

The Charlottetown Guardian

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

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.)

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th 1917

OUR NEED OF MEN

The last reported British casualty list totalled a little over 26,000 for one week. The week was not an exceptionally strenuous one; there was no fighting to which more than ordinary importance was attached by officers or men; just the regular routine work between battles that is going on day and night unceasingly.

In the event of a big battle like Vimy Ridge or Messines, or Ypres or any one of the great battles of the war the daily casualties may easily run up to the week's present total. Last week's casualties mean over 100,000 a month or over a million a year, and we are now in our fourth year of the war with no definite signs of the approach of the end.

In the face of this awful evidence of our danger and the danger to all that we hold dear in the world, the world's liberty, the world's civilization, we have men among us who complacently declare that our government should confer with the Imperial authorities and ascertain from them how Canada can best help to win the war! That if they themselves get into power they will thus confer with the Imperial authorities and offer to place all of Canada's material resources at the disposal of Great Britain and her Allies!

This is the alternative Liberal policy to the Government's Military Service Act which aims at compelling those who can best be spared from the country to go and fight for their country's defence, and we have men among us even here in Prince Edward Island who profess to believe that by adopting this alternative policy, by defeating the present Military Service measure, Canada would be doing her full duty in the war. We say they profess to believe this but they really do not believe it for can they convince anyone that they do. Their aim is to defeat the government, not the Germans; to win the election, not the war.

The war situation is well known to our readers. They know the fearful sacrifice that has already been made; they know the war map and the pitifully small area which our men have recovered from the enemy, the pitifully long distance between them and the borders of Germany. They know the Russian situation and what it means to the Germans who may yet before winter be in possession of the food and the other immense resources of Russia. They know that by reason of the Russian collapse thousands of German troops are being withdrawn from the eastern front to battle with our men on the western front. And in the face of this they are being told by wily politicians that the man who wants to enfranchise the Germans and Austrians and other enemies, who wants to let the slackers continue to be slackers, who objects to selective conscription even should voluntary enlistment fail, is the man to lead the next Canadian government!

Subtle, slippery arguments are being advanced by those politicians about British rights and Canadian promises to aliens, arguments which would be plausible enough and true enough in peace times, but which are the rankest heresy when the country is fighting for its very life against the kinsmen and relatives of these aliens. We do not ask these aliens to fight for us, to fight against their kinsmen. Why should we permit them to dictate to us what our policy should be in carrying on the war? Why should we give them the power to say whether we should or should not remain in the war to the end?

Our people need to wake up to the situation, to realize our peril. The office-seekers can wait or they can go without office; the Germans won't wait and if they win it will matter little to us who will win the election.

A WIN-THE-ELECTION TRICK

Liberals of West Kent, Ontario, have answered the Win-the-War party nomination of Mayor Kerr of Chatham by endorsing the candidature of the present representative, Archie B. McCoig, in a three-part resolution. The first section expressed approval of Mr. McCoig's course as representative during three years of war; the second complains that the use of the term "win-the-war" by those opposing McCoig is an effort to make it appear that there are Canadians who do not want to

win the war, and that McCoig is one of them. The third is by far the most interesting and most important of the three, because of the insight it gives into conditions in this Ontario constituency. The resolution reads:

"(3) Be it further resolved that we empower Mr. McCoig to pursue a thoroughly independent course in Parliament, no matter what party may be in power or who may be the leader of the government, coalition or otherwise, supporting only such men and measures as he considers will best assist our Empire and her heroic defenders in this time of great need."

The inference plainly to be drawn from this is that the Liberals of West Kent recognize that success would be impossible, even for the popular "Archie," if running as a party candidate and on a platform which contemplated union and co-operation with Quebec opponents of military service. An effort the Nationalists of that province are making to secure a pledge from every Quebec candidate in favor of repeal of the Military Service Act provides an unanswerable argument for win-the-war advocates in every constituency demanding a straight and unequivocal statement by party nominees if union government and win-the-war candidates are not in the field.—St. John Globe.

COMMENDING THE CLOSURE

It is possible that out of the distractions and the perplexities of the present session of the Canadian Parliament with its quarrellings and its bickerings there may come unlooked for by-products that shall prove as advantageous to the country as the direct products of legislation. We are told through the press and we have observed in Hansard that the speeches delivered under the twenty-minute limit are of a perceptibly higher order than those given when the speakers were permitted to roam at will over the known and the unknown ostensibly for the edification of the House but really to convince their constituents that they were earning their salaries and justifying their election.

