

The Charlottetown Guardian

Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$2.00 (delivered or by mail in Canada, and \$2.50 for U. S. A.)

Morning Daily (founded 1891), \$3.50 per year. (Delivered in advance; \$2.50 per year (mailed) in advance, in Canada, and \$3.00 for U. S. A.)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1917

UNITED STATES BIRTHDAY

This is the birthday of our American cousins, the Glorious Fourth of July. On Monday we celebrated the birthday of our own Dominion of Canada. Today let us rejoice with our new ally, the United States in the celebration by flying our flags and, where possible, their star spangled banner alongside of our own. Thirty thousand Americans are fighting side by side with our boys in France. Let the flags of the two Allies float side by side at home in commemoration not of their birthday alone but of their alliance with us in the great war for freedom and democracy.

BE HONEST ABOUT IT

If ever there was a time when sincerity and truth should characterize the words of the moulders of public opinion and the actions of our leaders it is now when our men at the front, whom we so loudly profess to honour and to admire, are falling out of the ranks, killed or maimed or broken for life. And if ever insincerity and trickery and hypocrisy constituted the dominant, palpable note in a certain section of the press it is now also. With only a few exceptions where opposition to further aid to our soldiers was candidly and—

from the stand point of these few,—honestly, advocated, the Liberal press has expressed itself unswervingly in favour of conscription as the only means by which further assistance is possible on the part of Canada. And yet with all this unswerving advocacy (?) of conscription these same papers are just as unswervingly advocating a referendum, advocating an appeal to the people as to their willingness to enforce conscription! What would such an appeal mean? Where would these supposed advocates of conscription stand on the question in their canvas? Where would E. M. McDonald and William Pugsley and Frank Oliver stand in this campaign? Would they solicit the support of their constituents for the Borden measure of Conscription? Where would the presumably loyal Liberal press stand? Is not the whole idea of a referendum a cloak for an opportunity to fight and perhaps defeat the government? Every Liberal paper in the dominion—with the few exceptions above noted—is screaming with platitudes about the duty of Canadians in this crisis and with fault-finding and criticisms of the only measure through which they admit this duty can be performed. What effect would a referendum campaign under these conditions have upon public opinion in Canada? And while public opinion in Canada would be undergoing this new process of crystallization what would be the effect upon our boys at the front who are wearily keeping up the struggle in the hope that the assistance we had promised them may arrive before it is too late?

Think of it! Our Canadian casualties have been not less than 180 daily—and sometimes much more—since the 9th of April last. They have been fighting day and night, winning glory for themselves and for us—and we wasting weeks and months in useless and meaningless debate as to whether we shall send them assistance or let them go on suffering and dying!

It was necessary that there should be speeches in parliament on the conscription measure, necessary that the press should discuss it for it had been strongly opposed by leading Liberals. All their objections have been answered and honest Liberals have found it necessary to separate themselves from their leader on the issue and to declare themselves opposed to a referendum. Yet the little party men and the little party press are still hargling over the question, still hoping to force an appeal to the people.

It is time to have done with this little-ness, this insincerity, this partzanship and to remember that there are bigger things than party and party advantage. Our great Canadian Army whose splendid deeds have been acclaimed the world over is slowly melting away in the fierce heat of continuous battle. Our little oppositionists dare not say openly that we shall not help them and yet this is what they are sneakily advocating when calling for a referendum.

ROAD NUISANCES

Complaints have reached The Guardian that at some of the annual school meetings it was decided by a majority vote that domestic animals be allowed the run of the roads. This is unfortunate and regrettable. It is only the unthrifty farmer who wishes to pasture his animals on the highway and it is most unfortunate that any school district should be dominated by its unthrifty farmers and its well bred animals be left at the mercy of scrubs, the only animals that get their living on the roadsides.

Besides the constant menace to the fields of the careful farmer and the necessity of keeping up a class of fencing that should not be necessary on the roadside, the animals at large are a constant source of danger to the traveller. Through a peculiar perversity of the road-pastured animal, whether cow or sheep or hog, this animal usually persists in sleeping on the middle of the road and as persistently refuses to get out of the way of carriages. Many accidents have already occurred through this means both to carriage and driver. On dark nights especially the danger is very great and no well governed community will permit it. We hear much of the danger of the auto to travellers; it is infinitely less than the danger caused by animals at large on the roads. There are few school districts in the province that permit their animals to run at large, and these, we are assured, only when, unfortunately, the unthrifty and the careless happen to be in the majority at the school meetings.

