

Prince Edward Island's Splendid Welcome

(Continued from page five.)

been made to the brave men who went away to the front in 1914, and the various contingents since then. "The only question at issue in this campaign," he declared, "is an enthusiastic outburst of applause for this whether or not Canada will stand by those men or quit? There is nothing else to it. (Hear, hear, applause.) I have been very severely criticized in many parts of Canada because I was recognized as one of the Liberals of the Liberals, one of the leading Liberals in Canada, perhaps. But there come times in the lives of nations when all our party politics become so utterly insignificant that they are hardly worth mentioning. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Carvell then went on to say that the seriousness of Canada's position in the present war had gripped him so that he felt that if all men took the same views of the necessities of duty of Canada as he did, there would be no election at this time, because every person would be of the opinion that we must go on and do our duty! (applause.) He had no criticism to offer, he said, against the men who differed from him; he had no criticisms to offer to his former friends and associates. He was only sorry they could not take the broad view of the situation which he was trying to take, "and as I believe I am right," added Mr. Carvell, "I am compelled to come to the conclusion that they are wrong. If they could realize that the civilization of the world as well as the existence of the British Empire depends upon the successful conclusion of the war, there would be no two minds about it. Senator Murphy was kind enough to ask for three cheers for me as the man who made the Union Government possible. I don't know whether that is true or not, because I think the sentiment of the country is bigger and broader than that of one man. But if I did play a part in the formation of the Government, then I am proud of it! (Applause, Hear, hear.) And I want my Liberal friends here to realize that the government has been formed for one purpose alone, of seeing that Canada does her duty until the conflict is over; and when that

Canada shall not be tarnished at home or abroad. With great solicitude, and often with anxiety, have we watched your patient and strenuous efforts, during the last six months, to unite the diverse and at times, discordant elements of which our people are composed, to the end that we as a united nation might be able to play our part worthy of Canada in the tragic struggle that has been devastating the world since August of 1914—and which still shows but little indication of any abatement. On the success that has crowned your efforts in this regard—of quieting the rancor, of tact, and patience, and courage and a resolute will—we congratulate, not only yourself, but the people of Canada, and we believe that in the non-partisan Union Government, which you have been able to organize, containing as it does some of the best elements in our public life, will be found the best and most effective way of enlisting Canada's man power and material resources in the service of the Empire which is also the service of Canada. We fully realize that the task devolving upon yourself and your Government is neither simple nor easy—but the heaviest that any Canadian Government has ever had to bear—a task requiring steadfastness and courage, and wisdom and high resolve—a task, too, that calls for the loyal and patriotic co-operation of the nation as a whole, sharing in its burden as well as in its glory. We hope and trust that the Canadian people will not deny you this cooperation, and that you will thus be able to guide the nation wisely through the ordeal of loss, and anguish and sacrifice which our people are now enduring with such noble patience and courage and fortitude and heroism. We have the honor to be your co-workers. (Signed) NEIL McLEOD, On behalf of Citizens. Mayor Morrison, of Summerside, presided and introduced the speakers. He first called upon Mr. A. A. Lefurzey to address the audience. Mr. Lefurzey was given a splendid reception and he delivered a stirring

