The Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1916.

DOWN TO THE LAST MOMENT

We have shown that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was scornful and triumphant at the defeat of the Naval Bill. Even as late as 1914, Sir Wilfrid and his followers were still enjoying themselves in ridiculing the idea of an emergency. On January 19th, only six and a half months before the war began, Sir Wilfrid Laurier speaking onthe Address, said (Hansard, 1914 page 17):

"Emergency? Who speaks today of an emergency? Twelve months have passed since my right honourable friend the Prime Minister introduced his measures; twelve months and more have passed since that time when he saw theGerman peril. He saw Germany almost ready to jump at the throat of Great Britain. He saw clouds on the horizon, he saw these clouds rent with lightning; he heard the murmurs and rumbling of distant thunder. But my right honourable friend today may live in peace. The atmosphere is pure, the sky is clear. . . . . The light has been let in on that question and we know now how much the country and the Empire and the civilized world have been deceived upon the question of so-called emergency. . . We have had the evidence that these panics are engineered by the armour plate builders and by the great shipbuilding firms, who do not hesitate to create false news in order to obtain contracts for their shops. . . . . THE GERMAN PERIL HAS DISAPPEARED IF INDEED THERE EVER WAS SUCH A THING."

Then there was much obstruction to the Naval Aid Bill over the trivial pretence that in some mysterious way it would seriously affect our autonomy as a self-governing Dominion, and therefore, the three Dreadnoughts should not be built.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, ex-Postmaster-General, in Parliament said:—

"Sir, it may be that the Canadian people will once pay tribute to the Mother Country; it may be they will pay it twice, but do you not think that if the tie is strained too much, the breaking of the tie may ensue?

"Again I say, Mr. Speaker, THIS POLICY IS AN INVASION OF OUR RIGHTS AS CANADIANS; it is the beginning of the curtailing of our rights of self-government. We are asked to contribute today; another election will take place, and we shall again be asked to contribute, and the flag will be waved."

On the same principle the Liberal leaders might just as well oppose the sending of Canadian troops to aid in fighting the Empire's battles, and meeting the common danger in this war.

At this very moment Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues were making preparations which enabled them to take action effectively as soon as the war began. They did not allow the action of the Senate to change the Government policy. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked him at the close of the session in which the Senate had rejected the Naval Aid Bill what the Government meant to do about it, the Premier replied:

"It is the firm intention and determination of this Government if it remains, as undoubtedly it will remain, in power to bring down, at a later date, a proposal for the acquisition or construction of three battleships, as was proposed in the Naval Aid Bill of 1912. In that way, before the completion of these ships, we hope and expect to be in a position to say to the British Government Canada is prepared to do now what the unworthy action of a partisan majority in the Senate prevented her from doing before; Canada will take over and pay for and acquire these ships and will place them at the disposal of His Majesty the King for the common defence of the great Empire of which Canada forms a part."

In England the Senate's action made it necessary to change the Naval programme. *The ships which Canada promised were needed, and had to be supplied.* Mr. Churchill explained to Parliament that in consequence of this disappointment the Admiralty would lay down at once certain ships that would otherwise have been begun later in the year. The building programme would for the present be accelerated, and if Canada should still fail, it would be necessary to build three British ships to take the place of those which they counted on from Canada. So the matter stood and stands, unless the war shall have changed the situation so that Britain can afford to reduce her Navy. Meanwhile the emergency having developed into a crisis and the crisis into a war, THE BORDEN GOVERNMENT, PREVENTED FROM DOING ITS DUTY IN ONE DIRECTION, IS DOING IT IN ANOTHER.

STATISTICS WANTED

This has been a banner year in this province. We have had the largest crop, probably in the history of the province, have received the biggest autumn prices in our history and have shipped away larger quantities than ever before. And yet we have no means of ascertaining definitely how large our crop was, how much we have shipped or what it was worth. This is regrettable. To publish abroad the amount of our exports, especially in a year like the present, or, for that matter, any year, would be the biggest and the best advertisement that could be given of our province.

It is true we have estimates compiled by the Department of Agriculture, giving the approximate size of our yearly crops but these are only estimates and are only approximately correct. Besides, they can give no idea of our surplus, of what we produce over and above what we consume. We have the proud distinction of being the only province in the Dominion whose food production exceeds its consumption. It would be not only of interest but of very great value to know what this excess amounts to.

Then there is the matter of our imports. We believe our imports, per head of our population, are greater than those of any of our sister provinces. In farm machinery, in dry goods, clothing, etc., we are certainly doing our duty by the manufacturers; to what extent we do not know

We are publishing abroad the productiveness of our soil, the wealth of our people, the beauty of our province. These are mere academic effusions regarding which we ourselves are quite satisfied but for which the outside world will demand proof. The only convincing proof that can be given is the amount of actual export and import. Such a statement would, we believe, be a revelation to ourselves as well as to the outside world.

