

The Charlottetown Guardian

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MONDAY OCTOBER 22nd 1917.

THE SOLDIERS' BALLOT

In its issue of Friday the Patriot expressed doubts regarding the successful working of the soldiers' ballot now that a Union Government had been consummated. There were five spaces on the ballot paper, it said, the two principal being for "Government" and for "Opposition." Where two Union Government candidates run for one seat, and one Opposition candidate, the vote, it said, would be divided between the two if the soldier marked it for "Government," while it would go in its entirety to the Opposition candidate if marked for the "Opposition," and so have the effect of plumping.

Our contemporary could not have read the Act with its usual care. The ballot does not contain five spaces, but four, as under:

- 1. I vote for Name of candidate or candidates whom desired.
2. I vote for the Government.
3. I vote for the Opposition.
4. I vote for the Independent candidate.

How the vote shall be counted is plain and explicit as set forth in the Act. Section 12, Sub-section 5, states:

A vote for a party shall be counted as a vote for the candidate OR CANDIDATES who has or have been recognized, in the manner hereafter prescribed, as the candidate or candidates representing that party in the electoral district to which the vote has been applied. Such recognition shall be made in the case of the Government party by the Prime Minister, in the case of the Opposition by the Leader of the Opposition, and in the case of any independent or other party by the recognized leader of such party, within five days after the day of nomination, the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the recognized leader of any independent party, shall severally notify the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery of the names of candidates recognized by them, and such notification shall forthwith be published in the Canada Gazette and communicated to the Assistant Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. If a military elector votes for a party, and there is no candidate recognized as aforesaid as representative of that party, his ballot shall be rejected, and the reason for the rejection shall be written and signed by the Special Returning Officer and his Clerk on the back thereof.

It will thus be seen all is plain sailing. Candidates must be either Government,—that is Borden; Opposition,—that is Laurier; or Independent,—that is Labor, as there is no other party in Canada. Whichever they are they must be officially recognized as such. A Liberal would not be entitled to a vote as a Government candidate, simply because he claimed to be a Win-the-War candidate. He must have the endorsement of Sir Robert L. Borden. Similarly, a Liberal is not entitled to an Opposition vote unless he has the endorsement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Any soldier voting for a candidate by name who has not official endorsement by the respective leaders, loses his vote.

THE RECORD

To those who have any doubts, political, sectional or otherwise, as to the working and workableness of the Car Ferry steamer, her record for the past few days will be a revelation.

In order to satisfy the public we have ascertained from the railway department the number of cars outward and inward during the past week and this is the record from Monday 15th to Friday 19th:

Inward (to Port Borden), 8 cars bags; 3 cars cement; 2 cars feed; 5 cars carriages; 2 cars hardware; 6 cars flour; 4 cars middlings; 2 cars canned goods; 1 car sundries; 2 cars lumber; 2 cars oil; 3 cars tin plates; 2 cars beaver board, a total of 42 cars commercial freight. Outward from Port Borden she carried during these days 131 cars potatoes. Besides this she carried 15 cars of railway material for the terminals.

The car ferry was run every day without regard to weather or tides, discharged on arrival, immediately loaded and sent

off. There was no hitch of any kind on any occasion and all who saw the despatch and apparent ease with which she was docked, discharged, loaded and off again, declare her working and the general equipment a marvel.

This is the record for five successive days. On three of these days, Monday, Tuesday and Friday, there was a gale blowing and the weather conditions exceptionally bad.

In the face of such a record the little "barking up the wrong tree" by the Pioneer of last Saturday seems even smaller and more contemptible than usual. If our little contemporary could doff its political spectacles for a few days it might see things as they really are

THE FUR MARKET

Our special despatches from the New York fur markets in Saturday's Guardian were such as must set our foxmen and fur dealers thinking. The fur sales for the five days of the sale totalled \$2,500,000, but that is not so much the point as is the fact that all fur prices range higher than the average of recent years. Another point to be noted is that wolf skins sold at a higher price than formerly because of the scarcity of fox pelts. To the people of this province who imagined they were glutting the market with fox pelts this will perhaps be a surprise. If through the scarcity of fox pelts other furs are advancing in price it surely opens a way to a profitable fox fur market.

Another point to be noted is that the demand for the best furs is increasing even in the face of the money stringency created by the war. Money in the United States, in France and in the other countries which sent customers to these sales is, it is well known, extremely tight and one would expect that at such a time there would be a curtailment of purchases. Such, however, was not the case; the demand for high class furs was as brisk as ever; the price did not matter; milady must have her furs, her costly furs too, and the furriers must supply the goods.

