The Charlottetown Guardian Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

Morning Daily Founded 1891
Weekly (Now Evening Daily) 1887.

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1917

$3.50 Per Year (Delivered) In Advance
$2.50 Per Year (Mailed) In Advance in Canada, and $3.00 for U. S.

FRENCH TROOPS WIN BRILLIANT VICTORY

By a Splendid Dash Their Infantry in Thirty Minutes Re-captured Positions Taken by Germans at a Fearful Loss of Life in June. French Took 500 Prisoners.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

FRENCH FRONT.— The Crown Prince's army suffered the rudest shock when the French, yesterday, attacked and recaptured all the positions northwest of Verdun. These cost the Germans much hard fighting when they took them from the French, costing them not only the loss of their former conquest and about 500 prisoners but the French cut into their line. Repeated German counter-attacks failed to recover any part of these and resulted even in more losses. The Germans, when they advanced at the end of June, obtained possession of a number of observatories, giving them splendid views of the French line. The Germans have been for several days expecting the French would try to shell them out but did not expect an infantry attack. The French were obliged to delay their movement owing to bad weather but continued a heavy bombardment causing the Germans such losses that they were obliged to take the Tenth Reserve Devision, which was holding their position, out of the trenches as some of its companies have been reduced to fifty men each. The 29th Division replaced it supported by the 48th Division, composed of fresh troops brought from the Russian front. It was while this relief was proceeding that the French attacked, thoroughly surprising the enemy by appearaing in their trenches while the bombardment was proceeding.

The French battalions were greatly animated. In a few seconds they had surmounted the objects separating the armies and disappeared down on the other side. Before the Germans could recover the French were within the third line German trenches. The enemy's disorder was so great that the French were able to gather many prisoners and dashed even further forward than they intended and occupied ground on a three hundred yard front which had been French positions before the German attack in June.

The French now hold all the observatories over-looking the slopes of Le Mort Homme and Hill 304. The whole engagement lasted only thirty minutes. The first German reaction occurred unsuccessfully twelve hours later.

BRITISH RECAPTURED POSITIONS at MONCHY.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

LONDON.— British have retaken all their advance posts east of Monchy from which they fell back on July 11th.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT IS PARTLY HEALED

Inexplicable Action of Liberal Conscriptionists to Whom Party Means More than Empire. Sir R. Borden's Masterly Plea for Unity.

OTTAWA.— The incidents and developments in connection with the Military Service Bill during the past two days will stand out as the most surprising and incredible in the political history of Canada.

Up till Tuesday morning the Liberal Conscriptionists gave it to be distinctly understood that on no account would they support Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his efforts to obstruct the passage of the Military Service Bill. On Monday evening a caucus of the Liberal Conscriptionists was held and on Tuesday the government was met with an amendment to their resolution for the extension of parliament, moved by Mr. George P. Graham and seconded by Mr. F. F. Pardee, to the effect that the motion be deferred till those best able to pay be asked to contribute their full share of the cost of the war and agriculture and other industries be organized for the purpose of doing their bit in the war.

This was equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the government and evidently was engineered by the Liberal machine for the purpose of entrapping the Liberal Conscriptionists and compelling them to choose forthwith, and before organization, between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden. Had the 19 Liberal Conscriptionists, apart from Graham and Pardee the former Sir Wilfrid's first lieutenant and the latter his Chief Whip, they would have read themselves out of the Liberal party. The amendment was an official Liberal amendment and no choice was given the members, as in the case of the Referendum amendment, to vote as they pleased. Therefore the Conscriptionist Liberals were compelled to support the amendment or be struck off the list of Opposition members entitled to be summoned to the Liberal caucus or the division lobby.

The amendment of course, as was intended, succeeded in uniting the entire Liberal party behind the Quebec leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with the exception of Dr. Milhael Clark. It was defeated on division by a government majority of 17, the Nationalists allying themselves with the Laurierites.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier then followed with his speech replying to Sir Robert Borden on the main resolution, declining point blank to approve of an extension.

Dr. Michael Clark replied to his chief in one of the ablest and most impassioned addresses ever heard in the House.

Six conscriptionist Liberals joined with Dr. Michael Clark in voting against his party and supporting the government. A number of others did not vote and the resolution was carried by a majority of 20.

As previously intimated Sir Robert Borden declined to act on the resolution which he stated at the outset would require to be unanimous or nearly unanimous before he would undertake to refer it to the Imperial Parliament.