How to get these statistics? This is the rub. Our exports and imports from and to Canada are bulked with those of our sister provinces. Large quantities of our exports go through Canadian clearing houses and are not credited to us. Similarly our imports, coming through wholesale houses in Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and elsewhere are simply classed as Canadian imports. The Dominion statistics as published in the federal bluebooks, giving the exports and imports of Prince Edward Island as amounting to only a few thousand dollars, are exceedingly injurious and misleading.

It might be possible to add this provincial duty to the federal duty of the Collectors of Customs at the different ports by a little provincial addition to their federal salaries. Our exports, at least could thus be tabulated. Our imports of course would be available only through the merchants. No doubt some way out may be found in the near future and whatever the cost may be it will be a profitable investment.

NOTES

In an entertaining article, contributed to the Outlook, on the cartoons and caricatures of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and those of the present time, Dr. Lyman Abbott says that in the whole collection of the satiric art which he has examined he has found nothing more impressive than a cartoon published on the anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania. It consists of a perfectly simple gravestone, with one mourner bowing her head over it, and the following inscription engraved upon it. In Memory of 115 American Citizens, Men, Women, And Children, Murdered by a Nation Too Savage to Spare, Abandoned by A Country Too Proud to Fight. May 7, 1915.

Recent Report By U. S. Consul Pierce

The following reports have been sent in to Washington by the American Consul here, Hon. W. A. Pierce, for publication in the official Consular reports:

Heavy 1916 Peltage of Fox Skins in Prince Edward Island.

A very large number of fox skins are being taken off by the ranchers of this district. This will continue until the end of the killing season in January. The pelt of the celebarted Prince Edward Island black fox reaches prime condition for length, luster, and thickness about December 1st. Leading fur buyers of New York and London who have recently visited the Island have spoken highly of the ranch bred fox peltry. Values up to $1500 have been placed on a single skin.

Quite a number of this year's pups will be kept and ranched for another breeding season. The greater part, however, of the ranchers, will pelt the equivalent in number of this year's production. Approximately thirty million dollars are invested here in foxes. Few Companies or ranchers have paid dividends for two years. As a matter of self protection, part of the live fox stock must this year be disposed of as pelts. The market is still much below prices of former years for breeding pairs.

The effort to bring about co-operative collection of pelts, matching and selling the product of the province by one organization, is progressing. Intelligent efforts of ranchers to improve the industry is represented by the catch phrase, 'breed, weed and feed." This means the killing off of smaller and inferior foxes, the mating for breeding of larger and well matched foxes, and a guarding against too much inbreeding and changing the policy much heretofore followed, of underfeeding the young pups.

Figures carefully compiled by authorities confirm the estimate made in a report from this office in May (the 12th.), of 4,000 pups as the 1916 production for P. E. Island.

Blueberry Pie Stock.

The shipment of blueberry pie stock to wholesale American caterers is an entirely new feature of commerce in this province. A volume of almost $4,000 in trade was reached. There is possibility of greater increase each year, as only one firm undertook the trade this year.

The pie stock or "pi-stok" as the catering trade calls it must not be confused with the canned blueberry and other canned fruits. A considerable volume of canned berries and fruits has for many years been a part of Prince Edward Island industry. The Pi-stok is not canned but shipped in kegs. It is not for eating direct from can, but as its name indicates, is a base or stock for sale to restaurants and hotels for pies and other confections. A certain amount of preservative is used but no coloring matter. It is partially sweetened.

The luscious blueberry abounds in this province. From middle July to middle September the roadsides, abandoned farms and railroad embankments offer inexhaustible supplies. Children and old people do much of the picking.

ALLIES PREPARE FOR LAST ROUND DURING WINTER.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Sir William Robertson was recently reported as having said that the Allies had gone about half the way which they had had to go.

The dominant note of the moment in Great Britain is the realization of the fact that even greater exertions and greater sacrifices than any yet made are necessary to reach the end sought and there is a steady determination to make those exertions and sacrifices.

Premier Asquith's speech at the Guildhall on Thursday impressed his hearers with a sense of the hard struggle that was yet to come. The Minister of Munitions and the Minister of War this week have been proclaiming the need of more men and more munitions. The correspondents at the British front have been enlarging on Germany's preparations for a stubborn resistance.

