

# The Charlottetown Guardian

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MONDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1917

## MACHINE POLITICIANS

The halo of sham patriotism thrown around the achievements of the notorious Liberal Convention at Winnipeg by the machine is sarcastically pictured by the Liberal Vancouver World in a recent editorial "Now we know how to win the war," says the World. "We are to confer with the British Government." "We are to maintain in unimpaired strength, at the front our fighting forces." "We must organize production, organize the nation, extinguish profiteering, recover undue profits and sharply graduate taxation."

Proceeding the World says: "They even suggest taking all steps necessary to secure required reinforcements. How urgent they regard that necessity is evidenced by the fact that when Mr. Turiff sought to give the declaration meaning and point by adding the words: "by compulsion if necessary," he was voted down by an overwhelming majority."

"Whoever the men at Winnipeg represented at the convention," says the World, "they did not represent the Liberals, much less the electors of B. C. They include Mr. Wade and Mr. M. A. Macdonald, but they did not express the views advanced by both these gentlemen on September 23rd last, when they waited on Sir George Foster and Hon. Dr. Reid and formally asked "that the present method of recruiting be replaced by enforced national service, under a proper system of selection." The convention included both of the gentlemen named and Mayor McBeath as well, but it did not express the views all three urged upon Sir Robert Borden on December 15th last, when they presented a petition declaring Canada was facing the most terrible emergency in her history, adding that this was no time for theories. They urged: "We are confronted with a condition which means life or death to the nation and the Empire. Should disaster overtake our arms it would be no consolation to feel that our country has been sacrificed and our liberty lost in deference to theories or to any political exigency." They urged that compulsory service be at once adopted."

The hopeless gulf between the hand-picked Western Liberals who attended the convention and the real Liberals who were not invited, is no more distinct than that between the "Win-the-Election Liberals and the real Liberals of Eastern Canada. We have both kinds right here. We have the unswerving conscriptionists of a few months ago still frantically waving the flag of loyalty and patriotism, still like Mark Twain, "ready to sacrifice all their wife's relations" to win the war and at the same time muckraking among the most disloyal and treacherous utterances of the anti-conscriptionist demagogues of Quebec for arguments against conscription.

In this province of ours where Liberals and Conservatives alike are sharing in a common anxiety about their sons at the front, where all party distinctions are forgotten in a common determination that the boys at the front shall not be abandoned, there is no place for the ravings of anti-conscriptionist agitators. It is a mistake and an insult to assume that the support of the old Liberal party of this province can be seduced into such companionship. There are no political party lines today among loyal Canadians. There are, unfortunately two parties in the country but not Liberals and Conservatives, they are simply Britishers and anti-Britishers, one ready to sacrifice everything to bring the war to a victorious ending, the other either not caring a fig how the war goes or ready to hand over their country to the enemy. To join hands with this latter class in the hope of either saving a party or climbing into office is treason and it is best to recognize it as such before it is too late.

## BEAUTIFYING THE CITY

The educative influence of the Prince Edward Island Floral Association is becoming more and more evident and now every section of the City is vying with every other section in friendly and healthful rivalry as to which can secure the highest place in the list of beautiful home surroundings. The street sides, once neglected are being given more attention, while lawns, flowerbeds and back yard gardens have in many places become things of real beauty. Strangers visiting the City are often heard to remark most complimentarily on the well kept lawns and gardens many of which compare very favourably with the best in the largest cities.

Few cities in Canada have as good natural advantages as, and none better than, Charlottetown. Everywhere there is fertile and easily worked soil capable of producing anything that can be grown in a temperate climate. To the flowers and shrubbery, native and imported, can be added trees of almost unlimited variety and attractiveness and in every way the beautifying of the City can be developed almost indefinitely. While much has been done much more can yet be done and we have no doubt that the constant preaching and, better still, the example of the members of the Floral Association will increasingly tend to further beautifying. By united effort in which all could share, whether owners or tenants, Charlottetown with its spacious and attractively shaded streets can be made a very beautiful city of which all its people may well be proud. Very decided improvement has been effected in the eastern part of the City this season. Heretofore the western portion has held the palm but it will have to keep moving if it is going to keep ahead of the eastern sections.

The Floral Association is entitled not only to the thanks of the citizens for the splendid spirit it has created in the matter of beautifying and improving the City but also to the tangible support and co-operation of all. An opportunity is again afforded to give such support by becoming members, the fee for which is merely nominal but which, if multiplied by the number of citizens who should be members, would amount to a sum which would enable the association to do much more effective work.