in the House of Commons of the party to which he belonged to be their leader; and he felt it still more an honor when six years ago, through the mandate of the people of Canada, he was called upon to form a government. Today he felt it a greater honor that he could come before his fellow countrymen in this time of national peril and danger, not as the leader of a party government, which was designed to give—and did give—representation to all those elements in the population, of whatever party they might be, who desired to sustain Canada's effort in this war, but as the man who was fighting our battles overseas. The Prime Minister then went on to enumerate the personnel of the government and pointed out that there was nothing partisan about the administration. Was there a man or woman, he asked, who would undertake the responsibility of saying that under the present conditions Union Government was not the best possible that could be formed—far better than any one party government? He pointed out some of the far-reaching things that have already been accomplished by the Union Government, things which would be impossible under a one-party government. Sir Robert said there was a cry being made that there was no need of reinforcements. He wished to state emphatically with all the earnestness of which he was capable, that there was absolutely no foundation for such a statement, and he went on to show the last fighting at Passchendaele, and the necessity for reinforcements, extremely urgent. Speaking of Canada's effort in the war, Sir Robert pointed out the fact that would attend the delay which would be caused by a referendum. He pointed out that the Military Service Act was the same as that in force in Great Britain and in the United States, and showed the difference between it and the Military Act which left the selection of men for military service entirely to blind chance. If any man felt aggrieved at the decision of the tribunals, Sir Robert pointed out, he had his remedy and could appeal. "Either Canada is going to stand by her men or she is not," he said, "and you propose to stand by them till the 17th of December, and let there be no hesitation in the message." (Applause.) To the Honorable Frank B. Carvell, K.C., M.P., Minister of Public Works. Sir, The citizens of Summerside and Prince County, have the honor of welcoming you to this Province as one of the foremost citizens of Canada. We congratulate you on the resolution and courage you have shown in striking your natural party prejudices when faced with an issue affecting the welfare of Canada and the Nation, and we fully realize and appreciate your great worth as a Canadian citizen and British subject. Patriotism constitutes the moral fibre of a nation, and he it said to the credit of our Country that no true Canadian has yet forsaken it in the hour of peril. We note with pleasure that your constituents in your home district have done you the signal honor of electing you by acclamation as their representative in the House of Commons. We hope and trust that the people of Canada will not deny you this cooperation on Election Day and that you will be enabled to be of even greater service to this Country in the hours of peril approaching than you have been in the past. We have the honor, sir, to be your co-workers. J. E. WYATT, Chairman Committee.