While there is expectation in some quarters that Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander, given favorable weather, will not remain quiescent in the near future, the general idea is that no operations of anything like a decisive nature can be attempted on any of the fronts until next year. The present watchword, therefore, is the multiplication of every energy and resource in the work of preparation during the winter.

Peace Loving Nations Must Stand Together

LONDON, November 15.—Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, and Professor Gilbert Murray, of Oxford, were the principal speakers at a meeting of the Mayflower Club, which is composed of British and Americans and has as its object the perpetration of memory of pilgrims. The meeting was held in the reception room of the House of Commons and among those present was the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page. In his address Lord Bryce said:

"Questions as to the exercise of belligerent rights have always arisen and must always be expected to arise between belligerents and neutrals in naval war. Those that have arisen between the Allies and the United States are happily such as can be disposed of by pacific negotiations and need not affect the permanent friendship of people firmly attached to one another by so many ties. At this moment the friendship of our two nations is of more importance, not only to both of us, but to the world, than perhaps ever before.

"For what is the state of the world? This war has brought upon it previous war. We are asking ourselves whether we must expect such calamities to go on recurring in the future. Is all this suffering to have been vain? After the war will international fears, hatreds and suspicions return, and will great armadas with still heavier burdens to already impoverished peoples—have again to be maintained

"The only method suggested for preventing these things is a combination of peace-loving nations to be formed after the war, and after the treaty of settlement for the purpose of establishing a permanent peace. The simplest way of doing this is to require that every international dispute shall be submitted to arbitration or conciliation before any resort to arms. Such a plan could not be carried out without the co-operation of neutral nations and especially of the greatest of the neutral nations. The United States has hitherto stood apart in isolation, but isolation is not longer possible. Every country is now affected and its safety threatened by its spirit of anti-democratic aggression. The United States has avoided entangling alliance. But a league of peace would be a smoothing down and a straightening out of difficulties that threaten to embroil the world.

"Already many leading statesmen have proposed such a scheme as I have outlined. Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes have given it their hearty approval; public opinion in both parties alike is daily growing in its favor.

"Here in Great Britain we cannot take practical steps until this war has been—as it certainly will be—fought through to a decisive victory. But meantime we may begin to consider what those practical steps should be and we can assure our friends in America of our sympathy with their scheme, and our willingness to co-operate in a work to which our common ideals turn. We are both peace loving people; we both desire to respect the rights of every nation, small or great. Neither of us seeks to dominate the world, either by war or in commerce. We both love freedom and wish to see it everywhere prevail.

Professor Gilbert Murray gave an interesting review of the American attitude towards the war, as he learned it during a recent visit to the United States. He declared that the war would not result in the perpetuating of hatred between the belligerent peoples. He also approved of a league for maintaining peace between nations.

Falkenhayn Forging Into Roumanian Territory

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Falkenhayn's troops are moving forward steadily along the whole southern Transylvanian frontier, penetrating deeper into the Roumanian territory. From the Iron Gates of the Danube to the Tigom southeast of Kronstadt, the troops of Ferdinand are now on the defensive.

In the Jiul valley, the right wing of the Germanic army of invasion has swung southward twelve miles beyond the border, eveloping the village of Bumbeshti and pushing past it. In this district, where a heavy Teutonic counter blow succeeded only last week a Roumanian offensive on three weeks duration, Falkenhayn has poured forth troops in large numbers into the breach opened in the enemy's lines. Despite their desperate resistance the Roumanians have been unable to cope with these strong forces and in a few days have surrendered the greater part of the ground won by the methodical advances of weeks.

Taken in conjunction with the renewed efforts of the Austro-German forces near Orsova on the meeting ground of Hungary, Serbia and Roumania, the new campaign in the Jiul valley evidently purposes a double drive on Craiova, the most important position of the southwestern Rumania. Powerful reinforcements have been sent to bulwark the Teutonic lines at Orsova and the most strenuous efforts are being made to recapture the town and re-establish communications by way of the Danube. The day also saw the gradual approach of the invader nearer the railroad key point in the other valleys of northern Roumania. The day's operations cost the Roumanians more than 650 men in prisoners alone.

Further east, in the Prahova valley, the troops of Falkenhayn, by the prodigal use of heavy artillery, forged ahead against the Roumanian left wing.

"You can't improve on nature."

"That may be, said the druggist, "but you'd be surprised at the amount of complexion dopes we sell.

The House of Quality

New Arrivals

We have just received a lot of New Skirts in Black Serge, Silk, Poplin and Taffeta also Green, Blues and Greys all the latest styles.

We have also a large shipment of Underskirts in light Blues, Green, Brown and Rose Moire at $4.50

Black Taffeta $4.75

Colored Taffeta 5.75.

