

Which? Put Yourself for a Moment in the Place of the Kaiser. Which Would You Regard as the More Favorable to Hohenzollern Success—the Manifesto of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or that of the Union Government of Canada?

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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CAMPAIGN TO END SATURDAY NIGHT

Charlottetown Guardian's Contestants Have Only Three More Days For Work.

With only three more days of the Guardian's Campaign, the candidates are busy as bees lining up their votes for the final struggle, on Saturday night, December 8th, at 8 p. m.

Unexpectedly, considerable activity in the voting is shown. This means that on the field day the total vote will be far beyond the mark, which was thought might be just possible when the Guardian laid their plans for the campaign.

All the candidates who are working hard report unusual good fortune in securing votes during the last few days, and most of them will no be in evidence until the last. The idea among some of the candidates appears to be to let loose just enough votes to keep ahead, or in striking distance so that their friends will not feel that they have dropped out.

There is much interest being taken in the affair by the friends of the candidates, and the chances are that the interest will increase from now on to the very end, which is 8 o'clock Saturday night, December 8th.

Closing Regulations

First. Candidates are advised to bring votes and subscription remittances to the campaign department, or send them by their representatives to make sure that they be received by 8 p. m. Saturday evening, December 8th.

Second. All subscriptions must be accompanied by cash, draft, money order or check. All checks turned in after Thursday must be certified.

Third. All subscriptions, when turned in must be written on regular

subscription blanks in order to facilitate proper recording.
Fourth. If you live outside the city and must mail your subscriptions, take the precaution to ascertain when the registry department of your post-office closes and also find out about the train schedules, mails, etc. All mail must reach the campaign department by 8 p. m. December 8 otherwise it will not count. It will not do to mail it by that time—it must be at the campaign department office by then.

Fifth. Address all letters bearing subscriptions only to the campaign manager, The Charlottetown Guardian.

Sixth. Be sure your name is on all ballots before sending them to this office.

Seventh. All votes and subscription remittances mailed after Friday morning should bear special delivery stamps.

Eighth. Announcement of the winners will be made by the judges after they finish their count Saturday night at the close of the campaign.
Ninth. Candidates must see that the amount of cash called for on subscriptions and cash for same correspond before turning subscriptions into the campaign department. Subscription blanks must be folded, not rolled up and should be separate from cash. But place both money and subscriptions in the same envelope.

All candidates and friends are cordially invited to be present during the closing hours of the campaign and receive the result as announced by the judges that night.

VOTE STANDING FOR CANDIDATES.

DISTRICT No. 1.		
Mrs. H. S. Hinton	Charlottetown	75,705
Miss Corinne Gallant	Summerside	72,675
Miss Hattie Huestis	Summerside	72,171
Mr. Gerald P. Bremner	Charlottetown	19,409
Miss Viola Mullins	Charlottetown	8,610
DISTRICT No. 2.		
Mrs. W. A. Cumming	Montague	78,641
Mr. A. E. Jenkins	Georgetown	66,816
Miss Beatrice Brown	Alberton	14,547
Miss Lillian Inglis	Kensington	11,536
Mr. Gerald Murphy	Kensington	9,306
DISTRICT No. 3.		
Mr. H. M. Brothers	Bear River	77,268
Mr. Duncan McLean	Cornwall	44,792
Miss Sadie Egan	Bonshaw	34,146
Mr. R. H. Abbott	Malpeque	30,964
Mr. Lloyd Proude	N. Wiltshire	30,781
Mr. Roland Buchanan	Bradabane	25,233
Mr. Daniel McLean	Murray River	19,575
Miss Stella Robbins	Central Bedeque	10,096
Mr. Ira Fraser	Port Borden	7,729
Mr. Wm. M. Bennett	Stanley Bridge	7,258

CLOTHING IN GERMANY IS GROWING SCARCE

BERNE SWITZERLAND, Dec. 5.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—To conserve the diminishing supply of clothing in Germany the German government has imposed regulations requiring that, for articles of linen or personal wear to be purchased, three similar worn articles must be returned. This increases the scope and rigor of the clothing cards introduced less than a year ago.

The regulation applies to cotton stockings, gloves, collars, table linen and cloth materials for various household purposes. For every suit or overcoat two well worn or one in good condition must be surrendered. The only articles of ordinary wear or use that are exempted from card regulation are wooden shoes and silk things.

More than a year ago there was much talk in Germany of reducing the consumption of cloth by inducing patriotic minded women to return to the old but fashionable tight skirt. The maximum quantity of material, in meters, which should be used for a dress was even stipulated. The economy was not successfully accomplished however, for the German women, though they shortened their skirts appreciably, wore them wide and full.

