

The Charlottetown Guardian

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SUCCESSFUL MISSION TO OTTAWA

As stated in our Ottawa despatches yesterday morning the subsidy of \$20,000 will be continued this season for steamship service between this province and Newfoundland and the steamer Enterprise...

It will be remembered that Mr. W. H. Aitken of this city, accompanied by Captain Farquhar of Halifax, one of the owners of the Sable I., went to Ottawa some days ago to interview the federal representatives and the heads of the different departments on this and other subjects...

The subsidizing of the Enterprise for the Magdalen Islands service is also very gratifying. Our trade with our little sister Islands in the gulf has grown very materially in recent years and is capable of still further development.

The third concession, the placing of the Northumberland on the Charlottetown-Pictou route, thus continuing the connection between the eastern half of the province with eastern Nova Scotia and the Sydneys, with the Carferry connecting the western half with the Mainland, places the province in a very satisfactory position with respect to transportation.

One thing only remains to make our transportation facilities as satisfactory as they can be made in view of the fact that we are an island, that is the standardization of our railway and we feel assured that this will be done as expeditiously as the unfortunate circumstances created by the war will permit.

FARMERETTES

Before the war we had suffragettes, coquettes and other 'ettes,' now we have 'farmerettes' and the word means much more than is generally supposed. Not only in England and France are the women making themselves useful on the farms, but here in Canada as well and the compliment has been paid to women helpers that they are as a rule more valuable than the 'hired man.'

Not all women, not even the majority of them, are physically able to do much of the ordinary farm work and it is neither desirable nor necessary that they should attempt work for which they are physically unfit. Not all women can do work in munition factories but those who cannot, can substitute for those who can. The talents of every woman can be substituted for the talents of some other woman and a grand interchange of work will result which in the aggregate supports the men overseas. The woman who cannot farm but is a model housekeeper can give her services in that line to the housekeeper who can farm. The one who can cook can contribute her services for those dependent on the cook who can also farm. The one with the training or instincts of the kindergarten can devote herself to the care of the children of the mother who can farm, and so on down the line of occupations and workers. The escape from work that may have become monotonous or even distasteful to work that is congenial will be, in itself, a real rest and recreation. This is the method employed in England and France, where the needs of the battlefield and of the munitions factory and of the farm are

realized. Over there every able-bodied man is at the front; his place on the farm or in the factory is taken by a woman or by some one who is physically unfit for war. They know the need and they have risen nobly to the occasion. Here in Canada the women have helped greatly in munition factories and last summer, especially in Ontario and some of the Western provinces, many women worked on fruit farms, in gardens and at dairying.

The winter months have been devoted to preparation for a more vigorous substitution on the land. Practical farming has been studied, demonstrations attended, courses taken in poultry-raising, gardening and dairying. Like their English sisters Canadian women are training so that when the first call comes they can present themselves thoroughly equipped as to training.

In this favoured province of ours, where the only effect felt of the war is the increased prices and the more plentiful circulation of money, our women have not generally realized the necessity of doing work hitherto done by men. We still have many men doing women's work, work which would gladly be undertaken by women if the men would get out and do men's work. Men who have escaped conscription through slight physical defects are well able to work on farms and in view of the serious food situation they should do it. Possibly the new man power regulation about to be adopted will compel them to, but they should not wait for compulsion. Every day now counts in the winning of the war; every man who is not doing his part in producing food or munitions or who is not in the battlefield is helping the enemy and contributing to his own and his country's destruction. If we don't awake shortly to a full realization of this we shall awake too late.

LLOYD-GEORGE'S WARNING

The speech delivered by Premier Lloyd-George on the Man-power Bill has created intense interest in England and throughout the Empire. It is not pleasant reading except in so far as it indicates no desire to cover up facts. It is a warning of the perilous position we are in and none but fools can afford to ignore it. The following few pointed paragraphs will give some idea of the spirit of the speech and of the terrible reality that inspired it:

"We have to choose between submitting to defeat or taking the necessary measures to avert it. We will never submit to accepting defeat."

"It is not merely necessary to have men, but to have them quickly. It is no use raising them unless they are raised in time to take part in the struggle this year."

"The battle proves that the enemy has definitely decided to seek a military decision this year, whatever the consequences to himself."

"Nothing could justify such drastic action (as we now propose) except an overwhelming emergency precipitated by a great military crisis."

"I know what will happen if the demand which the Government is putting forward is not responded to."

"If we wish to avoid a war lasting for years, this battle must be won now."

"There is no cause for exultation except in the valor of our troops. For a long time there will be cause, grave cause, for deep anxiety."