Another point that must not be lost sight of and that Island fox men should particularly remember is that there is now a system in the sale of furs which is bound to regulate it, to prevent glutting, to regularly feed the market so that it will be constantly supplied, never crowded, never glutted or turned into a dumping ground for slaughter sales. With this system Island fox men are now connected through the Fur Sales Board and its capable manager, Mr. Chester McClure, who is now on the spot watching the system, studying the market, and feeding into it such pelts as he may have been entrusted with at such prices as they may bring. Our furs in the past have not all been of first class quality, although we have to our credit at the last sale the highest price paid for any fox pelt. These poorer pelts are being gradually eliminated, the inferior foxes are being killed off and while their owners may be disappointed in their earlier hopes they are learning the value of first class stock and will hereafter govern themselves accordingly. The sooner the inferior breeds are done away with the better will it be for their owners and for the province. There is room for all the good quality foxes that can be raised in the province and if they are bought judiciously and with reference only to their fur value there is no better stock-raising proposition in sight, provided fox men stand by the Fur Sales Board and are guided by the experience gained by its manager in the markets.

The outlook from the recent fur sales is very bright and all fox men should be inspired by it to redouble their efforts in the production of first class furs. In this they have within their reach a chance to control the fox fur markets of the world.

THE UNCHANGEABLE HUN

John Mitchell, grandfather of the present Mayor of New York, wrote in the Irish Citizen on July 23, 1870 the following which shows that the Hohenzollern breed has not changed perceptibly—except perhaps for the worse, in at least half a century: "Everyone who has read the history of the false House of Hohenzollern, whether in the pages of their partisan, Carlyle, or anywhere else, must have got an idea of the insatiable ambition and utterly desperate treachery of that Royal House. No family of professional burglars—the burglar father training up the burglar son—has ever been so unrelentingly bent upon living upon the plunder of others; and coming by that plunder through all possible and conceivable lies, frauds and violence, as this brood of the Hohenzollern."

THE LARGER PATRIOTISM

It is wholesome and informative to occasionally look at ourselves through the eyes of others, to see ourselves as others see us. At present when Canadians, big and little, are concerning themselves with Canadian politics commending or criticizing, praising or blaming, it is well to pause a while and see what others are saying about us. The Christian Science Monitor of Boston, one of the ablest and most thoroughly independent papers in the United States, has the following editorials in its last issue entitled The Larger Patriotism. It should be read by every Canadian:

"In forming the new National Ministry in Canada, Sir Robert Borden has done a fine thing, and done it in a great way. It will not be disputed, it is to be imagined, by anybody, least of all by a Canadian, that party feeling runs particularly high in the oldest of the Dominions. It has been the rule in Canadian politics for the winner to take his pound of flesh, and anything over and above the pound which might be within his power. In a great national crisis, Sir Robert has broken through tradition. He has gone back to the golden age of the Roman Republic, when none was for a party, when all were for the state. In plain English, in the very height of his power, he has formed a National Ministry in which the offices are divided equally between his own party and the Liberal Party.

"The example is one which it is to be trusted will hold good in all future party warfare. Not that is to say, in the necessary continuation of fusion ministries, but in the willingness of political opponents to introduce into party warfare something more of humor and good nature that has been formerly the wont. For, it has to be acknowledged, that Sir Robert has not taken this step to save his political life, or to secure his political influence. There has probably never been a moment when he could have gone to the electors with greater security of their endorsement of his policy, and the return of his supporters to Ottawa. More than this, it is recognized that he need not have appealed to the country at all, since he already had been assured of the confidence of the House in the shape of a resolution authorizing him to continue the present Parliament. In spite of this he determined, and most people will agree determined rightly, that the hour of the present war was not a time when a man should hold power by reason of an existing parliamentary majority, or under any aspersion of unconstitutionality. The moment, therefore, that the Liberal members of the House showed an inclination to support Sir Wilfrid Laurier in challenging the Prime Minister's right to consider himself the nominee of the nation, they must have realized they were going to bring about a party struggle. Sir Robert refused to be contented with the decision of the majority, and determined rightly that he would hold his commission from the country or not at all.

"He determined, however, at the same time, that he would do every thing in his power to avert a party

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson,

MAKING THE WORLD SAFE.