We trust that wherever permission has been given to have animals run at large, the statutory regulations which cannot be altered by vote at a school meeting shall be rigidly enforced. No male animal over a certain age is permitted to be at large at any time in the year. Even these eliminated the nuisance will be abated somewhat.

THE RIGHT LEADERSHIP

Dr. Edwards, the member for Frontenac, speaking in the House of Commons the other day made a remark that was at once a tribute to the memory of one of the greatest of Canadians and a rendering of their due to the people of Quebec. "If," he said, "we had now a Sir George Etienne Cartier to lead the French-Canadians we should today have had as many recruits from Quebec in proportion to its population as we have from any other province in Canada." Commenting on this the Mail and Empire says: Fifty years ago Quebec had the right leadership. If it had not had, the project of Confederation would have been blocked. Both Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper declared that but for the loyal and wise endeavors of Sir George E. Cartier, this Dominion could not have been started on its course. Fortunately for Quebec and for the Dominion, Cartier was not only a statesman, a patriot and a Canadian of great force of character, but he was also a power among the people of French-speaking Canada. And he was a true champion of them and their race. In public life they never had a stauncher friend or one who did so much for their real and lasting good. They trusted him and he proved faithful to them. He did not mislead them. They would have been a many times happier and more prosperous people to-day and of far greater influence in the affairs of their country, if it had been their lot to be guided throughout the whole fifty years by leaders of Cartier's loftiness of mind. He was a very sincere upholder of British connection, looking upon the Crown as an unflinching security of the rights of all the peoples living under it. To demagogues and their arts he had the strongest antipathy. Demagogues, however, are having their day in Quebec now. They have poisoned the minds of the people against their English-speaking fellow-citizens and have done what they could to alienate Quebec affections from the Empire and from relations and objects that were dear to Cartier. Quebec would have been doing her duty to-day had she not had false leaders, men desperately bent on their own ends instead of the welfare of their province or their country. All who have grateful remembrance of the work that Cartier did ought now to feel that they owe it to his memory to try to be fair to Quebec and beware of misjudging its people.

Put the blame on the right shoulders. Reckless men, disloyal men, men without heart, and men without political principle are contending for the upper hand in that province. They are competing by the same methods. Their appeals and suggestions are all of the same mischievous kind. The best wish we can offer Quebec on this fiftieth anniversary of Confederation is that there may now arise in her midst a strong son of the same high patriotism and commanding spirit as Sir George E. Cartier. She sorely needs such a man to deliver her from her misleaders and undoers.

CZAR'S SECRET TREATY WITH KAISER

Rumors that Nicholas Romanoff, formerly Czar of Russia, was on the point of concluding a separate peace with Germany have been current ever since the revolution that hurled him from his throne, but no tangible evidence in support of them was forthcoming until a few days ago, when there came to light a deeply incriminating letter. Following this discovery comes the announcement that Nicholas will be placed on trial, and a request that a conference be held with representatives of the Entente Powers in order to find out just what treaties exist between the other nations and Russia. It is not necessary to infer that the object of examining the treaties is to denounce them; it may be as Mr. Cunliffe Owen suggests in the New York Sun, that the present Russian Government merely desires to know how far Russia is pledged and with whom. It is known that it was the custom of the former Czar to make secret treaties with other crowned heads and to give no information as to their contents even to his own Ministers.

A Sensational Letter.

It was a statement in the Russkole, Slovo concerning a former secret treaty between the Czar and the Kaiser that furnished the evidence that will be used against Nicholas when he is put on trial. The statement was from Boris Glinesky, editor of the Moscow Review, "Messenger of History," and included a facsimile copy of a letter written to him by his friend, the late Count Witte. This letter was written by the Russian statesman, to be used only after his death, which took place a couple of years ago, and in case of a great national emergency. It is greatly to the credit of Glinesky who has a national reputation in Russia as a journalist, that he resisted many previous temptations to publish the letter, but it might well be that he dared not use it before, since an attack upon the Czar might well have led to his imprisonment or execution if Nicholas were still in a position to punish his enemies.

Witte as a Peacemaker.