## A UNION ELECTORATE

Why abodest thou among the sheep-folds to hear the bleatings of the flocks, when so many men from the other provinces jeopardized their lives unto the death in the high places of the field? is a question that Quebec will be asked in years to come. And the reply of the Quebec people, who will then have truer Canadian vision, will be to the general effect of Senator Poirier's statement that the French-Canadians of that province have been abused and misled by their leaders. The scales will fall from the eyes of the Quebec people and their unworthy leaders will be cast out. Unfortunately those false guides are still trusted there and are having their way. Their success emboldens them to practise on the rest of Canada the arts that have given them the upper hand in Quebec. Sir Wilfrid Laurier believes it possible to humbug and impose upon the mass of the people in the other provinces as he has humbugged and imposed upon the people of Quebec. But surely his faith in trickery was severely shaken by the result of the experiment made in the conference of Liberal members and candidates held in Toronto some weeks ago. Mr. Graham was chosen for carrying out the manoeuvre to commit the candidates to Sir Wilfrid's policy and leadership. Mr. Graham showed his usual smartness, but the attempt was a ghastly failure. It brought Sir Wilfrid's stock still lower in the political market, and it deepened the stamp of fakerism on his lieutenant.

All other would-be clever politicians of the Laurier camp should take notice and govern themselves accordingly. Whether they do or not, all patriotic Liberals ought to be more than ever on their guard against "smooth" methods on the part of such gentry. Conventions of party men cannot but do good in these serious times if the loyal Canadianism of those who attend them is not outwitted. The slippery politicians need to be watched now more than ever. To know that they need watching is the thing of first importance. That pretty well ensures that they will be watched. The mass of the people of English-speaking Canada are generally alert and independent. There is reason to believe that at the present time they are more alert and independent than ever. In this war they are feeling and thinking and serving upon promptings of their own several minds, and they will not be tractable dupes of any set of politicians. Whether or not an agreement is arrived at by leading politicians to form a Union Government, there will be a union electorate over a large part of this country, whose will will have to be carried out by a loyal Government, whatever its party complexion or composition. —Mail and Empire.

# CANADA'S EFFORT

## THE DOMINION IN THE GREAT WAR

*"What stronger breast-plate than a heart undaunted?  
 Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,  
 And he but naked though locked up in steel,  
 Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."*

Reviewing all that has been accomplished during the last thirty months, it is no vain national boast that the Canadian people have far exceeded the expectations laid down at the outset—Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

### VIII.

The war brought fresh duties to the immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior. For one thing, this branch of the service assumed the task of excluding alien enemies suspected of malicious designs. The work is of such a character that secrecy is necessarily maintained. The public may, however, be certain that vigilant immigration officials have frustrated the operations of many enemies who sought to endanger the country. These officials have caused the internment of a considerable number of such people. Many enemies desirous of leaving Canada were refused the necessary permission. Up to the close of 1916 the Department issued Letters of Identification for entry into the United Kingdom; 7,000 of such letters were issued; each one involving laborious investigation to prevent undesirable gaining access to the British Isles. At ocean ports, ships' crews have been scrutinized and subjects of enemy countries removed.

### THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

The duties of the First Minister, always onerous, have been enormously increased by the war. In the first place, the primary responsibility for the administration of public affairs and the determination of public policy rests upon his shoulders. As President of the Council or Chairman of the Cabinet he must have full knowledge and complete understanding of every important matter which from time to time engages the attention of this Administration, and he must keep in touch with many of the administrative details of the several Departments. Practically every action of the Government requires an Order-in-Council. Thousands of these documents, many of them involving issues of the greatest magnitude, have had to be discussed, prepared, revised, and finally adopted.

As Cabinet Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Prime Minister has handled all communications with the Imperial and other external authorities. This Department received the cable notifying the Dominion of the outbreak of war. It has had to deal with the calling out of British naval and army reservists in Canada, with procuring Canadian machinists and engineers for armament work in England, with notifications of war with Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, with war risks, war insurance, and with the whole business of Passports, which has called for a special staff. The Department of External Affairs has taken measures in behalf of British subjects stranded in Europe and especially in behalf of Canadians stranded in Germany and of Canadians owning property in Germany.