Sir Robert Borden said:

"I beg to call to the recollection of this house that in February, 1916 I presented a similar resolution for the extension of the parliamentary term from October 7th, 1916, to October 7th, 1917, which was unanimously adopted at that time."

It now, he said, became his duty to present a similar resolution which had been on the order paper since last May.

"In my mind," said the prime minister, "the reasons for carrying this resolution today are as strong as they were in 1916, perhaps stronger."

"These reasons, said Sir Robert, were fuly set forth in the speech he made in February 1916, so that he need only summarize them.

In the first place a general election would precipitate discord and disunion throughout the country.

"Up to this time," said Sir Robert, "there has been something like practical unanimity. Men have worked together for country, without regard to party and creed, and I believe political questions have not been very much in the minds of the people of this country during the past three years, and I would hope that on this occasion we might find some means of avoiding the controversy we all wish to avoid."

Moreover, he continued, if an election were forced, instead of uniting for the carrying on of the war the minds of the people would be divided over the election issues and other questions which would lead to a dividend nation.

"The attention of the people would undoubtedly be diverted during a general election," said Sir Robert, "and it goes without question that members of the government would be obliged to justify themselves under attack upon the administration for which they were responsible. In short they would be obliged to take one course or the other, to devote their energies largely to the purpose of the campaign or leave the campaign largely to take care of itself, and continue, as in the past, to devote themselves entirely to the duties imposed upon them by the necessities of the war."

More than that was now the question of 300,000 Canadians overseas said Sir Robert. It was impossible for any one to anticipate with any reasonable degree of remoteness the number of these men who would have the opportunity of voting. "It seems to me," said the premier, "that this would depend entirely upon the operations in the field at that time."

"These men," continued the premier, "are of the best of our people. They certainly have a right to be heard in the election of a parliament to control the affairs of the country during the next five years and I might ask what right we would have to entrust the affairs of the country to a parliament in which these men might have comparatively so small a voice?

"More than that I believe the discussion of political issues, the intrusion of party politics on these men who are fighting our battles at the front walking hand in hand with death day after day would be regarded as an insult.

"There is another issue, "continued Sir Robert, "eloquent appeals have been made to me by gentlemen opposite that before the military service bill is put into operation there shall be another united and earnest effort of all parties in this country to obtain by voluntary enlistment the reinforcements we seek to raise by military service bill. I have listened to these appeals with great interest and given them great consideration and I would be willing to give them every consideration consistent with the certainty of providing the necessary reinforcements for the Canadian troops at the front. I do not understand how it would be possible to have a united and earnest appeal of that kind. I do not see how any such appeal could possibly be effective under the imminence of a general election, and will have to ask that honorable gentlemen before coming to a conclusion on this resolution I am proposing, bear that well in mind.

"The unity I am hoping for would not be possible in a general election or the imminence of one, so if it is forced upon the country at the present time this proposal must be abandoned."

As to precedents for such procedure, said Sir Robert, he had alluded to them in February, 1916, and quoted the actions of the British parliament, which had extended its term three times, the New Zealand parliament, which had extended its term in 1918, while Australia had been prevented from a similar course by disturbing political conditions.

Further, said the premier, every self-governing Nation in the Empire had, since the outbreak of the war, found it impossible to give the same regard for constitutional conventions as in times of peace. Extraordinary powers had been conferred upon their governments by their parliaments, while in Canada extensive powers had been conferred upon the governor-in-council by the War Measures Act, of 1914, which gave the government practically all the powers of parliament except taxation and the appropriation of the public revenue.

It was not so much an alteration of the constitution be urged, as an alteration of one feature, providing that in Canada during the war we should have a parliamentary term of seven instead of five years—a similar term to that Great Britain had for 150 years.

Proceeding Sir Robert quoted the speech made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier when the original extension measure was carried last year, when Sir Wilfrid had said it was not proposed to alter the constitution, but to suspend the operation of the constitution for twelve months.

It was not necessary, said Sir Robert, to dwell upon the gravity of the situation which faced this country and the whole civilized world. When the first extension resolution was moved, Canada had sent 125,000 men overseas. Today our casualties were rapidly approaching that figure while since his return in May last they had numbered 12,000 and since the extension of parliament a year ago Cana-

(Continued on page three)

PORTO RICO SUPPORTS PROHIBITION STRONGLY.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico. —With 62 out of 76 municipalities completely reported, the return of the election shows Porto Rico to have voted for prohibition by more than two to one

Forty-three of the municipalities gave prohibition majorities, as compared with 19 voting against the measure.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL PASSES OUT OF COMMITTEE

Divinity Student Clause Eliminated. Three New Senators Appointed. Rowell Read Out of Liberal Party.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA.— By a vote of 74 to 40 the Commons today eliminated the question of the Divinity students' exemption clause. And men of this class will have to secure exemption from tribunals or serve in the army. F. J. Rebidoux, Kent, N. B., voted with the Opposition while Messrs. Pardee, Nesbitt, Ross, Graham, Oliver, Buchanan and Guthrie, Liberals, voted with the Government. The bill will pass out of committee tonight.

