The Charlottetown Guardian

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1917.

ORGANIZATION

No other word perhaps has been as much in evidence, has formed the subject of so much oratory, written and spoken, as the word Organization. Our farmer experts have preached it at institute meetings and have expatiated upon the absolute necessity of organization to carry on farming successfully and their farmer audiences believed them; our preachers have dinned it into the ears of their congregations and their congregations believed them; our politicians have preached it and—for political purposes only—have practiced it. And yet we are not organized; we have barely touched the fringe of organization. We cherish a sort of belief that organization is necessary, that we cannot get along without it, but our belief is like our belief in the necessity of ultimately getting to heaven; we are in no hurry to go, and in the meantime we go on selfishly doing what we can for ourselves, leaving organization, as we leave heaven, for a more convenient season.

If this province of ours were organized we would work together, work for a common aim in all our undertakings. Our farmers would agree upon methods of farming and marketing; they would confer with the traders who handle their produce and mutually agree upon prices. As at present each pays as little or demands as much as he can without regard to real market values.

If we were organized the labour problem would be greatly simplified. The manhood and womanhood of the provnce would be registered, the employed and the unemployed specified, and at such a time as the present, this labour could be allocated compulsorily, if necessary, at any rate it would be made available.

If we were organized we would be in a position to know at any time the quantity of available foodstuff in the province and thus be in a position to gauge our requirements, to take full advantage of the market both in buying and selling. We would be in a position to approximately judge from our seeding the extent of our harvests in every line of production. These and many other benefits would accrue from a thorough organization of the province, such an organization in short as was aimed at by the National Service Cards in connection with Military and industrial service.

We are not organized as a whole; we have a number of organizations, however, from which we can gauge the possibilities of a general organization which would include all our activities. Probably the most thoroughly organized country in the world is Germany. Through her system of organization she commanded a very large share of the world's commerce, made her schools and universities the best in the world, and her "made in Germany" trademark a key that opened every market for her. That because of other agencies she went to the bad is no reason why other countries should not follow the example she set in organization, an organization which, plus the devilishness of the other agencies, has enabled her to defy three quarters of the world in arms.

We need organization to enable us to know where we are at in our industries, in our commerce, in our national, civic and social life. Without it we are groping largely in the dark, guessing at our next step in practically every undertaking.

Shall we, as one of the lessons of the war, the lessons we have already learned as to our weakness, the lessons we are yet to learn as to the need of the economy and the conservation we are all talking about but not practicing—shall we learn the need of organization and adopt measures by which it may be consummated?

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THE WAR LIBERALS

It is not improbable, says the Toronto Daily News, that some followers of Sir Robert Borden will be annoyed because he has scrapped the party system for the duration of the war. That is to be expected. It is possible that no other country ever took its politics as seriously as Canada. For that reason the task the Prime Minister set before him was difficult beyond explanation. And let it be understood that it was just as hard for leading Liberals to accept the invitation extended to them as for Sir Robert to invite them. Conservatives of the partisan type should bear that fact in mind, and be restrained in their judgments and their suspicions.

Suspicion has been the foundation of our politics. The average child born in this country has been either a little Liberal or a little Conservative. At home he has been taught to consider a man of opposite political views as a designing person or else an idiot. As he has grown to manhood and joined himself to "the Organization" his suspicions have been confirmed. If he has shown talent enough to become a candidate or a member of Parliament these suspicions have been intensified. He has grown cynical concerning his enemies, denouncing their every act as tainted by stupidity and every expenditure as marred by corruption. He has even distorted words and garbled sentences, all, perhaps, with honest intent. Party leaders in particular have been implacable. Politics has determined their social relationships, sometimes their business or professional relationships, and they have taken themselves so seriously as to drive independent thinkers to despair.

When the War Liberals broke with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the House of Commons and in every constituency, their action was revolutionary. Immediately they found a severance of many pleasant ties. Immediately they were "suspect" among the old-line partisans. But in going so far as to serve under a Conservative Prime Minister they have wrecked the traditions of their homes and torn down habits of thought long established and considered immovable. They have cut themselves loose from friends of twenty years' standing and become at outs with old business associates. All this the War Liberals have done because they have realized the desperate exigencies of the war. They begin to work with strangers. They must form new associations. They expose themselves to vicious and unfair attack by narrow partisans of both sides. The Daily News believes that every supporter of Sir Robert Borden while he was the head of a party Administration should recognize the good faith of his new colleagues and suppress all tendency to garrulous criticism and pessimistic head-shaking. We are at the beginning of a new era. Opposition, of course, will not die out. It should not die out. But if the people of Canada can begin to realize that parties are a means to an end and not the end in themselves we shall have made much progress towards good government and sane controversy.