NOTES

A wail of distress from the coffee house owners of Berlin is printed in the latest newspapers. They are alarmed at the reduced supply of beer and have poignantly drawn the attention of the authorities to the fact that ruin confronts them. Their petition says that the allotments of barley promised the brewers last fall have not been delivered even yet; hence, after having seen their business already greatly restricted during the first three and one-half years of the war, they protest energetically against measures that will compel them to close entirely. It is a characteristic fact that the authorities have recently given permission to the brewers to use flavoring extracts to the extent of 3 per cent. in brewing as a substitute for the lacking hops.

Bolshevism is a state of mind. For the Bolshevik it is a phrase or a formula that counts. He is in a chronic condition of the philosopher who, when told that the facts did not square with his theory, said: "So much the worse for the facts." Recently the Bolshevik authorities in Petrograd began executions. When they were reminded of their opposition to executions, they declared their victims were not executed, they were merely killed. The phrase was the thing.—Chicago Tribune.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR SOLDIERS

Premier Makes Statement Concerning the Subject in the Legislature.

Before adjournment of the Legislature on Friday evening, the Premier, Hon. A. E. Arsenault, made the following statement with reference to the operation of the Military Service Act:

"Military Law is in force all over Canada. It is true of Prince Edward Island, as of every other place, that it is pressing heavily on the people. The administration of the Military Service Act is in the hands of Tribunals properly constituted. These Tribunals begin with the local tribunals, and there is a Provincial Appeal Tribunal composed of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Even from the province there is an appeal to the Central Judge at Ottawa, and where there is any uncertainty, leave for appeal is granted. These were the provisions made by the Military Service Act, to give everybody an opportunity of having his case decided. It is possible that these Tribunals may make a mistake occasionally; they are human. But we have faith in our Judiciary to know that they are doing the very best they can; and it behooves us as loyal citizens and as persons vitally interested in the winning of the war, and in the welfare of the Empire, to accept their decisions. It is possible that sometimes, after a man's case has been heard, circumstances may change, and something may happen that puts a new phase on it and gives him new grounds, in that case there is another tribunal provided for, and that is the Leave of Absence Board for the Military District in which the man lives. Up to a short time ago this Island was not represented in any way upon this Leave of Absence Board. After considerable effort I succeeded in having a man appointed—Major Boulter, an Islander, who is at present in Halifax, he is the man who deals with the Prince Edward Island cases, and also the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. Mr. Morson, who advises with Major Boulter with reference to Prince Edward Island cases.

The reason I mention these things is this: There is an impression abroad that I, in my capacity as Premier, have some influence by which it is possible to get clear men who have been drafted; I want to make it quite clear to the people of the province that I have no power in the matter; that the cases dealt with by the Judges here stand on the same footing as any civil or criminal case; that the Judges cannot be interfered with, nor can representations be made to them except in open Court. When they hold their Court an opportunity is given to an applicant to produce evidence and have his case gone into fully. I want to say further, that the decisions of those Tribunals should be accepted by our people. Probably those who are affected may think they have not received justice, I have never yet seen a defendant or a plaintiff who lost his case, satisfied with the result, I am not pronouncing as to the judgments. Possibly mistakes have been made; still, we have faith in our Judiciary. But unless any new matter arises after the decision of these Courts, or unless it is a case that has not been dealt with in that way, then there is little use of applying to the Leave of Absence Board. I have before me the decision in this matter: "That the Board will not consider favourably cases of men who have been disallowed before tribunals, unless their circumstances have changed materially since. In any case that can properly come before the Leave of Absence Board, application can be made by the applicant who has been drafted, through his commanding officer, if he is a private in Charlottetown he can make application to his commanding officer; the commanding officer sends the application to Halifax, Halifax passes it over to Major Boulter, and Major Boulter communicates with Mr. Morson, and the case is dealt with in that way.

I have so far done a good deal of this work, and I have no objection to assisting in any way that I can—in the proper way, of course—but that is the mode of procedure, and it would simplify matters greatly if that mode of procedure were followed. I think it is desirable that the country should know these things in order that they may govern themselves accordingly.