In the Senate today a resolution was carried recommending drastic reductions in the civil service staff. Another feature of the Senate today was the report of a special committee recommending the establishment of a bank to be known as the Canadian Trade Corporation and to be used solely to finance Canadian Foreign Trade.

Sir George Foster explained in the Commons that salt shortage in the Nova Scotia fisheries was due to the importers refusing to take advantage of the arrangement made by the department of Trade and Commerce with the British government. Under the agreement transports returning to Canada carried salt. Newfoundland received large quantities. Nova Scotions complained of high rates and refused to buy.

J. H. Fisher M. P., Brant, Richard Black, M. P., (Peel) and Lendrum McMeans, Winnipeg, will be named for the Senate tomorrow.

The Liberals conference in Toronto tomorrow is only of importance by the omission of an invitation to N. W. Rowell, Provincial Liberal leader. Mr. Rowell is an ardent imperialist and conscriptionist and favors Union Government. He is not in favor with the Laurier element.

MILITARY SERVICE ACT

The Military Service Act, which comes into force immediately on passing its third reading and receiving the assent of the Governor General, deserves some fuller explanation than has hitherto been given.

The new law provides that every male British subject between the ages of 20 and 45 shall be liable for military service during the present war and during demobilization after the conclusion of the war. The men liable to be called in the first instance are married and unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 35.

The law provides for the calling out of 100,000 men. If more be necessary Parliament must pass new legislation. It is estimated that in the first six classes scheduled, which are those covered in the ages between 20 and 35, married and unmarried, the whole of the 100,000 men will be obtained, but if this be not the case additional classes will be called out up to the age of 45.

The men of the class called out must report at the military headquarters of the district in which they reside. Any one without reasonable excuse, failing to do so shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years. The men so called out will be placed on active service in the Canadian expeditionary force but, until so placed, shall be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay.

Exemptions from service are provided for as follows:

(a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work, in which he is habitually engaged, such as agriculture and fishing.

(b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications, such as agriculture and munition manufacture.

(c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained, such as the medical service.

(d) That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations, or domestic position, such as a store keeper with a large family to support, whose business would be ruined and his family impoverished through his joining up.

(e) Ill health or infirmity.

(f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service, and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith, in effect on July 6, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date and to which he in good faith belongs. The only known body to which this applies is the Cristadelphians, of which there is a small number in Canada. A certificate then granted will exempt a man only from combatant service.

In order to obtain certificates of exemption, application must be made to a local tribunal established by each county consisting of two members, one of whom shall be appointed by a Board of Selection to be established by a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Commons, the other appointed by the following authority: The county court judge, or district court judge or, if more than one, the senior judge for the county or district in which the local tribunal is established. The judge making the appointment may appoint himself or any other judge having jurisdiction in the county or district.

From the local tribunals there is an appeal to the Appeal Tribunals. The Chief Justice of each province shall establish a sufficient number of appeal tribunals by appointing one judge for each county. There will be a final appeal to a central appeal judge, and for this purpose the Governor in Council may appoint one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Any man by or in respect to whom an application for exemption is made shall be deemed on leave of absence without pay until decision in his case is given.

If the two members of the local tribunal cannot agree they shall state a case in writing for the decision of the Appeal Tribunal.

Certificates of exemption may be for a specified time and at the end of that period the person exempted must report himself or apply for an extension of exemption.

The central appeal judge shall prescribe the conditions as to time or otherwise under which applications for exemption may be made, deferred applications received, appeals entered and heard and prescribe the necessary forms for the keeping and transmission of records, etc.

In addition to exemptions there are exceptions as follows:

Men already on active service in France; clergy, including divinity students and members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character and ministers of all religious denominations.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

DROWNING ACCIDENT AT POINT BORDEN

Wilfrid Forrest, of the Dredge McDougall, the Victim.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Port Borden some time between Wednesday night and Thursday morning. The victim was Wilfrid Forrest, a member of the crew of the dredge McDougall, owned by Roger, Miller & Co.

