

Which? Put Yourself for a Moment in the Place of the Kaiser. Which Would You Regard as the More Favorable to Hohenzollern Success--the Manifesto of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or that of the Union Government of Canada?

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QUEBEC WILL DO HER SHARE SAYS BLONDIN

Defends French-Canadians in Reception in British Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Postmaster-General Colonel Blondin was entertained in the House of Commons last night by Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, being another guest. Col. Blondin, in opening his speech, incidentally remarked: "We in Canada cannot think of Empire without casting the wish that some day British North America would come to be rounded off by the union of Canada and Newfoundland." After speaking about what Canada as a whole had done towards war, Col. Blondin said: "In the letter inviting me to speak here it was suggested that a reference to the position of the French Canadian, in relation to the war would be interesting. This means of course, that an impression is abroad that the heart of French Canada does not beat in unison with the rest of Canada. Let me assure you, contradictory as it may appear, that despite appearance, the Province of Quebec is the most deeply British of all the Provinces. Quebec is most interested in the maintenance of its own imperial welfare. It is above all others interested in maintenance of British institutions. So true is this that all agitators in Quebec have been forced to base even their appeals to prejudice upon the fact that the British connection might be destroyed. "It is true we are passing through difficult days, but from afar our troubles appear greater than they really are. Different in race and creed from the remainder of the Dominion, Quebec has been subject to racial and religious appeals more than most parts of Canada. May I frankly ask, would any other province under the same conditions have stood the test as

DUPLICATION TO BE AVOIDED BY ALLIED NATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The official statement issued by the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris is as follows: "The various committees constituted by the Inter-Allied Conference deal as a whole with the technical question of the conduct of the war, the details of which cannot be published. However, at the conclusion of their deliberations, the committees decided to publish the following resolutions. "The financial section, meeting under the presidency of Louis Klotz, French Minister of Finance, held numerous sittings, in the course of which the various financial questions interesting to the Allies were successively examined. At the end of its labors this section unanimously adopted the following resolutions: "To Meet Regularly "The delegates to the Allied powers in the financial section consider it desirable to meet regularly, in order to draw plans for the payment of liabilities, and the settlement of loans and rates of exchange, and thus assure concerted action. "Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and M. Klotz, took the section that in their opinion this regular meeting ought to be a permanent organization. Other resolutions were adopted, to the effect that, although the dispositions manifested by all the delegates evinced sentiments of the financial solidarity of the Allies, this solidarity ought to be affirmed in practice by the mechanical coordination of efforts, which alone should determine the judicious utilization of the resources of the Allies. "The section decided to make the

GLORIOUS YEAR FOR CANADIANS

General Currie Writes to Sir Wm. Hearst Respecting Recent Victories

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—Sir William Hearst has received from General Sir Arthur Currie, Canadian Corps commander, a reply to congratulatory letters upon the Passchendaele victories. General Currie, in his letter, pays a splendid tribute to the men of his command. After declaring that the appreciation of the people of Canada was an inspiration to the men at the front, General Currie says: "As the press will have informed you, we have been seriously engaged on the battlefield for a special purpose. It was absolutely necessary to gain certain ground, and in order to make sure of it, the Commander-in-Chief sent for the Canadians. We have successfully accomplished the task assigned to us. We made four attacks, all of which were eminently successful, and tonight Passchendaele, the goal for which so many hard-fought battles have taken place, is within our lines, despite the most stupendous efforts on the part of the German, to resist our advance and recover it after its loss. "The year 1917 has been a glorious year for the Canadian Corps. We have taken every objective from the enemy we started for, and have not had a single reverse. Vimy, Arras, Frenoy, Avion, Hill 70, and Passchendaele all signify hard-fought battles and notable victories. All this testifies to the discipline, training, leadership and fine fighting qualities of the Canadians. Words cannot express the pride one feels in being associated with such splendid soldiers. The only regret one has, and it is a very sincere one, is that one has lost so many gallant comrades, men whom a young country, like Canada, or, in fact, any country, could ill afford to lose."

