

The Charlottetown Guardian

Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$2.00 (delivered or by mail in Canada, and \$2.50 for U. S. A.)

Saturday Weekly (founded 1887) \$1.50 per annum by mail in Canada or U. S. A.

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montserrat.

Morning Daily (founded 1891), \$3.50 per year. (Delivered in advance; \$2.50 per year (mailed) in advance, in Canada, and \$3.00 for U. S. A.)

SEPTEMBER 5th

CONSERVATION OF FOOD

In his address in Prince of Wales College Hall Monday evening Dr. J. W. Robertson placed the matter of food conservation and the necessity for it concisely and plainly before the people. A summarized report of his address appears elsewhere in this paper and we commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

The question is not one of economy or conservation alone, it is one of patriotism. Waste at any time is inexcusable, under present conditions it is a crime, a help to the enemy whom our men are laying down their lives to overcome. It is therefore fitting that the question of food conservation be taken hold of now and acted upon conscientiously, religiously, devotedly.

In this province of ours we have never—not even in the pioneer days—been faced with the threat of famine or even want, nor is there much probability of famine for us in the crisis we are now facing. There is, however, a possibility of a world famine, a famine which may mean starvation and death to millions, as plainly stated by Dr. Robertson, and we can do our bit to avert such a catastrophe. The way in which we can help to avert it is to stop the wastes, to use as little as possible of such foods as may be exported. These latter, as stated by Dr. Robertson are such articles as beef, bacon, cheese, eggs, and every householder knows that with a large proportion of these eliminated we still have a sufficient variety of food within reach to make healthful and abundant living. As to substitutes for these and for such other articles of food as it may be desirable to save for export or for the future, practically every housekeeper is well informed, or if not, the information is readily available. There can therefore be a very considerable saving with practically no sacrifice and absolutely without any detriment to health or pleasure.

Legislation has been enacted to control the supply of food in public eating places and this measure of control private families are asked to adopt voluntarily. We have no doubt that there will be a general acquiescence in the request and that as a result the exportable surplus from this province will be very greatly increased.

The success of the movement and the part it will play in staving off the threatened famine next year will depend on individual concurrence with the Food Controller's request rather than on compulsion or legislative regulation. It is the accumulation of the little individual savings that will tell. In this province, for example, there are, in round numbers, 18,000 families. If by extra care and wise economy, each family used ten pounds of flour less than is normally used, it would mean a saving of 180,000 pounds or nearly 1,000 barrels of flour. Similarly with every other article of food; the few pounds saved by each family, saved without privation or noticeable sacrifice, the total saving would be enormous. It is not too much to say that every year we waste in this province a thousand barrels of flour and tons of beef and pork, and it should not be too much to ask in the face of a threatened world famine that we should deny ourselves the doubtful pleasure of such waste, sinful at any time but doubly so under present conditions.

It is hoped that everyone will take this matter seriously and make it a matter of honour and patriotism to see to it that not a pound of food is wasted, that no indulgence in fancy and extravagant cookery—as unnecessary as it is extravagant—be permitted and that those who spared not their sons, their husbands and their brothers for the sacrifice will not think it too great hardship to curb their luxuries and their wasteful extravagances for the sake of those who are threatened with famine and starvation.

HOLIDAYS OVER

The holidays are over and the children are back in the schools, the students in the colleges. Seven weeks of healthful exercise and storing up of energy has given pupils and teachers new zest for their work

and all, pupils and teachers, have entered upon their work with renewed vigor and determination to make the most of it.

The beginning of school work after the holidays is always attended with pleasure. The holidays, pleasant as they were, had begun to pall on the minds of both old and young; weariness had begun to creep into the pleasing and the return to work has been hailed with pleasure. At the beginning everyone is honestly determined to make the most of the opportunities afforded by the schools; past failures and the reasons for them are remembered and honest resolutions are being registered that these shall not recur. We trust this is so in the case of all the pupils but experience has taught us that resolutions require frequent renewal. It is a comparatively easy matter to enter upon an undertaking, comparatively easy to determine to go through with it to the end, but the test is in keeping on. The resolutions for hard and honest work must be renewed every morning, otherwise work, like the holidays, will become wearisome, and longing eyes will be turned toward the calendar that marks the end of the term.

