp. Mr. Meighen pointed out (1) the impossibility of prohibiting export of Canadian nickel since that would promptly tie up the great plants that are turning out munitions for Great Britain and her allies; he showed that not a pound could be sold by the International Nickel Company without approval of the British Government's committee on enemy supplies and that Mr. Dewart's first charge meant that the British Government was assisting Germany, which was absurd; (2) that the firm of Henry R. Merton & Co., which is the European agent for the International Nickel Co., has 85 per cent of its stock held by British capitalists and 15 per cent. by residents in allied and neutral countries; all directors and members of committees must be by-laws be British subjects; (3) the International Nickel Co., did not refuse to supply the Russian Government, but declined to pay a commission to Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey, a prominent Toronto lawyer and president of one of the Liberal Associations, who wanted nickel in thousand and hundred ton lots for some unnamed destination in Europe.

Mr. Hartley Dewart said the consignee was to have been the Russian Government, but when Mr. Meighen made the disclosure, Mr. Lindsey hastened to explain that it was not the Russian Government he represented. To whom, then, in Europe did Mr. Lindsey wish to consign nickel by the thousand tons costing millions of dollars? It is up to Mr. Lindsey to disclose his principals seeing that they are neither the Russian nor the British governments. Mr. Lindsey is a grandson of William Lyon MacKenzie, leader of the rebellion in Upper Canada in 1837, and is therefore related to the prominent Liberal politician, MacKenzie King. He is one of the leading Liberals of Toronto, having been president of the Toronto Reform Association from 1899 to 1901. In 1894 he was a Liberal candidate for the local legislature in Toronto. Following Mr. Dewart's nickel charges the other night, Mr. Lindsey was elected president of one of the Toronto Liberal associations. Now that the bomb has burst in the Liberal camp will they disown him?

OUR COUNTRY.

Mr. W. H. Taylor, formerly of Freetown and now head of the firm of Taylor, Short and Kennedy, New York, has our thanks for United States press reports of the banquet tendered Sir Robert Borden by the Canadian Club of New York, previously mentioned briefly in our columns. In a letter accompanying the reports Mr. Taylor says:

"The Canadian Club dinner given to Premier Borden last night was one of the greatest ever given in this city to a representative of any other nation. When Sir Robert arose to deliver his speech the wonderful ovation tendered him by Americans as well as Canadians showed the very high regard in which the Dominion is held. The guests table, as you will observe, was filled with the most distinguished citizens of the United States. I have always been proud of being a Prince Edward Islander and a Canadian but after this dinner I am more so than ever."

Next to a man's love for his own immediate fam-

ily is his love for his native land. Its honour is as dear to him as the honour of his sons; its dishonour, when there is such, cuts into his soul as would a stain on the ca-ract-r of his family. Well might a Canadian feel proud of his country at the banquet above referred to, and well might American citizens acclaim when Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, declared with emphasis:

"I am proud of the part that Canada has played in the war. It was due to the fact that her sons stood in the way that the path to Calais was not opened. We were a peaceful people, absorbed in the peaceful vocation of life before the outbreak of this war, but we have since proved that when the call came to fight, we were ready and willing to respond. And now that we have made great sacrifices and have sent our sons to the defense of the Empire, there is one thing that I desire to say to you Canadians in this great metropolis of America: Canada is as determined to maintain the cause to the end as it was on Aug. 4, 1914, when this war began. While we all pray for peace and hope that it be not long deferred, so long as we in Canada have a voice there will be no truce, nor an inconclusive peace."

"As Premier Borden concluded his magnificent address," says the report, "diners sitting at tables decorated with Canadian and American flags, rose to their feet, waving their napkins and filling the high-vaulted room with cheers."

Among the guests were Mr. Taft, Mayor Mitchell, Attorney General George W. Wickersham, ex-Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, James M. Beck, Otto H. Kahn, Henry P. Davison, Frederick Palmer, Herbert S. Houston, the Rev. William T. Manning, Paul D. Cravath, Theodore Marburg, and Thomas D. Neelands, President of the Canadian Club. A telegram from President Wilson was read expressing friendship to Premier Borden and to Canada and regret at his inability to attend the dinner.

Concurrent comments in the American press on the doubtful attitude of the United States government towards the war which is being waged in Europe in the interests of civilization, are in strange contrast to the lofty tone of and the justifiable pride voiced in Premier Borden's speech. The speech was a revelation both to United States citizens and to Canadians and well might the latter feel proud of it.