The Prime Minister's Office has received and responded to all communications from the British Colonial Office, the War Office, the Admiralty and other branches of the Imperial Government, and it has carried on nearly all the correspondence with the Canadian High Commissioner's Office in London. Cablegrams between the Prime Minister and the Acting High Commissioner in London average a hundred per month and vary in length from five to six hundred words and upwards. Prior to the war such communications were far from numerous. Letter correspondence with the High Commissioner's Office has increased proportionately. In one year, nearly 4,200 cablegrams and despatches passed between the Canadian and Imperial Governments in regard to the war; this was almost twice the number of despatches sent in 1912. Correspondence with Washington has likewise almost doubled.

The maintenance of the commercial and industrial strength of this country is the measure of our power to carry to the end our full share in the war. From the outbreak of hostilities the Prime Minister has kept this basic truth always in view laboring consistently and with great vigor to buttress the country's financial position. At every stage of the war he has used his great personal prestige and his immense influence as official head of the nation to press Canada's claims as a source of supplies for the British and Allied Governments. He has striven unceasingly to secure for Canadian producers, those of the factory as well as of the field, their due share of such orders for munitions, military stores and war supplies as Great Britain might find it necessary or advisable to place outside the United Kingdom. Hundreds of letters and cables, having reference exclusively to these matters have passed through the office of the Prime Minister alone. Throughout this extensive correspondence, and whether through the medium of the Colonial Secretary or through the acting Canadian Commissioner in London, he has strongly impressed upon the War Office and the Admiralty that Canada's products are as varied, as suitable and as excellent as the claims of her producers for consideration are just. He has insisted that these claims should be regarded as paramount when compared with those of any neutral people.

The Prime Minister, while in England during the summer of 1915, continued to impress upon the British Government and upon officials of its various purchasing departments, that Canadian industries were capable of filling many war wants. He did not hesitate to speak of the sacrifices which Canada had made in the common cause. Canada had given freely and would give to the extent necessary in men and money. Its industries had suffered seriously. Its claims were plain. The War Office and Admiralty admitted these contentions and engaged to do everything in their power to relieve the business conditions then prevailing in Canada as the result of the war. They assured the Prime Minister that the claims of Canadian industries would receive the most sympathetic consideration and that prompt action would result. They pointed out that already very large orders had been placed in Canada but that others would follow. Up to this period (the summer of 1915) the orders placed in Canada by the British War authorities aggregated about \$225,000,000, of which amount about \$175,000,000 was for munitions and the remainder for general supplies.

In all the negotiations with the British Government the Dominion had the advantage of the invaluable services of the Acting High Commissioner in London, whose status as a member of the Canadian Government and whose knowledge of Canadian conditions enabled him always to speak with an authority that could not be gainsaid. He attended the Prime Minister before the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, containing representatives of all the Allies, for the purpose of directing the attention of the Allied Governments to the resources of Canada which to some of the delegates were comparatively unknown. It was made plain that this country was capable of producing and delivering many articles then being purchased in the United States, and that at least

an opportunity of competition was due to the Dominion. It was pointed out that Canada would have about 175,000,000 bushels of wheat for export from the crop of 1915, and that she could furnish cloth, blankets, boots, saddlery and many other specified articles in large quantities. Lists of these were supplied. The consideration of the various representatives was requested. The response was cordial as subsequent purchases show.

Sir Robert Borden never slackened his efforts until the British and French Governments undertook the purchase of horses in this country. He interfered to have these horses shipped by Canadian instead of American ports. Early in the war he made representations in London until, in face of the war-time shortage of tonnage, the Admiralty assigned to the Canadian North Atlantic route the extensive mercantile fleet which ever since has conveyed our immense and growing exports to overseas purchasers and markets.

During his visit to Europe in 1915 the Prime Minister held conferences with the Imperial authorities as to closer co-operation in the prosecution of the war, investigated the state of British preparedness and made first-hand inquiries as to the probable duration of the conflict. He took time to visit the Canadian lines at the front, and, while in France, was made a member of the Legion of Honor. In Belgium a similar mark of international respect and esteem was conferred upon him.

In February, 1917, Parliament adjourned for two months so that the Prime Minister could attend the Imperial War Conference called in London by Mr. Lloyd George. As Canadian First Minister, he with three of his colleagues consulted for several weeks with Ministers from other parts of the Empire regarding the most effective means of prosecuting the war to a successful finish and regarding the terms of the triumphant peace which it is hoped to impose upon the Central Powers. Sir Robert Borden constantly attended meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet, thus obtaining for Canada a voice in those policies for which Canadians are making unprecedented sacrifices. On this visit, as in 1915, the Prime Minister sought in every way to promote the claims and interests of Canada at the heart of the Empire.