Confined to a twenty-minute limit the speaker goes to the point at once, says what he wants to say in the fewest possible words and, in most cases, manages to tell all he knows about the subject within the prescribed time limit. It is when he undertakes to spread twenty minutes of information over two hours of time that he becomes a public nuisance and sets his hearers to pray for the closure.

It has been suggested that in the general interests of the country and in view of the improved quality of the recent concentrated speeches, a time limit of twenty or at most of thirty minutes be placed upon speeches, not in the Federal Parliament alone, but in the provincial legislatures as well. There would of course require to be exceptions, but these could be mutually agreed upon. It is possible that such a move would be a hardship to long-winded orators, possible even that the compression of a six-hour volume of hot air into the space of twenty or thirty minutes might result in temporary physical disability, but even this might not be an unmixed evil.

We do not anticipate any definite action in this matter at present but we feel sure that the commendations lavished upon the shortened speeches under closure will not be lost upon those who heretofore have spent indefinite hours in delivering ten or fifteen minute speeches.

PATRIOTIC APPEAL

The appeal of Mrs. Constance Hamilton, president of the Equal Franchise Association of Canada, to the women of Canada to accept cheerfully the Government war franchise measure, is a patriotic and timely one.

Many female suffragists who sympathize with Canada's war effort may feel disappointment on first thought at not getting votes. They might, we think, reflect thus with reason: those women of Canada whose hearts desire to see the winning of this war need not feel hurt if votes for themselves are postponed, provided the winning of the war is well aimed at by the actual franchise; and as for those women of Canada whose hearts do not desire the winning of the war, the fewer of them on the voters' lists the better.

NOTES

When it comes Germany's turn to turn herself into a republic she will perhaps have seen the errors Russia has made.

The Liberals complain at the lack of understanding of the war-time franchise bill, and then proceed to talk and talk without much trying to understand it.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND UNITED STATES

By Lord Northcliffe, in Maclean's

Among the consequences of the war none has been more surprising, none more fraught with happy augury, than the visit paid in July by a detachment of Canadian Highlanders to the United States and the warmth of the welcome they met with.

That British troops in uniform should march through American cities, should be cheered in New York, should arouse a city like Newark, New Jersey, to enthusiasm, should march up Bunker Hill without calling forth a word of Jingo protest—that is one of the most astonishing events of our time. When I rose a few weeks ago to address the vast recruiting rally in Madison Square Garden, New York, the joint recruiting rally of the British and American organizations, I felt the significance of the occasion sweep over me. I said to the fourteen thousand people there assembled: "This is a historic meeting." It was such a meeting as could never have occurred before. It was not sentiment which had made it possible. Talk of closer relations might have gone on for centuries without producing this effect. This meeting at which British and American speakers appeared on the same platform and made a joint appeal for men to fight the common enemy for a common end, was made possible only by facts. Words could not have done it. It was the common danger and the need for united effort to repel it which brought the two great English-speaking nations of the world nearer together than they have ever been before.

I do not greatly believe in sentiment as a factor of importance in international friendships. Alliances are formed for mutual protection. The French Republic would not have allied herself with the Russian autocracy if the ever present threat of German aggression had not forced her to seek a friend where she could. It is well known that the Austrians dislike the Prussians and despise them for their boorish manners and lack of taste. Austria has not forgotten the defeat inflicted upon her by Prussia in 1866. Nothing but force of circumstances would have caused Austria to ally herself with Prussia. If national sentiment were the determining factor in the formation of alliances, how could we explain Bulgaria's choice to fight in this war alongside of Turkey with whom she was at death-grips 5 years ago, and against the Serbians who were then her "dear and trusted allies?"

"The United States and the five free nations which constitute the British Empire have come together in so un-

expected a manner for mutual protection. The United States came into the war, their leading men have assured us, not because of their traditional sympathy for France, not because Belgium lay under the hoof of the Hun satyr, not to spread democracy in Europe, but to safeguard American interests.