To the young just re-entering upon their school work, it is necessary to fix the attention upon the end of the term, the aim and the object of the course. It is to fit them for their life's work, to make them useful men and women, citizens worthy of a country for which men, the brothers and fathers of many of them are dying. For the present nothing else matters; pleasure, insofar as it may interfere with the business in hand should be cast behind to be taken up more abundantly and more enjoyably when the work is finished. The little frivolities that can be sandwiched in with the school-work bring but little pleasure, tempting as they may be and hard to resist, and later, if because of them the work has been neglected and the term proves a failure, they will be looked back upon far otherwise than with pleasure. To "keep on keeping on" through the hard work and the grind is the real test of character, the sure road to progress and to successful examinations at the end of the term.

It is encouraging to note that the number of students taking the course in Prince of Wales College is larger than usual. The classes are all full and competition will doubtless be keen but in this "the race is not always to the swift" but to the persistent, indefatigable plodder who gets up his work thoroughly and patiently and whose attention is steadfastly fixed on the goal ahead.

We trust the term just begun will be a successful and satisfactory one to teachers and pupils and that there shall be no sorrowful looking backward from the examination at the end of the term to hours or even moments frivolously wasted on passing pleasure.

A GLORIOUS ARMY

Among the millions of armed men who are engaged in this war there are no troops of which Canada's soldiers are not the peers. At Lens as at other points on the Western front the finest regiments of Germany's mighty army are pitted against the men from Canada and are getting the worst of it. The picked soldiers of the Prussian Guard and the stubborn veterans of the Bavarian army meet more than their match when they encounter an equal number of the men of our expeditionary force. The Canadians took Fresnoy and held it, and it was only after their places had been taken by other troops that the important point was lost. It is a glorious army that the men of our forthcoming selective drafts are to be recruited into. Those new soldiers will be admitted to a fraternity of heroes, and we have no doubt they will prove worthy of the fellowship. It was not to overcome cowardice that conscription was resorted to, but to enlist a hundred thousand of those who could not otherwise be made to feel the seriousness of the war and their personal responsibility for the country's defence. They needed a peremptory message to come to the help of the men who volunteered, and we believe they will willingly respond to the voice of the State's authority. The Canadian conscripts, like the British conscripts, will stand the test of war should they be subjected to it.—Ex.

NOTES

The Hamilton Herald (Liberal) says: "Those who accuse Sir Robert Borden of governing the country on party lines during the war should consider this fact: that not since the war began has the Prime Minister made a partizan speech—not even to defend himself or his Government against partizan attacks. Sir Robert has observed the early truce, although his enemies broke it long ago.

THE WAR NEEDS OF CANADA

FOR-WORD

THE NEED THAT THE DRAFT BE UNIFORMLY ENFORCED THROUGHOUT CANADA.

THE NEED FOR CONSCRIPTION OF MEN FOR PRODUCTION

By Benjamin Appthorp Gould

It is probably premature to discuss at any length the need under the above caption, for the reasons that it is practicable to enforce such conscription of men only in a country which is very thoroughly organized for war purposes. Canada will have to advance a long way towards such organization before such conscription can be accomplished except in a few cases, although the need for preparing for such conscription and the possible ultimate need of enforcing it may be indicated.

In those nations which are living under the constant shadow of war, like France, England and Germany, in those countries where everyone has to think of the war all day and dream of the war all night, it may be possible to perfect national organization for war to a point where every useful human unit may be allocated to an appropriate duty. This question of conscription of men or of conscription of service in the necessary industries is closely related and dependent upon a complete system of national service. Until such national service is efficiently organized a true conscription of men and women for production is out of the question.

