

The Charlottetown Guardian

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1916.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION TODAY

The United States presidential election takes place today. As our readers already know the candidates are President Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, seeking reelection, and Charles Evans Hughes, Republican. The candidacy and the policies of the two nominees may be briefly summed up as follows:

President Wilson was formally notified of his re-nomination for the Presidency before a throng of 15,000 at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J. September 2nd. In his acceptance he stated that the Democrats would stand on their record of progressive achievement. In the first speech of his campaign for re-election on September 23rd, he declared that the interests of the public justified the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law to avert the railroad strike.

In the course of an address on September 30th at Shadow Lawn, he charged that a Republican victory would mean the embroiling of the nation in the European war; that the Republicans represented the vested interests in Mexico; that the political use made of foreign affairs was hampering negotiations of great moment with other nations, including those with Mexico; that "those who want to inject into our politics the politics of Europe" are behind the Republican party. He urged peace reached by mutual understanding rather than force and defended the Democratic party as a friend of business.

Mr. Hughes was formally notified of his nomination on July 31st. He devoted much of his speech of acceptance to the Administration's course in Mexican matters, declared for adequate national defence and the safeguarding of American rights always. He also urged votes for women and an adequate tariff law.

The chairman of the New York Progressive State Committee sent letters to Mr. Hughes on August 3rd which showed that 94 out of 150 State Committeemen and 48 out of 62 County Chairmen had pledged him their support.

Mr. Hughes opened his campaign at Detroit on August 7th with two enthusiastic meetings. He said that President Wilson had failed to protect American rights at sea or in Mexico and declared his own policy would be firm in and backed by action if necessary. On the 8th in Chicago he pledged himself to an efficient administration, even at the cost of party support.

He received an ovation at Kansas City on September 1st when 15,000 persons heard his plea for a larger army and navy. At St. Louis he denounced arbitrary legislation as a "surrender of principle to force" and, later, denounced the Adamson eight-hour law before an unfriendly audience at Nashville, Tenn. The railroad strike was again the subject of his speeches at Lexington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati on September 5th.

He opened his eastern speaking tour in Maine on September 7th where he was well received. At Syracuse, N. Y., great crowds applauded his plea for the protection of labour by a new tariff legislation. At Peoria, Ill., on his second campaign he demanded protection for American industries and honour, and attacked the Adamson eight-hour law. A few days later, in Indiana, he accused President Wilson of forcing Huerta from power by threats, and on September 25th, at Dayton, O., replied to President Wilson's defence of the eight-hour law. In the Pittsburgh steel district he emphasized his plea for a protective tariff and announced that he favoured the eight-hour working day, provided a thorough investigation were made of its application before putting it into practice. At Buffalo on September 30th he declared the Democratic Administration had blocked the development of American trade abroad, despite its professing to aid it and cited the opposition to bankers' participation in the six power loan to China and the Administration's action in Mexico as examples.

The merits and demerits of the respective claims will be set at rest by today's election and we hope to have, in our despatches tomorrow morning, at least an approximate result of the voting.

SIR WILFRID'S OPPOSITION

This Naval Aid Bill was strenuously opposed by all possible methods, fair and unfair, which the Liberal party could devise. It was attacked as a sacrifice of Canadian self-government and as an unnecessary contribution.

No measure in a Canadian Parliament ever received such opposition; for months the Liberal party endeavoured to defeat the proposals of the Government to aid in the Naval defence of the Empire. Sir Wilfrid and his followers tried by the most violent tactics, unparliamentary and otherwise, to prevent its passage; and, after his failure in the House of Commons, he directed his followers in the Senate to lead in which much to his gratification they did.

Sir Wilfrid and his friends declared that the Empire was in no danger, that there was no emergency, and no need of aid to the British Navy. They pro-

posed no fewer than nineteen amendments. From the 5th of December till the 15th of May they opened and obstructed the measure which nevertheless passed the Commons on the latter date under rules of the House amended to overcome obstruction. The Bill was supported at every division by a substantial majority. Sir Wilfrid's main amendment was defeated by a majority of 47, the second reading was carried by a majority of 32 and the third reading by 33.

The measure was killed in the Senate after a short debate, on May 29th by a Liberal majority of 24.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who in power had refused to provide even one fleet unit with a Dreadnought at the head of it, and who for two years failed to carry out or even to begin his small programme, now proposed, by way of amendment, the speedy creation of two fleet units. That is to say, he recommended:— 2 Dreadnoughts, 6 Cruisers, 12 Torpedo Boat Destroyers, 6 Submarines.