THE HELPERS

"He loved mortals. He loved to be with them. He loved their laughter and revered their sorrows? One always felt a little better after an hour with him." We glean this from a tribute to a man who died the other day at thirty. Does anyone ask a better epitaph? One always felt better after an hour with him, not because he lectured them on being good; he was too human for that, but because the whole spirit of him lifted up the spirit of the man who was with him, because he was whole and sound and true, with nothing of the mawkish or the moralizer about him. Most of us know some one like that, maybe more than one, whose smile in the morning sets us out feeling that the world is a brighter place, whose friendly word lays us a little ashamed of ever having thought the world was cold, whose own standards not obtruded or paraded but nevertheless unhidden make us realize that there are people, a good many people, who are trying to do the right thing, the clean, honest, manly thing. How large a part of our wealth, of anyone's wealth who stops to realize on such asset as this man's friendship, comes from friends who make one feel better for an hour with them.—Ex.

NOTES

Mr. Bonar Law, presiding at a luncheon in London to New Zealand statesmen said "when the history of the war comes to be written, in spite of our many mistakes, the marvel will be the way in which the Empire had organized itself for victory."

"Indignation is growing in Germany," says the Overseas News Agency, "and the excitement is stimulated by the fact that German submarines returning from trips report again and again that they have been attacked treacherously by hostile merchantmen." Similarly, the Germans were wildly indignant and revengeful toward the Belgians for resisting the invasion of their country and, actually fighting and killing German soldiers. The world never will understand such mental processes.

Soldier's Letter On Sight's in England

Continued from Page Two

Westminster Abbey is directly opposite Parliament Buildings, and when we had finished with the latter, we crossed the street and entered this famous place. The exterior is rather black and gloomy looking as a result of enduring for centuries the smoke and moisture of London. On entering a feeling of awe strikes one when you think that beneath lie the bones of such noted personages. The construction of the Abbey was commenced by Edward the Confessor in 1055 and is of Norman style. When one beholds this triumph of ancient architecture the common belief that the people of those early times were uncivilized and occupied themselves chiefly in waging war are at once dispelled. The tombs of nearly all English sovereigns since 1066 are scattered about the Abbey. The tomb of the founder—the Confessor occupies a prominent place, and among others of special interest are those of Elizabeth, Henry VIII and the princes who were murdered in the tower. The spot where Cromwell was buried was also seen but his body was removed from the Abbey after the restoration.

St. John's Chapel was then visited. This is perhaps the finest apartment of all. It was erected in early times and the architecture of the ceiling is beautiful. The secret of how it was constructed is not known to this day and not knowing how it is being held together it is a source of anxiety to the authorities who fear that it may collapse at some time.

Many statues, monuments, and busts of famous men are to be seen, including statesmen, poets, sailors, soldiers, etc. Wolfe has a fine monument and it is especially conspicuous at the present time, being decked with the colours of many Canadian Battalions who are now fighting in France. Among the latest bust to be placed in the Abbey is that of Chamberlain, the eminent tariff reformer who died a few years ago. I will not go into details regarding this great building and will write a little now about St. Paul's Cathedral, which was visited next.

St. Paul's was designed by Sir Christopher Wren—the great architect who did not live to see the immense structure completed. We passed first into the crypt, where many busts, statues and tablets are to be seen. Here also lie the remains of Nelson, Wellington, and Roberts, with splendid monuments erected over them. Among others are statues of Charles Gordon, who died at Khartoum, and beneath was an inscription with the words used in his election manifesto of 1888 "A British subject I was born—A British subject I will die." The funeral car of Wellington is kept here. It is of immense weight and was built in the short time of three weeks. The whole car was constructed by guns captured at Waterloo. An interesting feature of St. Paul's is the "whispering gallery," which was reached after ascending a circular staircase for about 300 steps.

Mounting our carriages again we drove to an English Restaurant. Thanks again to our guide who had arranged to have dinner ready, we were not delayed there and after a stop of about an hour, were on the move again—this time directing our course to the tower of London. Crossing Tower Bridge, one of the many bridges spanning the Thames, we came in sight of this immense place. The area occupied by the Tower comprises eighty acres, so you can imagine what a large structure it is. It was first built by William the Conqueror, but since that time it has been greatly enlarged. The architecture was originally of the Norman period, but on account of many additions having been made at different times, nearly all the styles that have flourished in England are represented in its construction.

The Tower has served through the ages as a fortress, a prison and a palace. It was the royal residence until the

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by

W. S. LOUSON.

A LITTLE TE DEUM

We thank Thee, Lord,
For mercies manifold in these dark days;
For Heart of Grace that would not suffer wrong;
For all the stirrings in the dead, dry bones;
For bold self-steeling to the times dread needs;
For every sacrifice of self to Thee;
For ease and wealth and life so freely given;
For Thy deep sounding of the hearts of men;
For Thy great opening of the hearts of men;
For Thy close knitting of the hearts of men;
For all who sprang to answer the great call;
For their high courage and self-sacrifice;
For their endurance under deadly stress;
For all the unknown heroes who have died;
To keep the land inviolate and free
To keep the land inviolate and free;
O Gates of Death,
For all who pass to larger life with Thee,
And find in Thee the wider liberty;
For hope of Righteous and Enduring Peace;
With burdened hearts, but faith unquenched—
For hope of cleaner, earth and closer heaven;
We thank Thee, Lord,
—John Osenham, in "Christian World."