There may, however, be almost immediately what may be termed a moral conscription for such purposes, and this may prove of considerable value in increasing necessary production. Such moral conscription can only be accomplished by continuously bringing before the people in concrete form the immediate needs of the country. It is a matter to be attempted by a government publicity bureau, which shall be assisted in the various localities by government commissions or patriotic committees working under government directions. There is in Canada a vast amount of patriotism which needs only accurate direction to accomplish a great deal. There are tens of thousands of men and women who are doing little or nothing for the war because they do not know what they ought to do. If it were possible to organize in each community a system, under a co-ordinate direction from Ottawa, to sort out the men and women ready to serve into the different classes in which they could be useful and to give to each of them specified work, to be done according to their different abilities and the different amounts of time which they could give it, the total results would be very considerable. We have seen the value of public appeal in the assistance which has already been rendered in harvesting the various crops, and we recognize that what has been accomplished is only a small fraction of what could have been accomplished had there been an organization more complete and effective than which has hitherto been established.

In a country completely organized for war, every human unit would be catalogued into its particular place of greatest usefulness. As stated before, we cannot in Canada approach anything of this kind, but we can go a great deal further than we have hitherto gone in indicating the particular places where our citizens can be of use. We can, if necessary, even go further and enforce an actual conscription of men for those essential industries which are at present undermanned. There would, for instance, be nothing different in principle in compelling a skilled workman to serve in time of war in the government shipyards from compelling him to serve in the army. The general principle of such conscription is recognized in those countries which will not allow strikes on government work or on government transportation during the war.

It may be said that the tendency of such organization as has been indicated would be toward a Prussianism as evil as the Prussianism in Europe which we are fighting. The answer to this is that fire cannot be fought except by fire, and that it is far better to Prussianize ourselves under our own directions voluntarily for the few years of the duration of the war than to have ourselves Prussianized under Prussian control, involuntarily, by the Prussians themselves, not for a few years only but until we have strength to throw off such tyranny by revolution.

In the meantime, it is absolutely necessary that those industries which are essential to the government shall have the men needed to operate them. Hitherto the method adopted to accomplish this has been to buy the required labor away from other industries by offering excessive wages in particularly urgent instances. It is evident that this method is unscientific and may at any time break down

It is therefore quite within the bounds of possibility that the government may at any time for the salvation of the country be compelled to enforce a conscription of the services of certain classes of skilled operators, and the public mind should be educated to an appreciation of the fact that such conscription is one of the rights of a democratic state in time of war. It ought not to be within the power of any class of workmen to hold up needed war material either in time or for exorbitant pay. The profiteering of the workman, through less individuality, as a whole may be as great as the profiteering of the contractor, and neither should be permitted by a government which has the power to prevent them.

Educational Department Food Controllers Office

Imperfectly informed critics are constantly advocating the imposition of an embargo upon the export of livestock from Canada, particularly at this time, is the loser and that every pound of beef and other meats produced in this country should be retained here, the surplus being shipped directly overseas.

Plausibly as this argument may seem at first blush, it falls completely to the ground when all the facts are considered. It is demonstrably based on partial and incomplete premises.

The autarkic economies of the question have now no bearing whatever on the subject. Canada is at war. The United States is supporting our cause with every available resource that a mighty nation can command. Were Canada ten times a loser in exporting livestock to the United States, an embargo would still be morally unjustifiable. This by the way.

However, Canada is not the loser in these international transactions. Let us briefly consider the facts of the case.

Suppose Canada to have placed an embargo on the export of livestock. Suppose, also, that the United States decided to retaliate. Could the United States retaliate effectively? Consider our dependence upon our neighbor for coal, to take one important item alone. Ontario wholly, Quebec in part, Manitoba almost wholly and Saskatchewan in part, depend upon the United States for coal. Here shipments cut off, industrial activity would be paralyzed, while winter would find the people almost destitute of fuel for domestic heating and other purposes.