Sir Wilfrid's new programme, WHICH WAS DEVISED OVERNIGHT, to replace the one which he HAD DEVELOPED IN FIFTEEN YEARS OF OFFICE, would cost fifty million dollars if the ships were built in Britain. According to the calculation which he made in 1910, they would cost one third more, or about sixty-seven million dollars, if built in Canada, as he proposed. But to build Dreadnoughts in Canada would require a complete naval shipbuilding equipment of the very highest. Hon Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, when consulted, said that the cost of such a plant would be seventy-five million dollars, and it would take five or six years to get it ready. The first ship of Sir Wilfrid's speedily constructed fleet would not be completed for at least eight years. When he got his two fleet units built he would have to keep on building two or three battleships a year or else his seventy-five million dollar plant and all the men employed would become idle. THE GREAT WAR then impending WOULD BE OVER LONG BEFORE THE FIRST SHIP WAS BUILT, OR EVEN BEGUN. If, as a result of this conflict, the world gains a respite from the creation of navies, THESE NAVAL SHIPBUILDING ESTABLISHMENTS WOULD NOT BE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN SCRAP METAL.

SUBMARINE ACTIVITY

While the submarine activity of the Germans is causing a good deal of anxiety and inflicting considerable loss on the Entente Allies, it must not be forgotten that both the British navy and the British mercantile marine are much stronger today than before the war. The losses inflicted by German submarines, while regrettable and lamentable, are after all mere pin pricks in the actual realities of war, and moreover, the submarine warfare can never grow into anything approaching a menace to British commerce.

The second arrival in a United States port of a German submarine is more of a demonstration of German fool-hardiness—or, if you will, undoubted courage—on the part of her commander and crew than of any menace to trans-Atlantic commerce or of any prospect of the carrying on of any considerable trade between Germany and the United States. The fact that at least two of the three submarines that tried it have fallen a prey either to British guns or to other perils incident to submarine navigation is in itself proof of the extremely hazardous nature of this kind of traffic. Few men will risk life or property in a venture in which chances for success are only one in three.

It has been stated on pretty good authority that up to the first of October the Germans had lost in all over 100 submarines. Of this, there is of course no proof. The British Admiralty is absolutely silent on the subject. The Germans know nothing of the fate of their submarines. All they know is that the ships left their home ports and that they did not return. Of what happened to them they know nothing. Occasionally they learn of one long missing being seen in a British harbour, moored and dismantled—of the crew, nothing; of many other ships nothing. The suspense and uncertainty on the part of the human element connected with these submarines—the crews and their families, to say nothing of the inhuman officialdom—must be one of the most terrible tests that human endurance can be put to. And this is one of the terrors that the submarine war and Great Britain's grim and silent treatment of it has brought to Germany. To expect that such a war would be carried to greater lengths than it has been, or that it shall be increased, is to expect the impossible. As to affording any considerable relief to Germany in a commercial way through her so called "submarine merchantmen" there is little prospect of it. The U-57 a sister ship to the Deutschesland, is now in an American port and will no doubt sneak out in the dark some night. The chances of her getting to her home port are, as already stated, one in three possibly less. It is not an attractive business and it is not at all probable that there will be anything like a rush to join the German submarine navy.

That the German submarine is a nuisance and has occasioned considerable loss is admitted; that it shall become a menace to commerce, or threaten the food supply of Great Britain is unthinkable. The most ominous feature of the submarine business at present is the effect it is going to have on British and American diplomatic relations. There is a little more submarine activity on this side of the Atlantic than there should be on the coast of a strictly neutral country and the warning issued by the British Ambassador at Washington to the Mexican government, as given in our despatches this morning, is, at least, significant.

WOMEN FLOCK TO THE BANK AND PERHAPS ARE THERE TO STAY

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—One of the very apparent changes which the war has caused in Canada within the past ten months may be seen any day in Toronto through the windows of any downtown or up-town banking office. Women have taken their places behind many desks which less than a year ago were attended by men. All the banks both at the head offices and through out the entire system of branches, from the country's female population. The war has taken from the banks a very large proportion of their male employees, and the breach in the ranks of business is being filled largely by girls.

This new condition in Canada is of great national importance. While the employment of female clerks by the chartered banks is as yet a matter of experiment, there are many people, including the bank employer as well as his new clerk, who believe that women has entered the bank to stay, and not merely to take a man's place during the period of the war. It is The Globe's intention to test opinion on this question, for if Canadian girls can enter financial institutions and successfully take over the clerkships formerly held by men, the effect politically and economically upon the life of the country inevitably must be far-reaching.

3,500 Women in Banks.

When war was declared the number of men of military age employed in the banks of Canada was 14,341. At the beginning of April 1916, almost thirty-five percent of that number had enlisted. The drain upon the staff of the banks was particularly heavy during the first three months of this year, and led to the general employment in clerical positions of qualified young women. It was estimated yesterday by a bank inspector who has been closely in touch with the whole situation that at least 3,500 female clerks are now at work in banking offices from one end of Canada to the other. That means that at least one-quarter of the present number of clerical positions in the banks of Canada are filled by women. Are they there to stay? Do they want to stay? Those are the questions which only the experience of another year or two will answer definitely.