trio selections. The Hall was tastefully and artistically decorated with bunting while a number of mottoes adorned the walls with such legends as "Welcome to Sir Robert Borden," "We want a Government united to win the war," etc., etc. The Prime Minister arrived a few minutes after 8 o'clock accompanied by Premier Arsenault, and His Worship Mayor Brown. On entering Sir Robert was greeted with a tremendous storm of cheering, the audience rising en masse waving handkerchiefs and hats. His Worship Mayor Brown, who presided, introduced the Premier in a few well chosen remarks. He was proud, he said, to preside at a meeting to be addressed by the first Premier of Canada who in his recollection had fulfilled his pre-election promises. He referred to the great boom conferred upon the province by the inauguration of the car ferry which at first adequate facilities they had provided for moving their produce in time to the markets, requirements. The amount saved to the province this fall alone was abundant evidence to the farmers that the Car ferry filled the one long-felt want of the province in transportation facilities. Touching briefly on the war and the great deeds of the Canadian Army he said he had great pleasure in introducing "Our best friend," the head of the Union Government, whose policy was to "stand by the boys." Sir Robert on rising was again greeted with a storm of cheers. In opening he said that owing to the fact that he was going to address another meeting in another hall he would necessarily be obliged to condense his remarks. He said he was speaking under the shadow of the great calamity that had fallen upon the City of Halifax which he had the honor of representing in parliament for 21 years. Details were not yet available and he could only hope that the calamity would prove less serious than the earlier reports indicated. There was no doubt however that there was a lamentable loss of life and the stricken City would have the heartfelt sympathy of all. IN THE INTERESTS OF CANADA. He was not here he said in the interests of any party. He was here in the interests of Canada and Canadians. He looked it for granted that the principle of Union Government was right. He had asked other audiences and he would ask this, if there was any valid reason that could be advanced against the union of both political parties in Canada at a time when Canada's very life was threatened and he had so far heard no valid reason advanced. He was proud when honored with the confidence of the Canadian people as their Prime Minister, but at no time was he as proud as now, as the leader of the Union administration. It had not been easy to form a Union government and his proposals to that end met with some opposition. It was held by some that Union government should not have been formed until after the election, but political lines were closely drawn in Canada and with the bitterness of a political contest it would not be easy to form such a government. He had approached Sir Wilfrid Laurier and asked him to join in a coalition government with an equal division of cabinet representation outside of the office of Prime Minister. Sir Wilfrid declined the offer, for which he, the Premier, was really sorry, as his refusal had prevented the promotion of unity in Canada and had resulted in an election contest that otherwise might not have been necessary. He referred to the delay of some weeks which preceded the final refusal of Sir Wilfrid and related the steps which ultimately resulted in a Union Government made up of the strongest men in the two political parties including Liberals of such outstanding ability and influence as Hon. A. K. McLeod, F. B. Carvell, C. C. Ballantyne, N. W. Rowell, Gen. Mewburn, Hugh Guthrie, Crearar, Sifton and Calder. These with the men selected from the former Conservative party formed an aggregation that which no better could be found in Canada. These men were brought together upon a common platform, they supported Union government, because they believed in it, and believed also that it afforded the best and surest means of rendering to the boys overseas the support to which they are entitled, the surest means of paying the debt which we owed, a debt which would be paid only if each of us did their duty on the 17th of home month, and he had confidence that Canada would not be found wanting. WHAT UNION GOVERNMENT HAS DONE. He then outlined some of the things the Union government had done since its organization. (1) They had abolished the patronage list. (2) They had placed the civil service of Canada on a plane where appointments would no longer be made on the recommendation of patronage committees or members of parliament, but solely on the basis of merit and capacity for service. (3) They had extended the scope of the war purchasing commission which had done such good work in the purchase of supplies for the war needs. (4) They had increased the war taxes and the income tax, and the taxes on war profits. He then outlined what had been done in the regulation of the profits from the Canadian packing houses. The government had appointed a committee to discuss that matter and in their report they at first suggested that no packing houses should be permitted to make profits in excess of two per cent, of its annual turnover. As a further regulation it had made more than seven per cent on the invested capital. Up to that point they could keep their earnings, but between seven and fifteen per cent, the government of the country would take half. Thus with a profit of fifteen per cent, the packer would be allowed a seven per cent, out of which he would be called upon to pay a war profit tax of one per cent, making his net profit ten per cent. Whatever was earned in

excess of the fifteen per cent, would go wholly to the government, so if it ever again happened that a company earned eighty per cent, on its invested capital seventy per cent, of that sum would be turned back to the state. They had passed an order-in-council prohibiting the use of any article of food for the manufacture of spirituous liquors. "The government could prevent combinations in restraint of trade and could pass legislation to prevent hoarding. Sir Robert then dealt with Canada's war effort and told what had been done in support of the boys overseas. The issue for the electors to face was whether Canada should go on and do her duty or whether she would quit and desert the men who had gone overseas with pledges of support ringing in their ears. Voluntary enlistment had done all it could do and nothing more could be accomplished by it, while it was necessary that the men at the front should be supported and that Canada should send them necessary aid for that end. Conscription was not a new thing for Canada and he then dealt with the provisions of the old Militia Act, which had been on the Canadian statute books for forty-nine years and which left the selection of men to blind chance. The present Military Service Act was but an amendment to that measure with the element of chance cut out. Under the new measure the men best fitted to go to the front would be sent, while those whom it was necessary to keep at home would stay here and look after the necessary industries of the country. He then dealt with the composition of the excise and tribunals and showed how under their operation every man in the country would get an absolutely square deal. He also discussed the referendum proposal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which meant nothing more than delay. Even if the Military Service Act was worked without any delay the men would get overseas in a very sufficient time to save the Canadian forests at the front from destruction. A referendum even if it carried would mean that the troops at the front would not be reinforced for a year, if as soon as that. Under the policy of referendum Canada would betray her men overseas, a condition not to be thought of. "There shall be no referendum while I am Premier of Canada," he said and the statement was cheered to the echo. He touched briefly upon the earlier callistments and the splendid response given to the first call for men. These men, he said were fighting for Canada just as truly as though their lines were laid in the trenches, and he instanced the battle of Ypres, and the splendid part played by our boys when they barred the way to Calais and kept the Germans back. These men, he said, are over there fighting your battles, keeping back the barbarous Huns from your shores. The only human power that holds them back is the Royal Navy and the battle line. The Germans say they are going to win, to dominate the world. "You," he said, "can settle that question on December 17th. The question then to be settled will be your test, will say whether or not you will help the boys overseas who have already been wounded and returned again and again to breast the waves of Hunnish barbarity that have already overswept Belgium and would oversweep this Canada of ours back. The men in the trenches were waiting, he said, for the verdict that will be given in Canada on the 17th. The Germans too, on the other side of No Man's Land were waiting for that verdict. Sir Robert closed with a touchingly magnificent appeal for the support of the Union candidate at the coming election, expressing the confident hope that when the message was flashed across the sea it would be a message of hope and confidence to the brave boys who had written the name of Canada in letters of fire that the world has read with admiration and pride, a message that would be a notice to Germany that Canada was not going to quit. At the close of his speech the audience again broke into tumultuous cheering which finally resolved itself into a well ordered and ringing "three cheers and a tiger for Sir Robert Borden."