It appears that when Count Witte was on his way home after having represented Russia in concluding the treaty of peace with Japan at Portsmouth, N. H., he found it necessary to stay off in Paris for the purpose of negotiating a loan for Russia. Affairs there were in an unsettled state, the Moroccan question being acute. The Russian statesman was informed that if matters grew more serious it would be utterly impossible for France to lend any money to Russia. Witte then went to Berlin and had an interview with the Kaiser, and Germany, not being yet ready for a war, the difficulties in the way of resorting to nominal friendly relations between France and Germany were not great, and since Witte told the Kaiser that unless Germany made concessions Russia would be unable to get the money so urgently required, he was able to bring about a modification of the German attitude. Subsequently, France made the loan.

Czar Made Secret Treaty.

In the course of their conversation the Kaiser remarked casually that he was the more willing to do Russia a friendly turn in view of what had taken place between the Czar and himself on the occasion of a recent meeting. Witte asked for details, but the Kaiser laughingly told him he would have to question the Czar, as it would be improper for him to furnish the particulars. Much disturbed, Witte returned to Petrograd, and began an investigation. He closely examined all the members of the Czar's entourage who had attended him at the Bjorka meeting, and what he learned convinced him that some form of treaty had been signed. Witte, who had no more fears of the Czar than of any other man, immediately sought an interview with his sovereign, and challenged him to produce his copy of the treaty. Reluctantly Nicholas confessed that he had signed on behalf of Russia an offensive and defensive treaty with Germany. It was not countermanded by any responsible Russian Minister, and no Russian knew its provisions except the Czar.

Witte Forced Repudiation.

Then Witte declared that if the

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS. Furnished by W. S. Louson.

BIRDS AND CATS.

By Walt Mason. Who does not love the singing birds? I spend much time admiring their solos, which though minus words are cheerful and inspiring. The nightingale and bobolink, the thrush, the wren, the linnet! The phonograph is on the blink—these feathered songsters skin it. The birds not only warble tunes that have Caruso going, they eat the bugs that eat the prunes and all things green and growing. To guard the birds we truly should adopt some stringent measure, and make their lives, in field and wood, one golden round of pleasure. But we are raising cats to burn, all useful methods dodging; and nothing that a cat can earn will pay its board and lodging. The cats kill off the orioles, the robins and the thrushes, and tear their bodies full of holes with eager claws and tushes. The bird kills off the bugs and grubs, and by the cat is smitten, and we should take our choice of clubs, and slay the cat and kittens.

THE UNITED BAPTIST ASSOCIATION OF P.E.I.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

On Saturday morning reports on Foreign Missions and Western Missions were presented by Revs. W. E. Carpenter and F. N. Atkinson respectively and were adopted. The Rev. C. R. Freeman opened the subject of "Modern Methods in the B. Y. P. U." After a brief sketch of work among young people in the past, with special reference to Epworth League (Methodist) and Christian Endeavour Societies (undenominational), he described very fully its latest development in the form of Young People's Unions, insisting that the devotional side should ever be kept uppermost; that the Baptist principles should be constantly instilled, and that what is known as the "Group Plan" should be followed as far as possible. This he explained in minute detail.

In the afternoon the ladies held their annual missionary meeting at which a touching address was given by Mrs. F. N. Atkinson, upon the vital importance of the moral and religious training of children. This was followed by a historical session at which brief accounts of the early days of the Association were given by Messrs Arthur Simpson, Wm. McLeod, Wm. Scott, Dockendorff, Wm. and George Warren, all of whom could speak from personal knowledge. Mr. Arthur Simpson, in particular, having attended every one of the fifty annual gatherings. The neighboring clergy Revs. A. D. McLean (Presbyterian) W. J. McLeod (C. of E.) and Mr. Kinnon (a student) were then introduced and with much cordiality welcomed the Association into their midst.

In the evening, the Rev. E. Bosworth, who represents the Grand Ligne Mission addressed the meeting on "Quebec, the Problem of the Dominion."

Besides resolutions of thanks to (1) the pastor, officers and members of the Long Creek Church (2) to the choir organists and soloists; (3) to the visiting brethren; (4) to hosts and hostesses; (5) to the officials of the P. E. I. Railway, the following were adopted:

Resolved, that on the occasion of this 50th annual meeting of our Association we place on record our deep thankfulness to Almighty God in the Trinity of persons for His mercies in connection with the past history of our denomination in general and the Association in particular, our true penitence for our many shortcomings and sins, and our fervent prayers for his (3) grace to serve him with deeper, truer consecration in days to come. Resolved, that on the occasion of the public formation of our Dominion, we likewise express our thankfulness to God for His goodness to us as a Dominion, our sorrow and shame for the social sins still found on our midst, and our determination, by God's help, to live and work, more and more, for the best welfare of our country in future days.