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Your Artillery Chums at the Front are Waiting for You.

Enlist in No. 5 SEIGE DRAFT and join them

19 More Good Men Wanted at Armouries

This is Your Opportunity.

TO LIBERATE BELGIUM.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Viscount Grey the British minister of foreign affairs, today sent the following note to M. Hymns, the Belgian minister in London:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the sixteenth of November, in which you were good enough to communicate the solemn protest of the Belgian government against the measures of forced labor and deportation imposed by the German authorities on the Belgian population.

Your government will not expect from their allies any elaborate expression of horror and indignation, which they, in common with the whole world, feel in the presence of such practices. It is resorted to only in connection with the slave trade. It will be enough if I assure you that His Majesty's Government are ready to support the Belgian government in every step they desire to take for securing the cessation of these atrocities and the punishment of the perpetrators.

"His Majesty's Government," however, has one assurance to give the Belgian government at this moment, namely, that they will use their utmost power to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion, and thus liberate, once for all, from the dangers which continually menace her as long as the enemy remains in occupation of her territory. This is the cardinal aim of all the Allies and the people of the British Empire here already been inspired by the latest proof of German brutality to renewed determination to make every sacrifice for the attainment of that end."

Farmers Farmers

ATTENTION!

Potatoes!

TUESDAY, 28th inst., we will commence loading the Schr. "Assurance" at Pickard's Wharf with a full cargo of Potatoes. We will be pleased to receive your Potatoes at once. (Reds preferred)

This will likely be the Last Opportunity to ship this autumn---so we strongly advise you to Rush Them In.

Now is Your Chance--- Act at Once---Tomorrow May be Too Late

You can depend on us to give you the highest cash price. Only good, sound stock will be accepted, so do not go to the trouble of hauling in frozen Potatoes, as they WILL BE REJECTED.

DeBLOIS BROS.

55-57 Water Street

Charlottetown,

P. E. Island

Weakened by Anaemia Doctors Gave No Hope

Said She Was Threatened With Con mption, and Gave Her Three Weeks to Live

Anaemia is indicated by thin, watery blood. The gums and eyelids grow pale, there is great weakness and fatigue and digestion fails. Since Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new, rich blood, it is naturally most suitable as a treatment for anaemia. This letter proves its efficiency in the most severe cases. Mrs. J. Adams, Fort Hope, Ont., writes: "About six years ago I was taken with very weak spells and though I doctored with the family physician and used other medicines for two years, I got very little relief and, in fact, continued to grow weaker. I was so weak I could not wait on myself or raise my hand to my head and decided to go to my daughter in Toronto. When examined by Toronto doctors they pronounced me to be in a dangerous condition threatened with consumption and other ailments and said I would not live for three weeks. One day I was looking through Dr. Chase's Almanac and read about the cure of anaemia by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I began the use of this treatment at once and am now well on the way back to health, after having used the Nerve Food for six months. I want my friends to know that my cure was effected by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food alone and after my discouragement from the use of other treatments, I feel it my duty to let everybody know about this remarkable cure." As a restorative for persons who are pale, weak and run down there is no treatment to be compared to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Gradually and naturally the red corpuscles are increased in the blood, the color is restored to the cheeks and the strength comes back to wasted nerves and muscles. DeChase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, is sold by all dealers, or Edmansons Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

"SUWANEE RIVER" IN SONG BOOK

The popularity of "Suwanee River" dates back to the time when Christine Nilsson, the fair haired daughter of a farmer near Wexio, Sweden, surprised all who heard her with the sweetness and compass of her voice as she sang Foster's plaintive melody. She was an accomplished player on the flute and violin and she made her debut at the early age of 17 at Stockholm. Like many of the famous prima donnas, the opera chosen for her appearance was "La Traviata." She made a concert tour of the United States and sang many years in Italian opera. At her farewell concert given in London her voice was exquisite in its purity and sweetness and evenness of tone, having a compass of three octaves, an exceptional range. In America she will be known and long remembered for her singing of "Suwanee River" in the height of her success and operatic triumphs. She was the acknowledged incomparable artist of her times. This beautiful song and many others sang by Nilsson, are to be found in "Heart Songs" now offered by this paper to its readers, who will find the terms given in the coupon published on another page of today's issue.

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