Now therefore, there is pending a rigid specification limiting the number of yards of cloth which may be devoted to any garment of given proportions—depending upon the size

of the prospective wearer. And if the wearer needs linen and other garments than outer clothes, she must turn in three corresponding, worn-out pieces of lingerie.
The strict rules and regulations that are growing stricter each month have led naturally to an increased amount of deception and countless attempts by those who possess stocks of clothing to evade the card system by selling at abnormally high prices to those who cannot procure cards. The latest reports from Berlin tell of the arrest of a woman who was found to have concealed a stock of 1,500 dozen pairs of stockings. These she was peddling in little cafes and resorts where there was a minimum danger of her discovery and at utterly disproportionate prices.

Germany is growing poorer and poorer. The economic situation is becoming desperate. The government is unable to meet its obligations. The people are suffering from lack of food and clothing. The situation is becoming increasingly dire.

GERMAN TROOPS ON SWISS BORDER

Paris Believes Attempt Will be Made to Strike Allies in Back. Mass of People Loyal but Situation Full of Grave Possibilities.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The Inter-Allied Conference will be confronted in its first sessions with the problem of combatting the menace of German intrigue in Switzerland, the ramifications of which have created a situation full of grave possibilities. Swiss cent despatches reveal the extent of the German attempt to disorganize the civil, military and industrial forces of the Republic so that it will be unable effectively to enforce its neutrality should the German armies invade its territory to strike the allies in the back.

Headquarters of intrigue. Switzerland, since the beginning of the war has been the headquarters of German intrigue, from which emanated an insidious propaganda of which the tentacles extend all over Europe and the United States, and even into the Far East. Neither the Swiss Government nor the Swiss people are responsible for this selection. The geographical position of the country made it the natural centre of the web which the German agents spun.

Zurich, Lugano, Geneva, Lausanne, Basle and Bern were like co-clerks in contact with Berlin, and passed the instructions of Wilhelmstrasse to the Bolos, Duvals, Leninites, Trotskys, Cavallinis and Abbas Hillinis, in German pay. The recent riots in Zurich under the guise of pacifist demonstrations were the first impressive revelation of the results of the plots in Switzerland. Since November 15 there has been a series of premeditated revolutionary outbreaks accompanied by acts of violence.

Fortunately the great mass of the Swiss people are still uncontaminated but Teuton agents found in the dissatisfied recruits and in thousands of workmen in Bern, Zurich and Geneva fertile ground in which to sow the seeds of discord, owing to the privations due to the high cost of living. A large number of anarchists and pacifists who fled from Italy to Zurich were bought by German money to foment outbreaks.

The figures contained in the report would seem to indicate, however, that some Associations have found the war conditions unfavorable to their growth, or else, that lacking leadership they have not been able to rise to their opportunity insofar as their home work is concerned.

It is a fact that the unusual demand of the war work has had a direct effect upon our Secretarial leadership. Many of our men have been called to other spheres of usefulness in connection with the military work in Canada and overseas. The Associations and Boards of Directors have regarded these calls as primary under all of the circumstances and as a consequence many of the Associations have suffered.

In view of all the facts, we urge the National Council to direct its special attention to the position of the local Association and to so strengthen its leadership of them as to ensure their continued stability and development. We regard this as a task of the greatest importance not only in the light of boys and young men now resident at home, but also because of the demands that are certain to be made upon the Associations by after-the-war conditions.

In order that the greatest co-operation may be available for the solution of these vital problems, we recommend the appointment of a Commission of five business men by the National Council, to study the situation and to co-operate with the National Council in working out a solution of the problem.

You will see that one of the great unsolved problems of the Y.M.C.A. at the present time is "What Shall the Local Y.M.C.A. Do?" Every Association from coast to coast has its own domestic problems but they are all facing the readjustment problem. What shall we do to meet the wonderful opportunities that are opening and will be open for the Y. M. C. A. as our young men come back from overseas where the Y.M.C.A. has entered so fully into their daily life? This question was touched upon by many of the speakers and a Commission appointed to deal further with it.

Dean Adams of McGill University gave an address on "The Industrial Work of the Y.M.C.A." showing its relation to the national resources of Canada and the immediate necessity of conservation in the interests of the nation.

President Tory, of the University of Alberta who had returned recently from England and France spoke on some of the problems arising out of the war. He went to England to study these at first hand and in his

German-Controlled control of many of the largest and most important institutions was utilized to undermine Switzerland's neutrality. Money was poured into Swiss enterprises and financial support was promised wherever there was opportunity to increase Swiss obligations to Germany industrially.

The extent of the German industrial domination is revealed by the activities in the last two months of Walter Rathenau, who at the beginning of the war was the head of most important corporations in Germany that controlled raw produce. He arrived in Switzerland in September, accompanied by 600 workmen. He had already organized two corporations, one a consolidation of certain munition works, the other a combination of all Swiss electric power companies, which is now in the position of being able to stop the operation of the Government-owned railroads.

