

The Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY NOVEMBER 2nd, 1917.

ELECTION DECEMBER 17

The federal campaign will be short although, considering the necessity for haste, and the issues at stake, long enough. Our despatches this morning announce Declaration Day on November 19th and polling on December 17th. For the first time since Confederation this, for the most part, will be a non-political contest, the issue being the win-the-war policy as enunciated by the Union Government or opposition to the Military Service Act under Sir Wilfrid Laurier. All other questions will be subservient to these and on this point we direct special attention to the editorial of the Halifax Chronicle on another page of this issue.

"PULL TOGETHER"

Canada is now practically all lined up behind the Union Government. On another page of this issue will be found an eloquent and forceful plea by the Halifax Chronicle, hitherto the leading and recognized organ of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, urging its readers to "pull together" under the Union Government. All the leading Liberal papers have taken this stand as have also the leading Liberals. The Winnipeg Free Press, the lamp of Liberalism in the West; the Toronto Globe, Canada's leading Liberal organ and "the Scotchman's political bible;" the St. John Telegraph one of the oldest and probably the most influential Liberal paper in the Maritime Provinces, have all taken a firm stand in favor of Union Government. The Charlottetown Patriot, although saying little at present, has already expressed its approval of the Military Service Act, declaring itself "unswervingly conscriptionist." We have no doubt it also will line up with its hitherto admired Liberal contemporaries in an effort to unite the whole of Canada under a Union Government where all, regardless of former political differences, may "pull together" in furthering the only cause that matters today, namely to pull the country through the terrible crisis it is now engaged in and preparing for the no less terrible times ahead. As pointed out by the Chronicle, support of such a Government does not necessarily mean desertion of party. To the whole policy of the Union Government, as outlined in the manifesto issued, every Liberal and every Conservative can patriotically and conscientiously subscribe; indeed they can neither patriotically nor conscientiously refuse to subscribe to it. Patriotism today means union and union means patriotism. It will require every ounce of Canada's strength and all the best talent she can muster to pull the country through this crisis without disaster and lay foundations for a greater Canada after the war is over.

This has been recognized by the leading men of both political parties and has been so generally acted upon as to make a Union Government possible. The Cabinet as at present constituted, made up as it is of the leading men in both parties is the strongest combination possible in Canada. Outside of it and criticizing and opposing it are those only who are still looking to the fleshpots of patronage, those who have axes to grind, and those who are openly disloyal.

There is an election pending—unfortunately. It could have been avoided and should have been but for the self-seeking politicians and the disloyal. With the war situation as ominous as at any time since it began, if not more so, with 300,000 of our men facing death, with thousands of homes darkened by sorrow because of the war, the voice of the self-seeking politician will be strangely out of place and that of the man who upholds party rather than a union of both parties especially so. Fortunately the campaign will be short, nomination November 19th, election December 17th, and the way is clear and the country in serious mood. There will, we hope, be little room for or tolerance of petty wrangling or petty partizanship. The leaders are united, they have made sacrifices for union and the rank and file will follow. As the Chronicle well says, "these are the days

which try men's souls," they are days of battling for life and of preparation, days on which the future of Canada will depend, "days for moderation and restraint of sentiment and utterance." In this spirit let us face the issue before us—the one issue—winning the war and, as the best means in sight by which this can be accomplished, uniting all Canada under a non-partizan Union Government.

REGISTRATIONS AND EXEMPTIONS

According to figures published in yesterday morning's Guardian the number of registrations for military service up to the end of October was 198 while applications for exemption totalled 2,153. The number of applications for exemption looks large but in an agricultural province like ours it is what must be expected. There are few if any farms in the province that can afford to spare a man and the intention of the Military Service Act is not to disturb any of the necessary industries of which in this province, farming and fishing are the chief. It is necessary, however, that every man of the prescribed military age shall register and it is gratifying to know that this is being done with commendable promptness. There are many yet to be registered, however, and the time is short. Every man included in Class One must either report for service or claim exemption before November 10th. If on examination a man is found medically unfit a certificate of exemption will be given to him, but he must apply for it to the Exemption Tribunal when it meets. If engaged in farming or other necessary employment he may claim exemption on that ground, but he must apply for it in the regular way of the forms prescribed and which are to be had for the asking in every Post Office. His claim is valid, that is, if he is needed in his present employment, the Exemption Tribunal will grant his exemption. These matters should be attended to at once as in all probability there will be a rush during the last few days and it may be difficult, if not impossible, for the medical examiners to attend to all.

NOTES

Everybody is in favour of abolishing the patronage that is likely to fall to anybody else.