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER

(From our own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, April 9.—With the Quebec rioting resolution out of the way the Commons has settled down to real business. The general impression is that the discussion on the "little unpleasantness" in the sister province did no harm, while it may have done some good. The 24th of May will see a proposal "loaded to the gun-whale" with this subject, and if they had not been allowed to fight it out all night they would have unloaded themselves later and possibly another week would have been added to the session. As things stand now it is expected that the 24th of May will see a proposal. Outside of the budget and the railway question it is claimed that there is really nothing in sight that is likely to prolong the session. It will likely be the end of the month before the budget is brought down, and in this connection it is thought there will be no new taxation except a renewal of the business war profits tax and the tightening of the income tax. There is little doubt about the fact that the western members of the Government, irrespective of their previous political leanings, would like to see a move towards free agricultural implements.

But if the Government cannot see its way clear to take action along this line, and there are many things to be considered in this connection, they will not embarrass the administration. There is no doubt that the Opposition is planning to make a move for free agricultural implements, and they have been hoping to be able to defeat, or at least to defeat, the Government on such a motion. Sir Wilfrid, it is understood, has had agents out feeling the western members, but these have met with little encouragement. They have been plainly told, so it is said that winning the war is the first consideration and they do not propose to interfere with the success of this great work for the sake of supporting a political resolution. As a matter of fact the western members are giving and propose to give loyal support to the Government so long as it pursues a vigorous and forward war policy.

The heart of the Bolshevik in the Commons was gladdened yesterday by the attack on titles, hereditary titles, otherwise Mr. W. E. Nickle, M.P. for Kingston, opened play by presenting a resolution requesting King George to bestow no more hereditary titles in Canada, Premier Borden raised Mr. Nickle's ante with a proposal that would not only prohibit hereditary titles in the future but compel those already existing to lapse. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made it a glorious jockey by offering to make a bonfire of his title on Cartier Square, providing, of course, that Sir Robert Borden and all other Knights added theirs to the conflagration, and, finally, R. L. Richardson, a western newspaper man, made Sir Robert call for a new deal by moving to kick titles of all shapes and descriptions into the St. Lawrence as completely as St. Patrick drove the snakes of Ireland into the sea. It is doubtful if Parliament was ever before so one-minded on any subject as they were against this title business. No action was taken, however; the resolution having been withdrawn. But it is expected that the last has not been heard of the matter.

Announcement is made that with a view to the utilization of greater quantities of Canadian wool in Canada a conference will be held here shortly between the Canadian Wool Commission and representative Canadian wool growers and wool manufacturers. At the same time the question will be discussed of a reciprocal arrangement with the United States in respect of which American short wools, blacks, etc., might be shipped to Canada in return for shipments of long Canadian-grown wools. In this connection the suggestion is made that Canadian wools should have free access to American markets instead of being shipped in under import regulations which give the United States Government an option to purchase all imported wools at a fixed price. Reciprocal arrangements with Washington in reference to wool shipments were taken up some time ago, but nothing definite has yet been done.

In the Commons the other day Sir George Foster introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a bureau under the Minister of Trade and Commerce, to be called the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The purpose of the Bureau is to collect, abstract, compile and publish statistical information relative to the economic and industrial, social, economic and general activities and conditions of all people. It is to collaborate with all other departments of the Government in the compilation and publication of statistical records. In this connection it was pointed out that it is not the intention to abandon the statistical branches a present attached to different departments of the Government.

Word has been received from Sir Thomas White to the effect that he will not return to Ottawa until after the prorogation of Parliament. His physicians tell him that it would be most unwise for him to participate in the labors of the session. In his absence Hon. A. K. Maclean will continue to act as Finance Minister, and will deliver the budget speech. Friends of Sir Thomas are hoping that at the expiration of the period mentioned he will be able to resume his ministerial duties. But his continuation at his post will naturally depend upon the condition of his health. If he is not sufficiently improved by the end of the session to permanently resume charge he will insist upon his resignation being accepted.

The Census and Statistics Office here announces that arrangements are being made by the Dominion and Provincial Governments for the joint collection of annual agricultural statistics in replacement of the systems heretofore in force.

Old friends in Prince Edward Island will be pleased to hear that Sir Louis Davies, who has been quite seriously ill, is sufficiently recovered to be able to return, and hopes soon to be able to resume his judicial duties.

Prince Edward Island members are expected to have something to say about the broadening of the gauge of the Island railway, when the Minister of Railways brings down his estimates.

Lieut. Arthur Pope, of the Royal Flying Corps, who was previously reported wounded, is now reported missing.

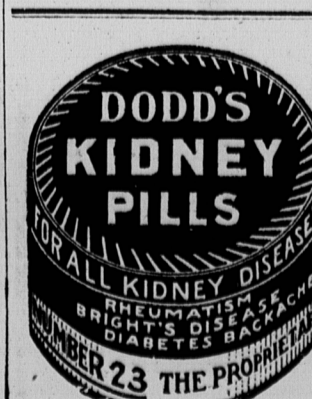
The resignation of W. F. O'Connor as Cost of Living Commissioner, is creating quite a flurry in political circles, and may possibly get an airing in the House one of these days.

YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED BY REV. T.S. LINSOTT, D. D. (All rights reserved)

Dr. Linscott in this column will help you solve your heart problems, religious, natural, social, financial and every other anxious care that perplexes you. If a personal answer is required, enclose a five cent stamp. No names will be published; if you prefer, sign your initials only, or use a pseudonym.

ONE WHO WATCHES—You may be a church member, as you state, but you appear to belong to the Devil. God's children love one another, but your letter is hot with hatred.

A BACHELOR WOMAN—There are many married women who are less well off than you are. I advise you not to marry except you meet a good man whom you love, and who loves you. To marry for a home or for money seems to me to be ignoble, and I hardly think it would ever pass uncondemned at the bar of your own conscience. I do not see how a marriage relation can bring lasting happiness to either a man or woman if they do not truly love each other, so that the two are no longer two, but one. Their interests; their aims; their religion alike; two persons used into one harmonious loving unit. After the glow of the honeymoon, if not before, if you marry as you intimate, you will have one long



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heart-aching continuous regret. Tell me the difference, in the eyes of God, between a woman who sells herself for money for a night, and one who sells herself for money for a life time. The sanctions of human law cannot abrogate God's law.

PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION

Sir.—Yesterday in all our churches an appeal was read urging everybody to do their utmost to increase the food production in order that the Allied Armies might be fed. There is no question as to the seriousness of this matter, as I understand, it was even discussed in our Legislature (Chambers behind closed doors. Without doubt the majority of our farmers are doing all they can, for apart from patriotic motives the high price of products, acts as an incentive. However, they are handicapped materially by the scarcity of labor, and yet, even in spite of that, I feel sure that every farmer in the land, when he realizes the seriousness of the situation, will put up an extra effort to produce just a little more. Right here in our midst is one farm with labor enough behind it to multiply its production if more land were available. I refer to the Falconwood farm, which is worked largely by inmates of the institution.

The thought struck me on my way home from church, that if the Golf Club were to place at their disposal their links which directly adjoin the Falconwood farm, they would have a splendid opportunity to display in a practical manner the true patriotism that our country expects of us now. It might not even be necessary for the Golf Club to forego their summer's pleasure, as the land we refer to might be used for pasturage, thereby releasing other lands for cultivation.

I might also suggest to the trustees of the institution that if any other land is available in that vicinity, it be secured by them for the same purpose, as this institution should be in a position to work 1,000 acres of land just as easily as 300. I feel sure the genial farm superintendent would not consider it too great a task to operate three times the amount of land under the stringent necessity of the day.

I am, Sir, etc., ANXIOUS FARMER. East Royalty, April 15th

STOCK QUOTATIONS

HALIFAX, N. S., April 15.—(Quotations furnished by F. B. McCurdy & Co., stock and bond brokers, members Montreal Stock Exchange, McCurdy Building (Halifax, N.S.))

Table with columns: CLOSING PRICES, Yesterday, Today. Lists various stocks and their prices.

"My Rheumatism Is All Gone" She Says

Mrs. Milley's Tribute to Dodd's Kidney Pills

Newfoundland Lady Tells How She Suffered for Years, and How She Found Relief.

Exploit the Harbor, Notre Dame Bay, Nfld., April 15th.—That Dodd's Kidney Pills are upholding their enviable reputation in every corner of Canada is evidenced by the statement of Mrs. Samuel Milley, a well-known resident of this place. "For several years I suffered from rheumatism and heart failure," Mrs. Milley states, "I used twenty-two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and my rheumatism is all gone. I know Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful medicine. I recommend them to all my friends who are not feeling well, and they, like myself, speak highly of them. I used Dodd's Kidney Pills and got relief." Dodd's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys. If the kidneys are weak and sick they cannot do their full work of straining the impurities out of the blood. The result is bound to be sickness and disease. To keep the kidneys sound is to lay the foundation of good health. Ask your neighbors if Dodd's Kidney Pills do not cure sick kidneys.

Advertisement for G. H. Taylor Jeweler and Engraver, featuring a Good Pen and various jewelry items.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' BOOTS SELLING CHEAP

Girls Patent and Gun Metal Buttoned at \$1.85. Boys Goat Blucher at \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.35. All genuine bargains at these prices. We sell Holeproof Hosiery wear guaranteed GOFF BROS