PAID \$25,000 BY BERNSTORFF

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—That Albert Katschmidt conspired to blow up munition ships in New York harbor in 1915, was the testimony of Charles Respa, chief witness at the Government trial of Katschmidt and five others, on charges of a widespread dynamite conspiracy. Respa was brought from a Canadian prison, where he has been serving a life sentence for complicity in the plots charged to Katschmidt. His appearance in the court caused an upsurge among the defendants, who include his father, his sister and her husband. The sister, Mrs. Carl Schmidt, ran to him, clasped him about the neck and fainted. Her daughter also collapsed. Court resumed half an hour before the trial could proceed. Respa testified that at Katschmidt's direction, he and three others went to New York in 1915, supplied with funds to purchase explosives intended for use in destroying British munition ships in the harbor there. He found, he said, that the ships were too closely guarded and the plan was abandoned. He described the dynamiting of the peabody Overall plant at Walkerville, Ont., in 1915, trips made to Port Huron, where, he said, it was intended to dynamite a railroad tunnel; to Nepegin, Ont., where a Canadian Pacific Railway bridge was to be destroyed and several other visits to Canadian points with the same purpose. United States District Attorney Kinane, in outlining the case for the Government today, declared it would be shown that Katschmidt was an agent of the German Government. "We will produce in evidence," he said, "a cheque for \$25,000 drawn for Katschmidt from the joint account of Count von Bernstorff, then German Ambassador, and Dr. H. F. Albert, of the German Embassy. We will produce cheques for \$2,000 from Wolf von Igel, von Papen to Katschmidt."

1600 FIRMS IN LATIN AMERICA ARE BLACKLISTED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A list of 1,600 concerns in Latin America with which American firms may not trade without a license issued under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act was issued tonight by the War Trade Board. The names are not given, but copies of the list are being distributed to merchants and commercial organizations throughout the country. The list was prepared in response to urgent requests from exporters and other interested persons. It is called the "Enemy Trading List." All firms on the mailing list of the War Trade Board will receive copies and additions which may be published the 1st and 15th of each month. Why Latin America Comes First Latin America is dealt with first because of the large number of German firms there active in aiding Germany's cause. Evidence before the War Trade Board shows many of these firms have financed propaganda in the United States. All on the list have been charged with secretly or openly assisting America's enemies. Any licenses issued will be apart from the regular export and import licenses which the board will secure the shipment in or out of the United States of most commodities. To minimize inconvenience to merchants here the board will classify the names of non-enemy firms dealing in the same commodities who may serve as substitutes for the blacklisted concerns. In every case the board will secure itself through consular officers of other agencies that the substitutes are not acting as agents or brokers for those blacklisted. It will not, however, assume responsibility for their financial standing. May be Little Lax at First It is considered certain that until all sections of the list have been issued the law of necessity will be enforced with some laxity. Although innocence does not excuse violation of the law, officials see that many firms are likely to trade with enemy houses before full information is obtained. The list given out today was compiled by the board's intelligence division, with the assistance of commercial attaches and consular officers. It will be extended within a short time to other countries. Most of the firms so far named bear German names, although others seem of British, Spanish, French and Portuguese derivation. Brazil furnishes the greatest number, with Mexico second. The issuance of the list recalls the vigorous protest made by this government to Great Britain when the names of British American firms was published. The British reply, however, was considered in many quarters here as establishing the legality of the action. The negotiations were in abeyance when the question was eliminated by the entry of the United States into the war.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, December 7.—There is good news from practically all over the country for the Union Government. A tremendous upheaval in favor of the Borden administration has set in, and the indications are that when the ballots are counted there will be a substantial majority in favor of the Win-the-War administration. At the opening of the campaign the situation was hurried to some extent by the minor issues raised by the Laurierites. Farmers were told that conscription would bring about a shortage of labor; families with sons at the front were given to understand that their remaining sole support would be taken from them, and other statements were made that belittled the main issue. But the educational propaganda of the past two or three weeks has changed this. The people know now that farm labor will not be conscripted, while families which have already given sons to the service of the empire now know that they will not be called upon to make further sacrifices. Moreover, they want to know now knows that conscription is to be fairly and impartially enforced in every province of Canada. The Government's record in abolishing patronage, increasing pensions and separation allowances and controlling packing plants has challenged national admiration and confidence. It is believed here that Laurier's chief strength outside of Quebec will be in the Maritime Province, where party politics have always been strong. But even there, it is stated, Laurier is rapidly losing ground. It is not expected here that Laurier will carry more than four constituencies in Nova Scotia while he is not conceded more than five in New Brunswick. In the loyal Province of Prince Edward Island it is confidently expected that all the Unionist candidates will win out. The least the Government expects to get out of the Maritime provinces is fourteen seats. Ontario is expected to more than offset the Laurier vote in Quebec. The belief here is that there are not eight safe seats for Laurier in the whole province. The least, once the rising hope of the Laurierites, will, it is expected, go solidly for Unionism. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba combined the expectation is that the Laurierites will not win more than five seats. In Alberta they may possibly do a little better, but in British Columbia it is thought they will not do even that well. Unionist workers in Ottawa cannot be inveigled into admitting that Sir Wilfrid will get more than ninety seats altogether. According to information received here voting has been concluded in St. Lucia and Bermuda. Extraordinary precautions are being taken to ensure that military votes shall not be in any way tampered with. All such votes polled in North America or on adjacent high seas will be brought to Ottawa for allocation and counting. The special bags provided are conveyed through registered mail. The deputy presiding officer in charge of the military votes shall not be in any way tampered with. The key is held by the presiding officers of the military