The Laurier manifesto to the country awaited with much interest, will be out this week, and once the election writs are issued the campaign will immediately open, though Sir Robert Borden will likely remain in Ottawa till the week after next.

A Vancouver despatch says: Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper may enter Dominion politics. He has received several deputations urging him to run in Vancouver Centre as a Conservative Unionist candidate. He assured the deputation he would take it into consideration.

The Canadians went back to the Ypres salient where so many of their comrades fell in those old, dark days, and Philip Gibbs tells in a glowing despatch how they proved of what stuff and body they were made. Their capture of the Bellevue Spur is one of the most heroic exploits of the war.

Mr. Gladstone was known as the "Cabinet-maker," because he had in his day constructed so many governments. Mr. Bell is likely to be known to posterity as the "Platform-maker," judging by the number of new platforms he prepares and issues for his party. His latest appears in yesterday's Patriot and may be summed up as plagiarism of the Government program with here and there a little characteristic embellishment.

Because the Government members voted against an Opposition motion directed against the work and report of the Conservation Commission, the Patriot says "this shows who are the friends of the fishermen." It does, on the principle that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, for it was only after the Conservation Commission reported that the Opposition awoke to a realization of the importance of the fishing industry, meantime the Conservation Commission's report and recommendations had been in the hands of the Federal Government.

For a gallant crew to start out on the conquest of Great Britain in a million-dollar airship 600 feet long, to be brought down in France by tire trouble or something, and to be captured by a farm hand with a shotgun out hunting rabbits—well that is adding terrors to war!—New York World.

MET HIS MATCH

Sir,—The Secretary of the Liquor Merchant's Protective Association, having written an article attacking prohibitory legislation, elicited the following stinging reply from Dr. Robert Telford in the Vancouver World.

"The Prohibitionists claim that a nation's crime is in exact proportion to the consumption of Alcohol. They claim that a drink environment breeds drunkenness as a swamp breeds malaria. They further claim that out of this drunkenness comes crime as pus from a sore. They claim, that insanity is the mad son of alcohol, that idiocy is its drivelling daughter, and that suicide is its despairing child. They claim that the economic waste of the liquor traffic is twice that of the present war to this country.

"Touching this economic question, it might be of interest to those who are horrified at the destruction of the present war and who make light of the ravage prohibition and we can contemplate the following facts:

"Canadians killed by the Huns in Flanders since the beginning of the war up to June, 1916—2,000.

"Canadians killed by King Alcohol during the same time—8,000.

"Cost of the war to date—about \$150,000,000.

"Cost of strong drink to Canada, directly or indirectly, \$300,000,000.

"Foodstuffs, including corn, barley, rye, wheat and molasses, wasted in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, 1914—\$74,652,927. (Inland Revenue Report.) This would provide 1100 lbs. per annum for each of our 250,000 soldiers at the front and in training. What a fine donation it would make to the Patriotic Fund or to the starving Belgians!

"If the prohibition and we can continue the war indefinitely and be better off at the end than we are at present."

"Doubtless some will regard the above statements as almost beyond belief, but a little honest investigation will convince the most skeptical. The vital statistics in the Canadian Year Book for 1914 show a remarkable relationship between the number of insane and the amount of drink consumed. In both Canada and the United States, the investigator will find an remarkably direct relationship between insanity, crime and pauperism, and the amount of alcoholic liquors consumed. As to the economic question, he will find that drink costs the Dominion eleven times as much as the revenue received, and that in most municipalities the direct cost for poverty and crime alone amounts to five times the revenue received. He will find further that the tax rate in wet towns is sometimes double that in dry towns. It does seem incredible that any intelligent race of people would license men to deal out poverty, crime, insanity, and death and more incredible still that any educated person could be found willing to defend it on the platform and in the public places.

I am Sir Etc.
H. ARNOTT, M. B., M. C. P. S.
Social Service Board.

OTTAWA TO GET SOME OF THIS FISH SUPPLY

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—Approximately five tons of Government fish, the largest shipment yet to reach Toronto arrived tonight. The greater portion was reshipped in separate lots to Ottawa, Ingersoll, Guelph, Stratford and Hamilton. The fish were all taken from Lake Nepigon.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

AUTUMN.

In Autumn morns the mist hangs very still
In violet haze, enfolding yonder hill.
Shading the scope, and filling all the air,
Till lazy sunbeams thrust it back again.

Dear Autumn sunshine, soft and warm and bright,
Chasing Jack Frost, who lingered through the night;
Kissing the leaves, until they blush again,
And gold and crimson gleam in woods and plain!

In Autumn afternoons the earth's a sigh,
When wandering through the glory and the glen;
Then woodlands call us, and the bees low hum
And squirrels chattering, seem to bid us "come!"