The body of the deceased was found early yesterday morning floating in the dock at Point Borden, where the dredge had been working. Deceased belonged to Arichat, N. S., and was about 28 years of age. He was last seen between 9 and 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, when he presumably retired to his bunk on the dredge. He was not missed until breakfast time this morning, when his body was discovered near the dredge.

There were no marks on the body and there is no suspicion of foul play. About $70 or $80 were found in the pockets of the dead man. He was of a quiet, retiring disposition and steady in his habits. He leaves a widow and family, in Arichat.

Dr. Dougherty, Coroner, held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

RUSSIANS SINK HUN SUBMARINE

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

PETROGRAD— A Russian destroyer sank a German submarine in the Baltic. The submarine crew were drowned.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY NOVICA.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

PETROGRAD. —Russian troops have again driven into the Galician village of Novica south of Kalusz, and now occupy the eastern end of that place.

THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON, ETC.

The tide will be high this morning at 11.01 and tomorrow at 11.46; it will be high tomorrow morning at 12.32, and Sunday at 1.03.

The sun sets this evening at 7.59, and tomorrow at 7.58; it rises tomorrow morning at 4.50 and Sunday at 4.51.

The moon sets tonight at 8.37.

There was a new moon on Wednesday, July 18th, 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 ten minutes.

Minard's Liniment cures toothache.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCEMENTS. MEETINGS, ETC.

**WHERE IS IT? At Cream Siding (Suffolk) the beautiful spot where the League of the Cross picnic will be held on Wednesday, July 25.

**A Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival will be held at Orange Hall, Millview on Saturday evening, 21st July. If weather unfavorable Monday evening following. Proceeds in aid of P.E.I. Protestant Orphanage. 1773-7-20M21

Minard's Liniment cures distemper.

SPLENDID MEETING AT GEORGETOWN

Mr. Stewart, Conservative Candidate, Made Splendid Impression and the Falsity of Liberal Figuring Was Again Mercilessly Exposed by Different Speakers.

A meeting of the electors of Georgetown and vicinity was held in Georgetown on Wednesday night. There was a good attendance. Mr. E. B. McLaren occupied the chair. The speakers were the Conservative candidate, Mr. J. D. Stewart, the Liberal candidate, Mr. W. W. Jenkins, and Messrs. R. J. McLellan, M.L.A., F. J. Nash, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon, S. S. Hessian, Donald McKinnon, J. D. McInnis, M.L.A., Hon. H. D. McEwen, J. J. Johnston, M.L.A., J.A. McIsaac and J. J. Hughes, M.P. At the outset a time limit for speeches was set at twenty minutes.

The first speaker was Mr. J. D. Stewart, who reviewed the history of the present regime in an excellent address, which occupied the whole time allotted. He was given a most attentive hearing and his pleasing and convincing manner made a splendid impression on the audience. He gave facts and figures for his statements and his evident desire to be fair both with his own party and with his opponents was a feature that was appreciated by the Opposition as well as by his own supporters. On resuming his seat he was loudly applauded.

Mr. Jenkins followed in a brief five minutes address in which he confined himself largely to criticizing the roads. He based his claim for the support of his hearers on the fact that he was a resident, while Mr. Stewart had recently removed his principal office to Charlottetown.

Mr. R. J. McLellan, M.L.A., in a masterly speech, after replying to Mr. Jenkins' criticisms of the roads, dealt exhaustively with the Public Accounts and showed that the Opposition, while raising a hue and cry about alleged extravagance and insisting upon Mr. Bell being added to the Committee on Public Accounts, failed to take advantage of the opportunity given them to make personal investigation. Four meetings of the committee were held and, with the exception of Mr. Saunders, who attended the first meeting, not one of the Liberal members of the committee attended, although specially requested by the chairman to do so. The result was they had been publicly censured by the legislature for their failure in duty. Here they had Mr. Hughes and other Opposition speakers going through the constituencies complaining that the Public Accounts were not properly kept, whereas the Leader of the Opposition and the other Opposition members of the Public Accounts Committee failed signally to attend to their duties in this respect. If the Liberals proved unfaithful servants in opposition, what were they likely to prove if returned to office?

Mr. F. J. Nash gave an oratorical composite paraphrase of the Patriot's recent editorial criticisms of the Public Accounts and of the activities of the Government generally. As usual, Mr. Nash was in good form and his speech was pleasing though not convincing. His description of his trip from the railway station to St. George's on the previous night, which, he estimated, occupied about thirty hours, somewhat surprised his hearers.