platforms with regard to what they call war profiteering. An easy way to test the value of their election oratory is to find out how many are pledged to any measure to stop profiteering by substituting national service for private war enterprise. It is certain that none of the so-called Liberal leaders who are making fortunes out of private shell contracting every purpose to set up national profiteering policies.

When these bags arrive in Ottawa they are taken to the post office vaults and from there to a vault in the Finance Department. There they are kept in a vault behind double doors to open each of which two separate combinations are necessary. The Controller of Currency knows one combination of each door, but he does not know the other. The General Returning Officer knows the other combination of one door, but not the other combination of the other door. Before the bags can be reached three persons must be present. The bags will accumulate in the Finance Department vault until allocation and counting begins. They will then, in all likelihood, be removed to the House of Commons for convenience of handling. Night and day they are always under military or police guard. Counting the allocation will not be commenced before the civilian vote is taken. Here are a few things to note in connection with the approaching election: The Government's decision to exempt all farmers and farm laborers from military service should clear up all doubt as to where lie the interests of agriculture. This proposal will keep on the farm the man who is most needed on the farm, and will ensure adequate labor and maintain the production that is so vital to the allied cause. The conscription policy, on the other hand, will continue to allow the slackers to stay at home, and by haphazard and disorganized recruitment, denude the farms of the country of men, with consequent shortage of labor and paralysis of production. The Government's policy will get adequate reinforcements where reinforcements are to be got and provide food for the allies as well. The Laurier policy will neither provide enough men on our farms to maintain vital production at home nor put men into khaki to reinforce our armies abroad. "I want to tell you that Sir Wilfrid Laurier with the help of the Archangel Michael, could not raise a thousand men from the Richlieu river to the Bay of Chaleur." This is the way Major Hewton put it to a Toronto audience the other night. "As sure as the sun rises and sets, if Sir Wilfrid Laurier wins this election Canada is out of the war and will stay out," he added. "You people have no idea of the mental condition into which Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Henri Bourassa and Armand Lavergne have led the people of Quebec. And this is no new condition, for month after month it has been steadily getting worse and worse." It looks as if there were more truth than poetry in this declaration. It is the practice of the separatist leaders to wax eloquent on public

POLLEN PREDICTS BIG NAVAL BATTLE

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—Arthur Pollen, the eminent naval expert, in an interview here, predicts a naval battle of unimaginable violence, and destructiveness as one of the probable closing scenes of the war. Mr. Pollen came here to address the local navy league, the Canadian Club, and other organizations. "If Germany sustains a crushing defeat, in the west," said Mr. Pollen, "I shall expect to see her entire fleet employed in a desperate attempt to achieve control of the seas, and as a result take part in an engagement with the massed naval power of Britain in such a battle as earth has never witnessed, a battle that will result in the utter destruction of Germany's great fleet, and doubtless a very great part of ours, a battle in which entirely new methods, new engines of destruction, new tactics will be necessarily employed, and for which, in all likelihood, Germany would assemble her fleet of submarines, all her Zeppelins as supplementary participants. Submarines would likely be a strong factor in such a colossal battle of the sea, although the long range torpedo-unique-U.S. Navy would." "You may say I am giving you a very gloomy picture, I don't believe in ready-made optimism. There has never been a stage of the war when the situation was as serious as it is today. There never was a time when it was more necessary for us to be brave and resolute and when we should do all in our power not only to support the men at the front—because God knows every man is wanted—but by making food in order to feed the civil population in Britain and France and Italy, but most of all, by keeping up the resolute spirit to conquer."