Resolved, that we once more as an Association affirm our loyalty to our King and Empire; to our brave Allies in this worldwide war, and to the high ideals they with us are fighting for, giving ourselves with all the energies of our being, to pray and work for their final victory, and the salvation of the human race from the tyranny of body and soul with which our enemies threaten us.

On Sunday morning the Vice-Moderator, Rev. F. A. Hubley preached the Associational sermon, an impressive discourse upon the text "Romans XII. 1, 2, on Sunday afternoon, the Rev. I. W. Williamson addressed an overflowing audience from the subject of improved methods in Sunday School work, and similar forms of activity. In the evening the Rev. R. E. Gullison addressed an equally large and interested congregation upon missionary enterprise in India, showing the many encouragements of the work in that caste ridden land, the weakening of caste influence, and the growth of the Christian and the growth of the people. He urged a whole-souled consecration upon the part of God's church in this great work.

After the sermon an evangelistic service was held led by Rev. R. N. Rand, of Dundas, in this meeting two persons decided for Christ.

Czar did not take steps to end the agreement he would inform France of the incident. France would then refuse the needed Russian loan, and since Russia without the loan would have been obliged to suspend payment of interest on its bonds at home and abroad, thus becoming bankrupt and disgraced, the Czar was obliged to yield to his masterful Minister. Naturally the Czar never forgave Witte, and took the earliest opportunity of retiring him, and to the day of his death in 1915 the Russian statesman had to contend with the bitter hostility of the Kaiser. It is said that Nicholas was not only under the influence of his wife, but also under the influence of the Kaiser and the Grand Duke of Hesse, the brother of the former Czarina, and this is far worse than being permanently under the influence of vodka. Whenever the two sovereigns got together, Russian ministers were in constant fear of some secret agreement being signed. It is extremely improbable that any secret treaty between the Kaiser and the Czar is in existence. Otherwise Russia would not have entered the war, or else would have dropped out of it long ago.



PERSHING'S ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND

The first photograph of the arrival overseas of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Expeditionary Forces, Major General John J. Pershing is seen inspecting the Guard of Honor, accompanied by General Pittcairn Campbell of the Western Command, representing the War Office.

TERRIFIC HAVOC

Wrought by Shell May Cost Thousands of Dollars.

It costs some thousands of dollars to discharge a modern howitzer. The latest type of machine gun costs more per minute than a day's ammunition did for riflemen in old times. The modern soldier needs a new rifle every few months. A solitary shell may wreck a costly aeroplane or destroy an ammunition train loaded with freight valued at anything from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Canada is meeting huge war expenditures every day. It cannot continue to foot the bill unless every man and woman in the Domi-

nion helps to meet the account. It is to secure such individual assistance that the National Service Board is making its appeal for thrift. Millions are wasted every day in the Dominion through extravagant expenditures. Such extravagance is a crime against the men at the front. There should be no luxuries at home. There are none in the firing line. Waste is an offense against the nation. Anything but the exercise of true economy is opposed to the best interests of the Canadian divisions and is a direct handicap in the prosecution of the war. If you are not serving by saving, you are neglecting your duty to the country. Save your dollars and invest in War Savings Certificates B-11. 388.

Overland Fours advertisement featuring a car image and text: 'Simplified Driving', 'THIS MODEL is a great family car because it is so easy to handle. All electric controls are on the steering column—within natural reach. The wheel is large and easy to steer with. The shifting lever and emergency brake can be reached without changing your driving position. So it is just as easy for your wife or daughter to drive this Overland Eighty-Five Four as it is for you. And as you know, that cannot be said of all cars. Step in today for a demonstration. \$1250. Overland Model Eighty-Five Four. Bruce Stewart & Co., Ltd. Charlottetown, P. E. I.'

CANVAS FOOTWEAR advertisement: 'Women's High Laced and Buttoned Boots and Pumps, High Medium and Low Heels, Children's High Buttoned Boots and Strapped Pumps, Men and Boys' Grey Canvas Leather Tipped Boots, very comfortable for warm weather. GOFF BROS'