It is not long since the idea of any alliance between the British Empire and the United States was considered a dream, and a dangerous dream. In both the balance of feeling was against any step in this direction. Now, because a common danger threatens both, they are allied, and no voice is raised in protest. The English-speaking races in the New World and the Old are united for the first time in history. It is not sentiment which unites them, though I am sure they feel more kindness and respect towards one another now than they have done in the past. They are joined together by the cement of necessity. Each needs the other in the struggle against the antiquated, but still powerful absolutist idea which menaces the freedom of all who do not like Turkey and Bulgaria, bow down and cravenly obey it.

It is not surprising that many people should be asking whether the union of the English-speaking races ought not to be continued after this war has come to an end. We hear a good deal of discussion about the possibility of British-American federation. Such a federation as a permanent one, in my opinion, only be created and kept in existence if the British Empire and the United States feel that it is necessary for their security against some strong hostile combination such as that which we are fighting today.

What likelihood is there of the British Empire and the United States being forced to decide that federation would be mutually advantageous? The answer to that question depends upon how far absolutism is discredited at the end of the war. Will there still rage, after peace has been made the strife of principles which has been going on everywhere since the idea of "Government of the people by the people for the people" was proclaimed? Will the principle which drags its law from the will of the people be strong enough after the war to make an end of the Prussian principle which, in the words of Bismark, "rests on the authority created by God, or authority by the grace of God?" In other words, can the world be freed from the threat of being dominated by the mediocre, but greatly Hohenzollern family. We cannot yet say.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

FALL IN!

What will you lack, sonny, what will you lack.
When the girls line up the street,
Shouting their love to the lads come back
From the foe they rushed to beat?
Will you send a strangled cheer "to the sky."
And grin till your cheeks are red?
But what will you lack when your mate goes by
With a girl who cuts you dead?

Where will you look, sonny, where will you look
When your children yet to be
Clamour to learn of the part you took
In the War that kept men free?
Will you say it was naught to you if France
Stood up to her foe or bunked?
But where will you look when you give the glance
That tells you they know you funk-ed?

How will you fare, sonny, how will you fare
In the far-off winter night,
When you sit by the fire in an old man's chair
And your neighbours talk of the fight?
Why do they call, sonny, why do they a blow.
Your old head shamed and bent?
Or say—I was not with the first to go,
But I went, thank God, I went?

Why do they call, sonny, why do they call,
For men who are brave and strong?
Is it naught to you if your country fall,
And Right is smashed by Wrong?
Is it foot-ball still and the picture-show
The pub and the betting odds,
When your brothers stand to the tyrant's blow
And England's call is God's?
—Harold Begbie, in "Daily Chronicle."

SIR CLIFFORD CON-TRADICTS DR. NEELY

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—"He has told a good one," was Sir Clifford Sifton's comment today on the charges made by Dr. Neely. Speaking at Chatham on Saturday, Dr. Neely accused Sir Clifford of having made a volte-face on the question of conscription. "I have never expressed myself as opposed to conscription," Sir Clifford informed a representative of Canadian Press, Limited, "to anyone" since Sir Robert Borden made his announcement. The facts are that I met Dr. Neely on the street in front of my office. He stopped me to talk about the political situation. As it was not convenient to talk in the street I asked him to come to my office. He came up and remained for some time, discussing the political situation, particularly in reference to the Government's policy of conscription. I said I regretted very much that there was likely to be a split on the subject of conscription in which different parts of the country would be arrayed against each other, and it was quite clear to me that the English-speaking Liberals in the House ought not to follow Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the subject.

Mr. Charlton's Recollection

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—Dr. Neely's charges were today brought to the attention of Mr. W. A. Charlton, M.P., one of those mentioned as having conscription. "I was not approached by Sir Clifford to use my influence against conscription," he said, "nor did he attempt to influence my own course in the matter. As I recollect the conversation I had with him it took place early in June, and the circumstances were as follows:

"I was at dinner at my hotel, and Sir Clifford, in passing, put his hand on my shoulder and said, 'Well, I public know one man who will have a clear conscience, anyway.' We are friends of long standing, and I had a talk with him at the hotel later. He said, 'I am a conscriptionist from the word go. I have two sons overseas, and I do not know whether I will ever see either of them again. But I feel that to impose conscription at this time would be an act of criminal folly. There are two and a half million French-Canadians in Canada and just now for another reason. His three-quarters of a million foreign-constituents, Humboldt, Sask., has crs and to impose conscription now would create internal strife and help in the Germans. They would be able to point at the largest of the British is very bitter.

WAR MENUS

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon for the men at the front. Issued from the Office of the Food Controller for Canada.