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CH'TOWN PAST AND PRESENT

In the current issue of "Conservation of Life," Ottawa, there is an excellent article by "T. A.," accompanied by a map of the City of Charlottetown, and photograph of Queen Square. After a complimentary reference to the original lay-out of the City the article proceeds:

One feature of the unsatisfactory nature of later developments in Charlottetown is strikingly shown on the map, namely the departure in the surburbs from the spacious lay-out which was first inaugurated by the engineers who planned the city between the water-front and Euston street. To the north of Euston street and Brighton street it will be seen that the development which has taken place is of a very haphazard and irregular character. The streets are much narrower than within the city, although obviously land is less valuable and could have been set apart for street purposes more easily. If Charlottetown develops to any large extent, the plan of its outer suburbs will have to remodelled at great expense, or the town will suffer considerably from the congestion of its approaches and the absence of through means of communication. We thus see another example of what is probably true, both in Europe and on this continent, that, during the past 60 or 70 years, attention has not been given to the planning of cities and towns to the same degree as in earlier times. With all the progress which has been made in other respects it is extraordnary that some of the worst forms of development in cities and towns seem to have taken place during the Victorian era.

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NOTES

No better remarks on peace have been made than those of Capt. R. Hugh Knyvett, a wounded Anzac, who said to a New York crowd: "I want to tell you that when peace comes it will be a peace that the armies make, and when the armies make peace they will keep faith with the men who have died."

HOW THE GERMAN RAIDER GOT PAST BRITISH CRUISERS

The See Adler Had Forged Norwegian Clearance Papers and Most of Crew Spoke Norwegian.

HONOLULU, Oct. 15.—Details of how the famous German commerce raider See Adler, which preyed on Allied commerce seven months in the South Pacific before meeting her fate on the reef's of Mopeha Island, passed inspection of a British cruiser by assuming the disguise of a lumber carrier, were revealed here today by Captain Hador-Smith, master of the American schooner R. C. Slade, one of the known victims of the German craft.

After capture by the British and subsequent escape the See Adler put into Bremerhaven, a German port, and in December, 1916, fitted out as a motor schooner under command of Lieut. Von Luckner and a crew of sixty-eight, half of whom, according to Captain Smith, spoke Norwegian. With forged Norwegian clearance papers and two four-inch guns concealed by a deckload of lumber, the vessel put to sea, encountered a British cruiser, passed inspection, mounted her guns and proceeded to sink thirteen vessels in the Atlantic, two of them Britishers, Captain Smith said.

The final capture in the Atlantic was a French bark on which 300 of the See Alder's prisoners were put and sent to Rio De Janeiro. The See Alder escaped pursuers and rounded Cape Horn, immediately beginning a campaign of destruction in the South Pacific. Depredations of the See Alder, a converted American vessel, were announced by the navy department October 4.

FRANCE PRODUCING 250,000 SHELLS A DAY

NEW YORK, Oct 15.— France has for a year been producing 250,000 shells a day for the famous 75 guns, as compared with 12,000 daily when the war began. Andre Tardieu, high French commissioner in the United States, said in a statement here today. His estimate of credits voted by France from August of 14 until America entered the conflict was nearly 21,000,000,000 dollars, of which more than nineteen and a half billion came, he said, from the savings of the French people. Mr. Tardieu's statement reads: "At the beginning of the war we could turn out 12,000 shells a day for 75's. In the year past we have been able to turn out 250,000 shells a day. In 1914 we had only 300 heavy guns, organized in regiments. Now we have more than 6,000. Besides, we gave more than 800 heavy guns to our Russian, Mumanian and other allies.

"More than two-thirds and nearly three-fourths of the western front is still occupied by the French army, which as 2,700,000 men in the field.

"In our country the amount raised by annual taxes reaches this year five billions and a half francs, which is the highest figure ever attained even in times of peace, although 12,000,000 French people are either mobilized for the army or the factories or kept in invaded regions.

"Figures sometimes bring revelations: Since the outbreak of the war until the intervention of the United States credits have been voted which amount to 104,000,000,000 francs, and do you know how much we borrowed from abroad Six billion francs. So ninety-eight billion were drawn from the savings of the French themselves for the defence of the country."

Alluding to Alsace and Lorraine, Mr. Tardieu said: "For more than 40 years we kept in our heart that open wound. Alsace-Lorraine. And we did not make war; we suffered in silence. Our brothers were victims of the most hideous system of police oppression that was ever inflicted upon a free people. We knew it and stood it because we wanted peace. It was not sufficient, for since the beginning of the twentieth century we had to suffer German provocations in Morocco and other places. We suffered them because we wanted peace...

ADDRESS AMERICAN CLUB

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Viscount Chinda, Japanese ambassador to Great Britain, and Henry Franklin Bouillon, French Minister of Missions Abroad, were speakers at the American Luncheon Club today. Those present included a large number of American military and naval officers. Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, was unable to attend owing to an attack of gastritis, with which he was stricken during a trip to Leeds two days ago, and which forced him to keep to his bed.

::Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

TWO NEWSPAPER MEN DROWNED IN QUEBEC

(Canadian Press Dispatch)

QUEBEC, Oct. 15.—Quebec newspaper circles received a severe shock on Saturday when William Pike Osborne, editor-in-chief of the Quebec Chronicle, and Clement Henchey, of the editorial staff, were drowned at Lake St. Joseph, where they had gone on a hunting expedition, while John A. Jordan, for 25 years editor-in-chief of the Quebec Telegraph, passed away at the age of 74 years after a long illness. The accident in which the two newspaper men lost their lives, was caused by the swamping of their boat late Saturday night.

Mr. Osborne is survived by his wife and two children. Mr. Henchy was single.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson,

GOD BLESS YOU.

God bless you! with His grace and love divine.
God bless you! if your heart with pain repine.
God bless you! when the sky of hope is clear.
God bless you! when the pulse is still with fear,
God bless you! in the early days of life.
God bless you! in the midst of bitter strife.
God bless you! when dark sorrows crowd around
God bless you! when not one true friend is found.
God bless you! when doubt your mind assails.
God bless you! when your sinking courage fails.
God bless you! when the future all seems dark.
God bless you! when of joy appears no spark.
God bless you! when to you the world is blind.
God bless you! when not one on earth is kind.
God bless you! when your sight and hearing fail.
God bless you! when your strength does naught avail.
God bless you! when no certain path seems clear.
God bless you! when the night of life is near.
God bless you! when the end of all is nigh.
God bless you! when He brings you home on high.
God Bless You!

—Rev. J. F. X. O'Connor, S. J.

SOCIAL SERVICE CONGRESS

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE HALL.

OCTOBER 16, 17 AND 18, 1917.

The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor will preside on Tuesday; His Honor the Chief Justice on Wednesday, and Premier Arsenault on Thursday.

An exceptional opportunity for the people of the Island.

Some of the Subjects to be discussed:—

The Family, its Perils and Safeguards. The Care of the Criminal. Methods of Dealing With Vice.

Prohibition. Conservation of Human Forces and Resources. Social Reconstruction After the War.

Child Welfare. Graft and Patronage. And many others of equal interest. The visiting speakers are—

Dr. Hastings H. Hart,
Director the Child Helping Department, Russel Sage Foundation New York.

Mr. Alexander Johnson,
Philadelphia, Secretary National Conference in Social Work, and of National Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded.

Rev. Canon L. Norman Tucker, D.C.L.,
London, Ont. Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D.,
Toronto, Ont. General Secretary Social Service and Evangelism of the Methodist Church for Canada, Newfoundland and Bermuda

Rev. J. G. Shearer, B.A., D.D.,
Toronto, Ont. Superintendent Social Service and Evangelism of the Presbyterian Church for Canada, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

KEEP THESE DATES FREE:— OCTOBER 16, 17, 18
Usual One Fare Railway Tickets

571-10-10M7i

NOTICE

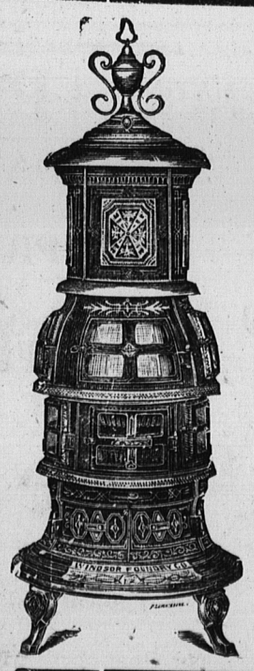
Military Service Act 1917

All Men between the ages of 20 and 34 inclusive, unmarried or widowers without children, are required by the Military Service Act 1917 to report for service or claim exemption before November 10th next.

Forms for this purpose can now be obtained at the nearest post office.

W. W. STANLEY,
REGISTRAR UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

650-10-15MEODtf. (Examiner, Patriot Copy.)



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Our Base Burners are handsome in design and finish. They throw a glow of warmth and cheerfulness through the mica Doors—they radiate heat direct from the red hot coals.

Call and get yours today. Do not delay, as the prices may be higher.

Note these Very Low Prices

No. 10—$17.75
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No. 12— 20.50
No. II—Reversible flue $25 00
No. I2— — — 29.50

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Our line of Stove Fixtures was never co complete as this season. Stove pipe, Elbows, Stove Boards, Stove Bolts, coal Hods, Coal Shovels, etc., etc. It will pay you to call here and get your Stove supplies.

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Women's Long Laced and Button High Cut $5.00
Women's Gun Metal Laced and Button plain toe or top $4.00
We bought these before the rise. Bring the family in for strong solid leather boots for the mud and wet. Prices right.

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