He wished to point out the gravity of the situation today and show that the one issue of this election—the only one—and that is that Canada will or will not stand by the boys at the front. Other questions, questions of principle, can be argued when necessary—THE ONE QUESTION NOW TO DECIDE IS ARE YOU GOING TO STAND BY THE BOYS AT THE FRONT OR QUIT? When war broke out Canada had to attend to the most serious question she has ever had to face. Could she secure and maintain a place at the front? Could she pay her debts—could she take care of the whole matter of her participation in the war, and pay all expenses. A call went out for 20,000 men, within 3 weeks 33,000 men were in training at Valcartier. THE GOVERNMENT AND THE OPPOSITION PLEDGED THESE MEN THAT TO THE LAST MAN AND THE LAST DOLLAR. (Applause.) Laurier made that pledge as did the other Liberals, himself included. Since then, other men have gone, contingent after contingent, draft after draft until now there are 400,000 Canadian soldiers overseas, AND THEY ALL WENT UNDER THE SAME PLEDGE TO FIGHT YOUR BATTLES AND OURS. THE QUESTION IS, WILL WE STAND BY THESE MEN OR NOT—NOTHING ELSE MATTERS. At the outbreak of war the Canadian Parliament voted \$50,000,000 for war expenses, then another \$50,000,000, later \$250,000,000 and in January \$500,000,000 were voted unanimously, the Liberals reserving the right to criticize expenditure. After 2 years of warfare it was found that the voluntary system had no prospects of procuring the number of recruits for reinforcements necessary. For the first two years the voluntary system did wonderfully well, but after all the best fighting men had gone, after nearly all those who really wanted to go had gone, recruiting returns fell lower and lower until the recruits enlisted were not sufficient to cover the wastage at the front. Some may say that there are no