"Made safe for Democracy" - rings mighty fine, But high-sounding politics ain't in our line "Tain't that makes us chuck up our jobs and enlist For giving the Kaiser a taste of the fist. But this is the reason stowed under our lids: We're making it safe for the missus and kids. They're taken the men-folk and used 'em for slaves. They've driven the women to worse than their graves. They've taken the babies and cut off their hands. And murdered the bravest and peace-fullest lands. And this is the notion tucked under our lids: It's somebody's missus and somebody's kids. We ain't any braver—it might have been us. And that's why we are doing our bit in the fuss. We don't know the rules of the high-sounding game. Perhaps in the end it all comes to the same. But this is the notion stowed under our lids: We're making it safe for the missus and kids. McLANDBURG WILSON.

conflict. He decided, therefore, once more to renew the offer, which had been rejected, to form a coalition ministry with the Liberal Party, after the manner which has been adopted in France and in the United Kingdom. He, consequently, offered half the offices in his Cabinet to those members of the Liberal Party who had arrayed themselves with him in the pursuit of the larger patriotism. The policy adopted was in the nature of a self-denying ordinance, for the great majority of the Conservatives might insist not unjustly have led to a claim of a majority of offices. Such an idea, however, was entirely foreign to Sir Robert's concept of a united nation. He offered half of the Cabinet offices to that section of the Liberal Party which was willing to coalesce with him, and that offer was accepted. The result, is the formation of the Cabinet. "The people of Canada will now, consequently, make their decision at the polls with the inspiration which Sir Robert has given them to unite as one man in seeing the war through. Nobody can have any particular doubt as to what is likely to be the result. The emergency legislation necessary to eliminate the votes of any alien or anti-national elements in the country and to safeguard, so far as possible, the interests of the men at the front, has been passed by the House. This legislation itself, it is to be imagined, would have secured Sir Robert from defeat, even if there had been any prospect of his defeat, of which there has at no time been any serious indication. But the great gain as the Montreal Star plainly points out, is that "the genuinely patriotic people of Canada will be very glad to

get rid of a real war election." That Liberals who are dissatisfied is, it truly is what Canadians with the larger view see. It is ridiculous to pretend, as a few papers are pretending, as a few papers are pretending, joyfully point out, namely, that the coalition has meant the betrayal of their party by the Liberals section of the Liberal Party represent who have entered the Cabinet. The same sort of thing was said with equal futility in France and in the United Kingdom, in the earlier stages of the war. Men, however, in those countries, have ceased to trouble themselves particularly about parties for the time being, with the result that some amazing Cabinets from the point of view of combination, have been formed. What is really troubling those

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Overseas Parcels Christmas With the Boy in the Trenches and in England. Postal authorities make the earnest request. In order to insure the proper handling and timely delivery of Overseas Christmas Boxes, that they be sent during October. The earlier the better. You may bring your packages, which you desire included in your box, and we will address and pack it for you, without charge, along with any goods you may purchase from us. We have a most complete stock of warm wearables which will give comfort and long service to those who may receive them. KHAKI SHIRTS all wool flannel shirts \$1.85 up. KHAKI SHIRTS heavy drill \$1.00 up. KHAKI SHIRTS extra heavy drill trench shirts \$1.65. KHAKI SUSPENDERS heavy and strong .50c. KHAKI ALL WOOL sox heavy 60c pr., 3 pairs for \$1.50. HOME MADE SOX grey all wool 60c and 65c pair. KHAKI CASHMERE sox ribbed and plain fine wool 75c pair. LEATHER TRENCH GLOVES horse hide and horse hide palms \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.85, \$2.00. WARM WOOL GLOVES made of soft wool, good quality, either in khaki or brown 85c up. HEAVY LEATHER MITTS extra warm good wear 75c up to \$2.00. KHAKI MUFFLERS Dr. Jacques fine all wool \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2.25. CAPS, TRENCH STYLE khaki heavy knit, all wool \$1.00 each. CAPS "AVIATION" made from soft wool, lined in leather and khaki \$1.25 up. HANDKERCHIEFS EXCELSA 2 for 25c or \$1.50 dozen. Silk khaki 50c. KHAKI TIES, silk—50c each. FOXES IMPROVED PUTTEES all wool \$2.75 pair. WARM UNDERWEAR STANFIELD'S Truro Unshrinkable—\$1.25 garment; Truro Knit—\$1.50 garment; Red Label—\$1.75 garment; Blue Label—\$2.00 garment; Black Label—\$2.40 garment; Blue Label 'Tryon'—\$2.00 garment. Also many other makes in single pieces and combinations including Penman's, St. George's, Stanfield's fine wool etc., also a special lambs' wool fleeced extra warm at \$3.00 suit. COAT SWEATERS. Extra warm sweaters in browns and khaki shades—\$3.35, \$4.25, \$4.75, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$6.50 up to \$8.00. Australian wool sweaters very warm and fine \$6.00 and \$6.50. Pull over sweaters in browns and khakis, either cashmere make or heavy all wool, \$3.00, \$3.40 and \$4.75. KHAKI OILCOATS AND HATS Towers' fish brand khaki oil coats splendid for the trenches \$5.00, hats 50c. Henderson & Cudmore 101 GRAFTON ST.

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