This is only one side of the question. The outstanding fact is that Canada actually is the beneficiary under the present situation. We are receiving more meat from the United States than we are sending over there in the shape of live animals. Take beef. We sent last year 101,885 more animals than they sent us. But we received 1,586,807 pounds more of beef than we sent as beef. We imported 705 more live hogs than we shipped and 9,294 more sheep. We received 2,413,561 pounds of mutton over and above the quantity we sent from this side, while as for pork we are the beneficiaries to the extent of 73,340,729 pounds. Ham and bacon and cured meats show larger imports from the United States into Canada than from Canada into the United States by 13,630,191 pounds. Canned meats show surplus imports of 1,021,603 pounds. Other meats give a preponderance of 56,389,000 pounds coming this way while we received over 4,500,000 pounds of lard and cottolene and sent back only 375 pounds.

Following is a table compiled from the Customs reports of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1917.

Imports	Exports
Cattle 3,994 head	104,879 head
Beef 11,625,807 lbs.	10,939,593 lbs.
Mutton 2,458,104 lbs.	44,543 lbs.
Pork 80,368,327 lbs.	1,037,598 lbs.

It should be noted that much of our exported beef is consigned to the United States for the express purpose of filling war contracts. Canada is not equipped for handling and preparing for market the beef that is produced in this country. "Stockers"—animals from one to 1½ years old and weighing from 300 to 800 lbs.—are sent to the United States corn belt where they are fed for about 12 months before slaughtering. "Feeders"—animals that carry more flesh—are kept for a shorter period after purchase. It is demonstrably cheaper to send a livestock to the regions of cheap fodder than to bring the fodder into Canada.

Similarly our imports of pork, of bacon, and of ham are in part for shipment overseas. The enormous preponderance of pork imports over all exports is evidence of our present relations with the United States as

Imports	Exports
Bacon and Hams, etc	13,799,294 lbs.
Canned, dressed and smoked meats	1,113,282 lbs.
Lard	2,529,388 lbs.
Cottolene	1,979,227 lbs.

Imports	Exports
Bacon and Hams, etc	169,058 lbs.
Canned, dressed and smoked meats	91,679 lbs.
Lard	375 lbs.
Cottolene	

The vital commercial consideration then, that justifies this reciprocal trade is the fact that the United States consignees have every facility for preparing and marketing beef and by products, whereas these facilities in Canada are extremely limited. Thus it comes about that Canada imports more meats and meat products from the United States than the United States receives from us.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that Canada and the United States are fighting side by side in a war that concerns us even more than it does our neighbour. Even were all the livestock that we sent to the United States a total loss, that loss would be well worth while if it helped the cause. But since, instead of losing, Canada is the gainer, an export embargo would be an extraordinary piece of folly.

It is said but true that we have not yet achieved a full sense of our responsibilities. Selfishness still taints us as a nation and as individuals. Were we give one intimate glance of the sufferings and unspeakable horrors of the war, there would be infinitely less talk and more performance. Our hardships—inconveniences

rather—are as nothing compared with those endured by the Mother Country and the Allied Nations in Europe.

The New Glasgow Chronicle says: Mrs. John McKenzie of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Miss Esther McLennan, of Cambridge, Mass., have returned to Charlottetown after spending some time in town, the guests of Mr and Mrs. Charles S. McLennan.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other treatments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN, Metapedia, P. Q. Aug. 31st, 1908.

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For Prize List and all information write the Secretary.

FRANK R. HEARTZ, PRESIDENT
C. R. SMALLWOOD, SEC'Y-TREAS.

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Sept. 12th-20th

Provincial Exhibition Dates

Never in the history of the Province was a visit to the Ancient Capital more interesting than at present, with the thousands of soldiers, His Majesty's Warships and the scores of Neutral Ships lying at anchor in Bedford Basin.

All the leading features that have characterized the Annual Fair, in the past, will be in evidence, together with many new ones.

Particulars announced later. Reserve these dates.

September 2th to 20th.

M. McF. HALL

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2004-8-5MEwedstttf.