bravest men such as Canada has been sending to the front. (Cheers and applause.) There is horror, misery, death and destruction in the wake of war, but "Keep out of war" is not the spirit of Canada. (Cheers.) When the question of the Military Service Bill came up, he (Mr. Carvell) told Sir Wilfrid Laurier he would vote for it as he was of opinion that there was no other way to get the necessary reinforcements. The voluntary system had broken down and the only way to get more men was to get after those who did not want to go. Laurier proposed an amendment referring the question to the people. If it were in peace times, with only a question of fiscal policy involved and the life of the nation not at stake he (Carvell) would be the last to raise a protesting voice. BUT IN TIME OF WAR THERE IS NO TIME TO CORRECT MISTAKES. (Applause)—A MISTAKE MADE CAN NEVER BE REMIDIED—YOU CAN'T GO BACK AND MAKE UP YOUR ERRORS. In war mistakes are FATAL, and so it is a time when there must be men of nerve who can master and control the situations as they arise. A time for a real leader to determine what policy is to be pursued and leave it to the people afterwards whether to follow that policy or not. Great Britain at the outbreak of the war, did not have time for a referendum—she did not wait to get to the people—and in three days she had declared war and sent an army into Belgium. (Cheers and applause.) Any thinking man, any reading man would realize the need of reinforcements, as the men at the front are now practically exhausted. When a vote was taken on the Military Service Bill and sixteen other colleagues had joined the Union forces it was thought the leader (Laurier) would accept the situation and come in on a basis with the others. (To be Continued.)



MR. DONALD NICHOLSON Unionist Candidate for Queens.

time has arrived it is up to the people of Canada to say what kind of party or government will govern them. But until that time arrives, the only government that has a right to overrun this country is a government of men who will do their duty, and stand by our brave men and set the rest of Canada an example that they might do their duty until the conflict is ended triumphantly! (Applause.)

THE MEETINGS AT SUMMERSIDE

The meetings at Summerside were eminently satisfactory, the reception accorded the speakers being overwhelming in its enthusiasm. The party were greeted at the station by a large crowd at the ovation at the several meeting places was intensely sympathetic. Sir Robert addressed the audience in the Market Hall while Mr. Carvell spoke at St. Paul's Hall, and vice versa. Addresses of welcome were presented to each of the speakers at each of the meeting places, expressing the cordial feelings with which the speakers were received by the good people of the town. Sir Robert Borden was presented with the following address at the Market Hall, accompanied by a handsome bouquet, which was handed him by a small boy.

To the Right Honorable Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., P.C., Prime Minister of Canada.

Sir: The people of Summerside and Prince County have today the honor and privilege of welcoming you to the County, as one who occupies the proud position of being officially, and otherwise recognized as the foremost citizen of Canada, as well as one of the leading citizens of the British Empire. But yesterday you were, though Prime Minister, only the leader of a party. Today you are the accepted and worthy leader of a nation, in whose leadership the Canadian people have full confidence that, so far as in you lies, the name and honor of

speech. He pointed out that the visitors were there to address the people on one of the most vital questions which it had ever been the duty of any public speaker to deal with in Canada since Confederation. The issues today transcended anything else, any other issues that had ever been discussed before any audience. They were not there to discuss old political issues or to defend mistakes of the past, but to solicit the support of the people of a Union Government formed for the purpose of enabling Canada to prosecute the war successfully and to stand by the boys at the front. Mr. Lefurzey then went on to present to the prominent Liberals in Canada, the best and brainiest men of the party, who had joined the Union Government to the end that Canada might redeem her pledged word to her brave sons in France and Flanders and send them the great assistance of which they were in such urgent and crying need. He said that the people must believe in their public men and believe that they were actuated by higher motives, in this crisis of the nation's history, than considerations of mere personal advantage. He appealed to the people to show by their vote on the 17th that they were behind the Union Government in its determination to uphold the fighting arm of Canada and preserve the great reputation which she has won in this war.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN then addressed the meeting in a magnificent speech which was listened to with the most marked attention and the very frequent rounds of loud applause showed beyond the shadow of a doubt in which direction the sympathy of the meeting lay. There was not a single interruption, and the effectiveness of the Prime Minister's address was obvious. Sir Robert began by expressing his gratitude to Mr. Neil McLeod and those who had joined with him in presenting the kind address of welcome. He felt it a great honor 17 years ago when he was selected by the members

HON. F. B. CARVELL

followed in a magnificent speech which he made it abundantly clear that Canada must send reinforcements to the men at the front, or be forever disgraced among the nations of the earth. "Men, more men, and still more men," he iterated and reiterated. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the statement that Canada would stand by the boys to the last man and the last dollar he pledged him (Mr. Carvell) to the people at that time, and Mr. Carvell would not go back on that pledge! "There is only one way given under heaven among men, by which you can prosecute a war successfully, and that is by men. It means men, and more men, and still more men," and they must be got somehow or other, he said. "ARE YOU GOING TO STAND BY THE MEN OR QUIT?" he asked. "That is the only question." Mr. Carvell's speech was received with round after round of cheers, and on resuming his seat he did so amidst an applause that lasted till the meeting was concluded with the National Anthem.