Hon. Murdoch McKinnon followed. At the outset he jocularly referred to the extraordinary thirty hours journey of Mr. Nash on the previous night, and said that the audience might take it as a fair sample of the exaggerations in which the editor of the Patriot habitually indulged. Mr. McKinnon recalled the system adopted by the Opposition in the election campaigns both at the general election two years ago and the by-election at Souris where they made wild and uncalled-for charges against the Government, and then when they were brought face to face with the facts in the House denied responsibility for them. He instanced particularly the alleged "oats scandal" which was made to do duty on every platform throughout the province, and yet when the matter was brought before the House every member, with one exception, declared he had been no party to the scandal, and never believed it. He recalled also the well known Liberal custom of calling on their elections right on the heels of the Dominion elections, when Liberals were in power at Ottawa, on some occasions not finishing out their term, in order that they might float in on the crest of the Dominion wave. As to the Public Accounts, the external auditors' reports for each year gave indisputable proof as to their correctness, and the indefinite charges made by the Opposition in this connection carried no weight with thinking men. He compared deficits of the previous regime with the surpluses of the present Government. The one deficit of the present Government in 1915, he said, was but a small one in comparison with the deficit of 1893 under Liberal management, and the deficit of 1893 was but one of twenty deficits scored by them during their twenty years of office. Mr. McKinnon gave an excellent address touching as minutely as his limited time permitted on the general record of the different departments of the government.

Mr. Hessian spoke briefly.

Mr. Donald McKinnon took up the Liberal method of campaigning. He stated that after they had obtained power in 1891 while the Conservatives were in power at Ottawa, the Liberals disfranchised all the Dominion officials in the province, but when there was a change at Ottawa the franchise was retored to these same officials. He contrasted this with the action of the present provincial Government in adopting the ballot vote even with a Conservative government at Ottawa and giving these officials the full right of exercising the franchise without fear or favor. He referred to the increase of the provincial debt under Liberal rule from less than $200,000 to over a million dollars when they were turned out of office, thus increasing the debt by over $800,000. Had the Liberal Government in 1907, presented their claims at Ottawa, as they were invited to do, instead of doing nothing and taking what was offered, they would have obtained the $100,000 which the Conservatives obtained with the door practically locked against them by the representatives of the Liberal party sent to Ottawa at that time. The province lost $100,000 which they should have obtained annually, from 1907 to the time it was secured by ex-Premier Mathieson and the Hon. A. E. Arsenault, now Premier. This amount would, if secured by them, as it should have been, would have wiped off the debt of $800,000 which they had rolled up while in office.

Hon. H. D. McEwen gave an excellent address, roundly scoring the style of criticism indulged in by the Opposition, and giving facts and figures which could not be controverted.

Mr. J. J. Johnstone and Mr. J. D. McInnis spoke along the usual lines of criticism without proof.

Mr. J. A. McIsaac in his usual able manner, reviewed the financial position of the province under both governments.

Mr. J. J. Hughes spoke at considerable disadvantage, his desire to have the final say leading him into the trap of being obliged to speak to a much depleted audience, most of those in the hall having left by the time he began. However, he succeeded in reiteratng the oft repeated claim that it was he who secured the $100,000 from the Dominion government.

As their custom has been, the Liberals had a "choir master" present to lead the cheering for their speakers, but the effort was not a howling success.

FRANK McCAREY KILLED IN ACTION

The sad word was received in the city yesterday that Bombardier Frank McCarey, of the 43rd Battery, who left here with No. 11 Ammunition Column under command of Major D. A. McKinnon, had been killed in action

He was about twenty years of age, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter McCarey, Dorchester Street, his father being a well known railway man. Frank was one of Charlottetown's most popular young men, a splendid athlete and an altogether excellent young man.

Bombardier McCarey sailed from Halifax with Major McKinnon's Battery in April, 1916, and crossed to France with the 43rd Howitzer Battery of Field Artillery, to which he had been transferred in June of the same year. He was a well-known and very popular athlete and a First Class Graduate from Prince of Wales College.

He was a prominent member of the Connaught Athletic Club. He was considered one of the best forwards in the Maritime Provinces. His numerous friends in his native province will deeply deplore his death, but they will have the satisfaction of knowing that he died manfully doing his duty in the cause of freedom and right.

Besides his parents, he leaves to mourn two sisters, Misses Josephine, now in Boston, and Angelina at home; also three brothers, Ernest of the firm of Davies & Fraser, and William and Frederick at home. To those bereaved The Guardian extends sincere sympathy.

Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.