Rat Coats at 52.00 and 65.00

Ladies Black Plush Coats from 18.00 to 35 00

Ladies Light Blue, Navy and Black Serge Suits from 13.75, 16.00 and 19.75 "Special"

Children's Plaid Coats best all wool cloth with belt and pockets 6.50 and 8 50, sizes from 6, 8, 10 to 12.

We have left over from last year about twelve Ladies' Good Cloth Coats, the styles are not just as full in the skirts as this year but otherwise they are alright.

We offer this lot at half price.

PATONS, Limited

"The Haberdashery"

Overcoats With Style

We want you to see our large stock of stylish well tailored overcoats.

We can show you a splendid line at $15.00 in black with velvet collars. Have frieze with converto collars or brown, grey or heather mixed with roll collars.

At 18.00 we can show you lovely blue chinchills or mixed tweeds with roll collars.

At 20.00 we can give you your choice of superbly tailored overcoats in grey and brown chinchilla pin cheek tweeds or bonegal friezes with roll collars also velvet collar tweeds and meltons.

Henderson & Cudmore

Wellner Bldg. 101 Grafton St.

Best Nerve Specialist in England Was Consulted

But Nervous System Failed to Respond to Treatment Prescribed.

Nervous disorders frequently result from the injury to the nerves in accidents or because of the shock to the system.

The writer of this letter was injured in a mix-up with some colts, remained unconscious for three weeks, and in spite of continued treatment in hospital could not obtain restoration of the internal nerves which control the action of the digestive and other vital organs. He travelled to Europe and consulted England's greatest nerve specialist. Relief was only temporary, in spite of many treatments used.

His letter gives the facts briefly and tells how he was finally cured by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Can you imagine any more severe test of this great nerve restorative?

Mr. Henry F. Venn, Ceru Ranch, [illegible] Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has restored my nervous [illegible]

Having met with a severe accident seven years ago, from which I was unconscious and which left my nerves in a very sore plight, I was treated by doctors galore and consulted one of the greatest nerve specialists in England, but nothing seemed to do me much good. Hypophosphites and, in fact, all and every kind of nerve mixture in almost every form was used, but never with more than temporary benefit.

"But Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has acted very differently for it has built up my nervous system until I feel like my old self again. If this medicine will do for others what it has done for me, I shall not regret having written this letter. I have recommended the Nerve Food personally to many, and shall always esteem its great restorative value." [illegible]

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

BELGIAN'S PRAISE OF CANADA.

A Dominican— R. P. Rutten— gives high praise to Canada, and his article is translated by Sir Lees Knowles:—

"Oh, that I were an artist so that, on the spot, I might make my fellow-countrymen appreciate a fraction of the beauties of the country through which I have just passed! Why am I not a poet, capable of singing a hymn of thanks for all the kindness which has been shown to me here?

'Canada, I salute thee, country of lakes, big and little, dotted with islands small and great, with fancifully indented shores, fringed with luxuriant vegetation; in the autumn a many-colored and brilliant attire.

'I love the vast spaces, thy prairi- [illegible] up the sides of thy precipitous chains.

'I love the vast spaces, thw prairies, broad as the ocean; thy fields of corn, waving as far as the eye can reach, like the rolling billows of a mighty sea.

'I love thy St. Lawrence, majestic stream, chafing, as it were, in confinement wherein is marvellously reflected every tint of heaven; which I have seen on a fine summer's day, a vast sheet of water shining like an immense blade of steel, glittering in the rays of the sun.

'I love the incomparable and wild beauty of thy Rocky Mountains, their summit in a blaze of light, their mighty rocks, their dreamy lakes and roaring torrents, pouring their waters of transparent green upon a stony bed of white bleached purity. In vain do the pine trees try unceasingly to reach the summit of thy proud pinacles. Their lines are so fine and their outline so noble that the sun and snow alone can enhance their beauty.

'Thou art glorious, even in winter, land of Canada, when the snow hides thee completely beneath a cloak of white, not as a shroud, but as a garment, guarding thy slumber that at their awakening thy fields, thy forests, and thy prairies may yield once more to the millions who depend upon them, their cattle, their timber-

MEN'S REGAL SHOES

(Made with Neolin Soles and Sole Leather Soles)

We think are the best made in Canada.
The real thing for the mud and wet.
Firmly and neatly made, keeping their shape.
The New Neolin Sole, Waterproof is the latest word in Shoemaking.

Prices $6.00, 6.50 and 7.00 a pair.

Different Widths and Lasts. To fit wide or narrow feet.

Banker Shoes $5.00 a good wearer.

GOFF BROS.

Ladies' Silk and Cashmere Hosiery, received today Holeproof.