RECEPTION AT CHARLOTTETOWN

A rousing reception was given Premier Sir Robert Borden, The Hon. Mr. Carvell and party when they arrived in the city shortly after six o'clock last night. The reception committee was composed of His Worship Mayor Brown, Mr. James Paton, M.L.A., Mr. W. A. Stewart, W. F. Tidmarsh, and others and the proceedings were enlivened by the Fourth Regiment Band and torch bearers. After acknowledging the welcome to the city Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Carvell were driven to the residence of Mr. Jas. Paton, M. L. A., where a dinner was served to the party and a few invited guests.

AT THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE

Long before the hour for opening the People's Theatre was crowded, every seat on the platform and in the body of the Hall being occupied while in the corridors men and women stood around the doors eager to hear what the great leader of the Union party had to say. Outside there were hundreds who failed to get into either the People's or the Prince Edward Theatre. During the interval before the arrival of Sir Robert the Fourth Regiment Band played a number of pa-

THE HON. FRANK CARVELL AT THE PRINCE EDWARD

The Prince Edward Theatre was crowded to capacity, the lobby outside was packed, the stage behind the aisles was fully occupied and the aisles of a orchestra floor and balcony were filled. Mr. W. F. Tidmarsh, occupied the chair. Mr. Tidmarsh stated that though a Liberal he was supporting the Union Government. In his introductory remarks he stated that the leaders of political thought in the two great schools had, now united to further the interests of Canada in the crisis she is now passing through, so that the boys in the trenches of Flanders and France will have full support and rely with complete confidence on the people at home. He then introduced the first speaker of the evening, The Hon. Frank Carvell, Minister of Public Works. Mr. Carvell said he had been invited to come and speak to the people in the hope that it would do some good, show how Liberals like himself and the presiding chairman had seen fit to support the Union Government. He (Mr. Carvell) had long been known as a Liberal of the Liberals, a Radical of the Radicals. In giving support to the Union Government he had given up none of his personal views—the only change was directed to win the war. He had been one of the most pronounced critics in Parliament and had made known all the faults of the Government. He had been looked upon by some as a man who had no apologies to make, and had criticized the government when he thought criticism necessary. Now out