In Autumn evenings all the world is still,
The sleepy brook runs noiseless down the hill;
The western curtain, streaked with every hue,
Hangs parted, golden, where the sun went through!

Dear Autumn glories, why need you depart?
For cold dark Winter comes, and chills your art.
Ah! Linger yet awhile, bright, glowing leaves,
And dance again, in whirling Autumn breeze!

A deathlike hush has settled on the hill,
The Autumn stillness has become more still,
And, through the glen, the leaflets, gold and red,
Are stirring gently, on their way to bed.

Good-bye dear Autumn, then, since you must go,
For God is good, and He has willed it so;
But, woven on my heart, your beautiful lies,
And so, to me, your glories never die!

—Nell Ruth Roffe.

SUNDAY RURAL DELIVERY

Sir,—During the war, why should not the Post Office Department permit the rural mail carriers to deliver the mail on Sunday morning when Saturday nights are unfit for man and beast to travel or to be out in? Some people suggest this, why not? I am of the opinion that it would be convenient for ministers and others to have their mail before going to church, while otherwise mail is held over in the post office till Monday, and anxious people are waiting for news of their boys. Now, sir, is this not worthy of consideration?
I am, sir, etc.,
ONE INTERESTED.

SEEMING INCONSISTENCY

Sir,—I regret that I did not see "Anti-Hypocrisy's" answer to my letter in last evening's Patriot in time to answer it in your issue of this morning, but as it appears again in this morning's Guardian I will answer it now.

If public teas are not extravagant why have our prominent men and women almost ceased entertaining? Why have they given up their dinner parties and other such elaborate functions in war time? Why did his honor, the Lieutenant Governor, last winter, omit the customary dinner to the members of the Legislature? No one supposes that his honor thought these gentlemen would gorge themselves and waste food if they came to the dinner or go with cut their meal if they remained at home. Nevertheless for purposes of economy he thought fit to omit this long-established custom, and was highly praised for his action, both by the Legislature and the press.

I am not a politician and do not know whether this or that highly paid official renders service to the public commensurate with his salary. Money is not the point under consideration but food, and this I know that if we conserve the food we are asked to save all the money in the world can not buy it again to feed the starving people of Europe.

Again "Anti-Hypocrisy" seems to shudder at the very thought of any one in these enlightened days being guilty of the sin of gluttony. That sin is always, has been, and always will be in the world, like all other sins, while human nature remains the same, though our preachers seem to ignore the fact. I have seen people at these teas who rushed to get first place at the tables; who asked for this or that dainty which though no served them they had heard was provided; and who consumed an amount of food which if it were any criterion of their normal appetite would place them in the class of very large eaters. In fact if we take the trouble to look squarely at this matter we will see that the love of eating and drinking has taken a great hold upon our people of late years. Physicians tell us that three meals a day of wholesome food are sufficient to keep anyone in perfect health, and what is eaten over and above that may be counted as wasted, yes, has been, and is the cause of many diseases. But what do we find? Our people cannot meet together for any object whatever but it is made an occasion to eat and drink. What we need to do is to stop this and live frugally, so that our brave boys who stand between us and the ravages of the Hun may have abundance of nourishing food to fit them for their terrible task.

In regard to feeding the "poor and hungry little orphans" with scraps, I can only say that "Anti-Hypocrisy" had given his money without getting his own tea out of it, they might have had a good meal first hand.
With reference to the eleventh

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 SATURDAY

Breakfast.
Buckwheat Griddle Cakes and Syrup
Toast
Tea or Coffee

Luncheon.
Fish Pie Baked Potatoes
Johnny Cake Honey

Dinner.
Boiled Pigs' Feet Potatoes Onions
Junket Cookies

The recipes for Fish Pie and Boiled Pigs' Feet, mentioned above, are as follows:—

Fish Pie.

Make a thick sauce of the following:—
2½ tablespoons dripping or butter,
5½ level tablespoons flour,
1 cup milk,
¼ teaspoon salt,
Pepper to taste.

Add to this the flaked fish, into a greased baker, and cover. Sprinkle the top with bread crumbs. Put in the oven until the bread crumbs are brown.

Boiled Pigs' Feet—

Wash the pig's feet in cold water and put on to cook in cold water. Bring it to a boil and boil until the flesh will leave the bone. Serve either whole or make into jellied pigs' feet by taking off all the meat, and pouring over it sufficient of the water in which they have been boiled, and set away to jelly.

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Commandment, and minding my own business, I have only this to say that anything that in the last concerns providing food for our brave soldier boys is his business, my business, and everybody else's business.
Pardon me, sir, for taking up so

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