MENU FOR TUESDAY.

- Breakfast.
- Fresh Fruit
- Graham Bread
- Coffee or Tea
- Cornmeal Porridge
- Butter
- Sugar
- Milk
- Dinner.
- Mutton
- Potatoes
- Apple and Bread-Crumb Padding (Brown Betty)
- Sugar
- Milk
- Supper (or Luncheon).
- Creamed Fish
- Baked Pears
- Tea
- Warmed over Potatoes
- Sugar
- Bread
- Milk

The recipes for Graham Bread, Creamed Fish and Brown Betty Pudding, mentioned above, are as follows:

- Creamed Fish**—Any left-over boiled or baked fish may be served as cream fish by flaking carefully and adding a good, well seasoned white sauce.
- Graham Bread**—3½ cups of Graham flour. 2 cups of sour milk. ¾ cups of molasses New Orleans. 1 teaspoon of soda. ½ teaspoon of salt. Bake in a slow oven one hour.
- Brown Betty Pudding**—2 cups of apples sliced thin. 1 cup of bread crumbs. 1 tablespoon of butter. Cinnamon to season.

Butter the pudding dish well. Put alternate layers of apple and crumb with apples in bottom, and finish with crumb on top, and dot with bits of butter. Sprinkle with cinnamon. Cover closely and bake forty minutes, then remove the cover and brown.

(Wheat and meat saving Recipes by Domestic Science Experts of the Canadian Food Controller's Office.)

Dominion and say, "Look at the disunion in Canada." Those are Sir Clifford's words as I remember them. They were not spoken with the purpose of altering my views, nor did Sir Clifford seek me out in order to express them." The allegations made by Dr. Neely at Chatham as to Sir Clifford Sifton's change of heart on conscription have been the talk of inner circles here for weeks past, and it was only a matter of time until they should be made public.

Rumor now says that Government members will make counter-allegations against Dr. Neely, though not precisely in the same connection. His activity in moving the pro-Laurier resolution at the Winnipeg conference has marked him out for Government attacks, despite his advocacy of the Government's conscription bill in the House. He is an interesting figure and just now for another reason. His three-quarters of a million foreign-constituents, Humboldt, Sask., has more, and more kinds, of foreigners than any other in Canada and his hostility to the new elections act to point at the largest of the British is very bitter.

MANY SUBMARINES LOST EACH MONTH

LONDON, Sept. 14.—via Reuter's Ottawa Agency—in a statement from a high British naval authority, Reuter's has received the information: "Despite talk in certain quarters there is no reason to believe, and there is certainly no evidence that Germany is adopting new tactics in U-boat warfare. Nobody claims that the menace has been overcome, but people should not, because of that, blindly swallow all Germany's claims. "The Germans talk contemptuously about the loss of one of their U-boats monthly. They know that to be nonsense. I am not going to inform the enemy by quoting actual figures, but I can tell you that action against U-boats during the last three months has yielded what I will call good results in the destruction of these boats. "Doubtless German underwater activity is very high at present but this should be taken in conjunction with the fact that the latest and third definite date fixed by the German high command for its complete success over us is the early part of October. "Regarding recent reports respecting losses in the Atlantic from the action of U-boats, German claims are not borne out by the facts. In this area there has, for obvious reasons, been increased enemy activity, but our counter measures are proving successful. In this class of warfare the fight is, and must be, a stiff fight, but notwithstanding increased building and activity on the part of the enemy, we are more than holding our own, and with the help of time, which is on our side, success is assured."

TAKING CHANCES

Think of the plight of your family if you were killed or seriously injured. Now your wages provide them with the comforts they deserve. Your wife is free from worry. Your children are obtaining a good education. Your love shields and protects them and they are happy. But what would happen if you met with a serious accident? Deprived of your support and protection, your wife would be compelled to take up the burden as a breadwinner. And, lacking your skill and training, she would be forced to take whatever work she could get—poorly paid drudger that would break her health while bringing in hard enough to avert starvation. Your children might be forced to leave school to enter a mill or factory. Make the future of your family secure by taking out Life and Accident Insurance to day, while in good health. Hyndman & Co. Ltd. Ch'Town The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I.

FALL BOOTS

We have some very nice lines, suitable for fall and winter wear. Solid leather boots ingrain, kip, etc. for men, women and children. These boots are of the best leather and are noted for their wearing qualities.

GOFF BROS