GERM-LADEN BALLOONS FLOATED OVER ALLIED LINES

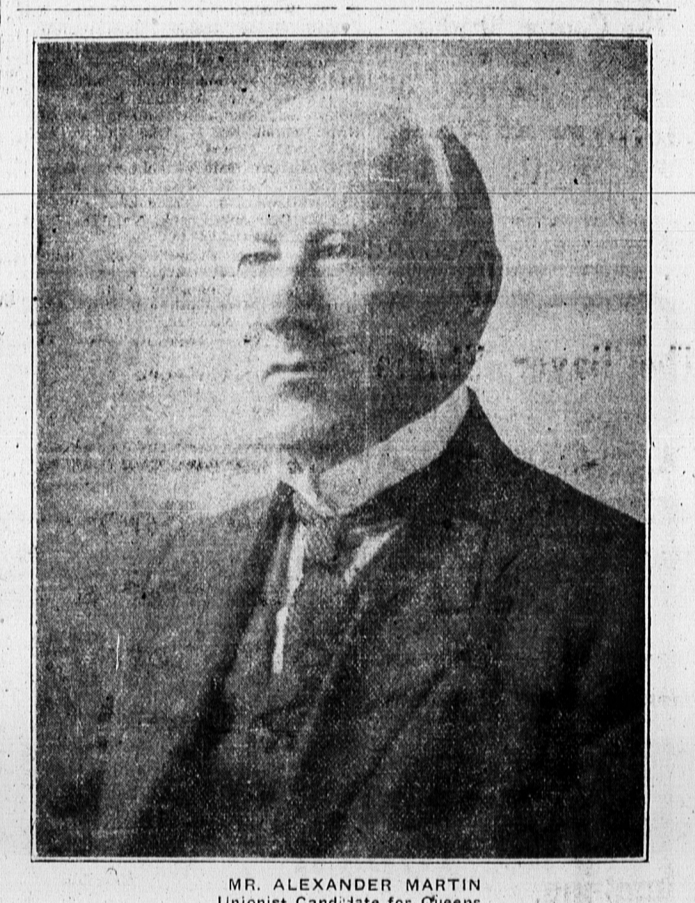
BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Stories of germ-laden balloons that floated across the lines from the German front were related today by members of a party of eighteen American volunteers in the ambulance service who arrived in this country Thanksgiving Day. Crimson-colored toy balloons are the favorite instrument of unofficial communication with the Allies in the trenches when the Teutons have dressing news to make known. Recently circulars printed in French and sent across the front told of the inaction of the Russians and of the reverse to the Italian army. It has been discovered, however it is said, that the little red-colored messengers frequently carry deadly germs intended to breed epidemics, and now no soldier is permitted to touch one of these balloons until it has been subjected to a careful examination by a member of the Medical Corps.

MURDER SYNDICATE SOUGHT BY POLICE

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Twelve indictments charging murder in the first degree were returned by the grand jury late today as the result of confessions of Ralph Daniello, relative to the existence of a so-called "murder syndicate" controlling gambling and graft in the Italian colonies of Greater New York. It was learned later that five other men were indicted earlier in the week for murder in the first degree on Daniello's statement to officials of the district attorney's office that 23 murders had been committed by Italian gangs. It was announced that bench warrants had been issued for the seven indicted men, but at a late hour it was said, none of them had been arrested.

I KNOW NO WAY TO WIN WARS

Mr. Carvell, "EXCEPT BY MEN, AND WITH OUT MORE MEN WE CAN NEVER SUCCEED." There are airplanes flying like giant birds, there are guns shooting at almost unbelievable range, there are machines pouring out death like water from a hose and the terrible tanks that crush everything beneath them and climb over every obstacle. But these inventions are useless without men to run them—the best and



MR. ALEXANDER MARTIN Unionist Candidate for Queens.

more men needed at the front—that the 100,000 men required now are not needed. Of all the Canadian troops in England—in hospitals, in convalescent homes, in rest camps—not fit to go to the front—THERE ARE LESS THAN 35,000 CANADIAN SOLDIERS IN ENGLAND FIT TO BE PLACED IN THE FRONT LINE; 13,000 are in process of training and there are many who have been wounded three or four times who will have to go back into that hell again—and again—and again—until reinforcements are provided.

And some say: "Well, as long as they are able to go, let them go—and we will stay home." There are none like that on Prince Edward Island surely! The present wastage at the front is 9,000 to 10,000 a month.

The Halifax tragedy today is a small taste of the war that the gallant lads have to face every day. In the first week of November 10,000 Canadians went down and for the whole month 15,000 went down—the Halifax disaster is an every day occurrence at the front. And still some say: "Let the fighting go on, we'll wait at home."

After Premier Borden returned from his visit to England and the Canadian front he advocated the adoption of the Military Service Bill. Many members of the government had seen this coming before. "I KNOW NO WAY TO WIN WARS," said Mr. Carvell, "EXCEPT BY MEN, AND WITH OUT MORE MEN WE CAN NEVER SUCCEED."