Number Steadily Increasing.

Up till the present, however, the evidence has been much in favor of the young lady staying with her newly-discovered job. The number of female employees in the banks, moreover, is increasing every day as the Canadian Expeditionary Forces continue to grow. The staff inspectors in the banks also say that the available supply of women for the clerical positions seems unlimited.

So far, on the whole, the work of these female clerks appears to have been very efficient. Their positions range all the way from the simple task of junior service to the keeping of ledgers and the handling of cash in the teller's cage. In one big downtown office the ledgers of the entire savings department are being handled by women, and they are doing their work well.

FOUR THOUSAND WORKMEN AT GREEK'S FUNERAL.

PIRAEUS, via Athens, Nov. 3.—to London, Nov. 5.—(delayed)—Four thousand workmen followed to the cemetery the body of one of the men who perished when the Greek steamer Angeliki, with 350 recruits for the Greek volunteer movement on board, was sunk recently near Piraeus by a German submarine. The funeral was held by the labor unions from the harbor center during the afternoon. The Entente Allied diplomatic corps sent a wreath for the casket, and the French Admiral Du Fournet and the Allied military attaches attended the service in full uniform. Detachments of French and British sailors and officers, wearing mourning bands on their arms, represented the Allied fleet. The warships in the harbor half-masted their flags during the funeral.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

LETTERS AND LETTERS.

"For there's never a friend so far from you,
 That a message cannot reach;
 And there's never a heart so full of woe,
 That a love-word cannot teach.
 And there's never a soul in this sad old world,
 Crushed under a weight of care,
 That cannot bend to a loving friend
 Who has paper and ink — and a prayer!"

The most of us love to get letters and eagerly look forward to the daily visit of the good natured postman. The gift of writing letters is not given to everyone. To those who are prompted to write and have the ability and desire to do so, is given a God-given opportunity to reach humanity in a direct and personal way. There are letters, and letters; good, bad, and indifferent. I pass along to you a few lines I saw the other day in the S. S. Times, are they not beautiful?
 "Lord, place within my hand Thy pen of light,
 To write some discouraged, suffering one
 A word of cheer—strong, glowing words of help;
 And brighten all his day like shine of sun."
 A fine Christian layman once said, in conversation: Whenever you feel like writing a sarcastic and resentful letter, to any one, do so if you want to, but, put it away in your desk. When you are prompted to write a letter of sympathy, of kindness, encouragement and good will, do so at once. "Keep the Home Fires Burning," this is a Christian service, both to those away as well as at home. Write then, a letter tonight. W.S.L.

Remember The Boys in the Trenches

This Christmas

They deserve the best present you can afford. Make it something comfortable and warm. Months ago we were watching the market for such articles as would give them pleasure and comfort. Here are a few articles.

1 pr. of Khaki Woolen Gloves	85c
1 " " " Braces	50c
Good large size Khaki Silk H'dkf.	75c
1-2 dozen Khaki Excelda H'dkf.	75c

\$ 2.85 for the lot

All regulation colors and styles for \$2.85. We will box the above Xmas goods for you and look after the mailing.

Here is something warm and comfortable. Great big Military Sweater Coat, Cardigan Knit, Khaki Color, all sizes good value at today's price \$5.00. Our price \$1.25.

Here are some feet warmers 100 Pairs Heavy Ribbed Knit Khaki Wool Socks, all sizes 60: pr. or 3 prs. for \$1.50.

Good warm lined Khaki Gloves, Mocha or Dogskin, \$1.00 pr.

Fur Lined Mocha Gloves at \$2.25.

8 only Heavy Trench Flannel Shirts worth 2.25 for 1.75 ea.

Snug Ear Comforts, just the thing for the boys 40c ea.

Body Belts all wool, all sizes, just the thing to keep the Boys well 80c each.

Officers Neck Ties in Khaki Silk Regulation, also in Silk Crochet 50c, 60c and 75c.

Fringed Cravats, made either from Eiderdown, Angora and Mercherized Fibre or Pure Silk, Khaki Color in regulation style. Prices from \$1.00, 1.25, 1.85 to 2.00, we also carry them in a pretty light fawn.

Also a useful line of Pyjamas, good warm underclothing, ties, wristlets, gloves, mitts, socks and all other accessories suitable for the Boys away from home.

So help the Boys at the Front by helping yourself. We will mail any of the above goods to your friend, you will have no bother, just drop in and order the goods and we will do the rest.

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When you use the famous O-Cedar Mop and Mop Polish to clean your floors you are sure of getting the work done properly, quickly and efficiently, and you save a whole lot of physical exertion and back bone as well. The O-Cedar Mop and Mop Polish are the best aids to a clean house. Call in today and let us demonstrate them for you.



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