STIRRING PLEA FOR UNION AT MEMORIAL SERVICE

Memorial service was held in Anglican Cathedral, Montreal, last evening for Sergt. Victor Harrison of the 148th. Sergt. Harrison was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Harrison and before enlisting was in the employ of Henry Morgan & Co. A large congregation was present to honor his memory. The "Last Post" was rendered by the buglers of the Peel Street Barracks who were present through the courtesy of Lt.-Col. Snider. The pastor, the Rev. Ralph J. Haughton officiated. "The seeming inconsistent statement of Jesus is very true. It is absolutely true—'Whoever will save his life shall lose it—but whosoever shall lose his life for my sake, shall find it.' Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends," said the Rev. W. M. Haughton. "Thirty thousand Canadian boys have laid down their lives in France and in Flanders—that you and I might have ours. Do we realize that, I wonder?" "I know very well that there are people who are still unconcerned. I know that there are young men in Quebec and in Montreal unconcerned. They are not of the same quality of manhood as the thirty thousand who sleep tonight in France and in Flanders, who laid down their lives for Liberty and humanity. They are not the people who are making sacrifices for Canada and for the Empire. These people who are going around Montreal today—and through the Province of Quebec, cursing the Military Service Act and fighting the Union Government are the kind of people who think chiefly of themselves and their own selfish interest. They are the kind of people who imagine that the world is under obligations to them. They are never thrilled, with the sense of their own obligations to the world and to humanity. They live to themselves—and they live for themselves."

WINDOW WASHER MAKES GET-AWAY WITH BIG HAUL

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Mrs. F. Rheinstein of No. 344 West 88th St., just off Riverside Drive, lost \$2,000 worth of jewelry and the most efficient window cleaner her servants had ever employed last Wednesday. Jewelry and window washer were in the house when Mrs. Rheinstein went out, and both were gone when she returned, so detectives from the Fourth Branch are searching for the man. They have found that although he gave the name of Rogers, he was an Italian, but they get no trace of man or jewels. When the regular window washer did not come to work, a janitor on the block recommended a substitute. The jewelry disappeared on the new man's third visit. The servants were satisfied of his honesty by this time and they let him go unwatched from floor to floor of the three-story family house. The man washed and polished window after window with an unusual speed that won admiration. He had finished his work before Mrs. Rheinstein left the house, and the servants now think he overheard her until she left. It was some time after the departure of his employer that the window washer received his pay at the back door and went off. When Mrs. Rheinstein returned she found her bureau drawers upset and so much jewelry taken that she could not give the police a complete list. She missed these pieces: Diamond pin, bar-pin of diamonds, lady's gold watch, initials A.R.; leather jewel case, pearl cluster, Princeton Club pin, diamond lavalliere and some small pieces, mostly scarf pins. In dressing to go out Mrs. Rheinstein noticed many of these pieces safe in her bureau and chiffonier.

"GOD PITY ANTIS"

"Right at this very moment, in the presence of all this sacrifice, there are those in Canada who would fall these men and let them die in vain. God pity the anti-Conscriptionists—and the anti-British—and the anti-Unionists who have no higher sense of their duty than the miserable one of saving themselves, and who would let our brave lads lie in their graves in France and Flanders, and the great cause for which they died undefended. 'God is love,' says St. John. 'In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent His only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through Him.' It sometimes wonder if we realize women reveals that whatever sacrifices will be called upon to make during the war, she will not be reluctant to do a sensitive public to sacrifice any part of her beauty contributed by clothes. Colors as fetching as ever, designs as intriguing as of old, form the nucleus of the fashions for the next year. A certain spread economy has been observed by the designers in outlining the styles, and the voluminous folds and ruffles are not quite what they seem. By careful work the Chicago designers have achieved effects with small measures of cloth which in previous years were deemed only possible by the use of twice the material."

WAR TIME GOWNS TO BE AS GAY AS IN THE PAST.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—If the layman has harbored the notion that sack cloth and ashes were to be the keynote of the 1918 women's fashions, the layman has harbored a false notion. The coming styles are already casting their shadows before them. Not only are they made in America but 90 per cent of those worn on Michigan Boulevard this next year will be made in Chicago. On December 15 the Chicago Designers Association will stage its much awaited style show at the Hotel La Salle. The gowns, dresses and suits to be placed on the market will be revealed here for the first time. A preliminary survey of the coming