### A HERCULEAN TASK

The general public has little idea of the herculean task with which the Government has successfully grappled in the last two and a quarter years. Every day has brought fresh revelations as to the dimensions and as to the many-sided and far-reaching character of the struggle in which we are engaged. Only a proportion of the manifold problems emerging from day to day can be brought to the attention of the press and the people. The Cabinet has had to deal with many situations arising out of the war which cannot be discussed in the open without injury to the nation and the cause of the Allies. The Canadian people have consecrated themselves to a noble and tremendous task. The Government has striven not to be unworthy of the national devotion and self-sacrifice. For months some Departmental offices have never closed their doors but have been operated continuously with two or three shifts for twenty-four hours a day.

### DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

### HELPS BY THE WAY.

Good Deeds are Never Wasted.

It's hard to keep on sowing and never see the flower;  
 It's hard to work the minutes and never know the hour;  
 To realize our weakness and never know our power.  
 It's hard to keep on running and never see the goal;  
 It's hard to keep on digging and never see the hole;  
 To labor at the portions and never see the whole.  
 It's hard to keep on climbing and never see the height;  
 It's hard to keep on battling and never win the fight.  
 To grope on through the darkness and never see the light.  
 But it's grand to think that some day someone else will see the flower;  
 And the minutes we worked hard at will make someone's happy hour;  
 And the knowledge of our weakness makes someone strive for power.  
 It's grand to think our footprints may lead someone to the goal;  
 And our spade be used by someone to deeper dig the hole;  
 And the portion that we labored at be made by someone whole.  
 It's grand to think when climbing we helped someone else along;  
 And along life's hill assisted whoever we found less strong;  
 That we clasped hands in the darkness and sang a cherry song.

## CANADA OUT IF LAURIER IS IN

Canada is Out of the War, if Laurier is Returned to Power Says Dr. Archibald MacMechan of Dalhousie University.

The following letter from Professor MacMechan, of Dalhousie University, is reproduced from the Halifax Chronicle:—

Sir,—As a regular reader of your paper, I cannot understand your position in the present crisis.

To my mind, the Sifton letter, the manifesto of the Ontario Liberals, and the action of the governor-general in bringing the leaders together were wise and statesmanlike. All have the same significance. They mean—Let all Canadians who want to win the war join forces!

If there is a general election, and Laurier is returned to power, Canada is out of the war. The matter does not admit of argument. With a solid Quebec—counting seventy or eighty seats—opposed not only to "Militarism" and "Conscription," but to Voluntary Service, a Quebec honestly believing that "this is not Canada's war," and with the rest of Canada divided there can be only one result.

History will record this verdict: "In the greatest war of Canada, was the first to give up the fight for Democracy and Freedom." ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN.

## Encourage Thrift

Extravagance, always a folly, in these days becomes a crime; thrift, always a virtue, in these days becomes a national duty.

Is there any more intelligent manner of exercising the virtue of thrift than by regularly saving the amount necessary to pay for sufficient life insurance protection? The numberless premium contributed by thrifty people, are redistributed by the Companies in helping to finance the Country and the War—as well as in providing homes and other necessities for thousands of widows and children.

More than half a century of statistics develops the fact that only three men in every hundred are self supporting at the age of 65, and that the other ninety-seven are absolutely dependent upon others for the common necessities of life.

A large proportion of this unfortunate situation is due to the failure of young men to establish a definite financial plan for the future. For such a plan Life Insurance is the medium most available and dependable.

The policies of the Great West Life give the most protection for the least money and pay the highest dividends to policy holders.

**HYNDMAN & CO, LTD**  
 Managers P. E. I. Charlottetown.

## NEW BOOTS

Women's colored tops in choc Light and Dark, Grey. Also some pretty styles of Black and Dark Brown. Calf high, cut with medium heels just the kind for fall and winter wear.

**GOFF BROS**

The proprietors of "The Beacon House," Victoria, are busily engaged in making preparations for a number of tourists. Among the number to arrive on August 17th were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson and daughter, Miss Margaret, Miss Clarke and Miss Lawson of Yonkers, N. Y.—V.