At that time the Swiss Government had just begun to clarify its railroads. As Switzerland depends entirely on Germany for coal, the cutting off of this supply would leave the railroads absolutely dependent on Rathenau for power, and the mobilization of the Swiss army would be greatly retarded should the German owners disable the electric power plants crippling the railroads.

Rathenau's employees, who are mainly young men of military age, are expert electricians and engineers, are, like their chief, all under German military authority, which means that Berlin has absolute control over one of Switzerland's vital military services.

The Swiss Government, which has just reiterated its firm protest against the German blockade, is perturbed also over the appearance of German troops in strong force on the frontier, where they are practising military exercises.

address on "The Red Triangle in National Service." said: If they looked for the primary cause, that led Canada to respond so promptly to the war spirit, they would find it perhaps in the beginning at any rate in a spontaneous outburst of racial feeling. There was nothing else for us to do but to give expression to our judgment and feeling in a personal way—to rush to the assistance of those of our race without considering the question of right or wrong. It would also be true, he thought, that in the early days, in the mind and heart of the people of Canada was the same feeling that was everywhere, that there must be created a body of men capable of performing the necessary duties. So deeply were the people absorbed in the response that must be made, that there was no thought of anything else except providing men capable of being good military fighters.

In those early days, the thoughts of men's soul were not a vital thing, but as time went on, a complete change came. The people thought at one time they couldn't do without the luxuries and pleasures of the past, hardly made any appeal to them now. They found themselves more content with the new expression of life than they were formerly. What impressed Dr. Tory most was the change in the method of expressing religious knowledge. Men today were thinking of it in the term of a life so lived that it would give constant expression to this knowledge.

Speaking directly of war conditions, and as a result of his experience in France and England, he said that the whole problem was being viewed from another point of view than was the case at first. We had got rid of the superficialities of living. Circumstances had forced men out of old grooves, and the orthodox had travelled from the old form of superficialities, and got down to the realities of life, and as to the spirit of the men who were carrying on Y.M.C.A. work at the front, he found that they had found a concrete way of talking to their fellow men. They were giving life in devotion to their fellow men.

As to the soldiers, when it was found to be true that Y.M.C.A. men were willing to go into the front trenches, and share the same dangers with the fighters, simply for the purpose of doing the fighting men a service, the minds of these men changed towards religious belief.

Dr. Tory believed that no greater service could be performed to the people of Canada by the Y.M.C.A. than to study these at first hand and in his

SOLDIERS VOTES OVERWHELMINGLY UNION

LONDON, Dec. 3.—via Reuter's Ottawa Agency—The result of enquiries indicates that the ballot of the Canadian soldiers in England will be strongly in favor of the dominion government's conscription policy. Although the ballot is secret, the men were anxious to show their papers to their comrades in order to show how they had voted.

An official of the Canadian committee in charge of arrangements said that the efforts made in Montreal and other cities in Canada to prevent free discussion of the issues stirred up the spirit of fair play among the soldiers with the result that some who a few weeks ago were lukewarm regarding the election have become the warmest and most enthusiastic supporters of the government.

GERMAN PLOTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 3.—As a result of continual revelations of German spy plots and especially in the states of Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, residents in the latter state headed by some of the leading Brazilians in Porto Alegre area are trying out a campaign in an effort to induce that government to expel all Germans from Brazilian territory. Posters on the newspaper bulletin boards in Rio Grande do Sul insinuate that the people must force out the Germans if the government refuses to do so.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF CANADIAN Y.M.C.A.

Excellent Review Given by Mr. J. A. Clark of Proceedings at Ottawa Convention and of the Work of the Y.M.C.A.

A very representative meeting of directors and members attended the Y.M.C.A. meeting last night. Mr. J. A. Clark, President of the Y. M. C. A., gave a most interesting report of the national Y. M. C. A. Convention at Ottawa which he attended as a delegate from this province. A summary of this report follows:—

One hundred and seventy seven Y. M. C. A. leaders and workers gathered together last month in Ottawa's Y. M. C. A. headquarters in National Convention. The representation by Districts being: Alberta 4; British Columbia 1; England 1; Manitoba 4; Nova Scotia 11; Ontario 114; P. E. Island 2; Quebec 33; Saskatchewan 3; and the United States 4.

As befitting the convention theme, "The new significance of the Y.M.C.A." the proceedings were characterized by serious contemplation of the great war and its effect upon Canada and the nations. The trend of the remarks of the various speakers was that the Y.M.C.A. had a great mission to fulfill in coping with new conditions and the energies of its members must be devoted to this great purpose. The speakers were men of national reputation, with the result that it was no ordinary convention but a gathering of thoughtful inspired men—speakers and audience alike—who had measured the work to be done and were girding themselves for the task.

The first National Convention was held in Winnipeg in 1912. It gave Canada the National Council that inspired group of men who have so won-

derfully guided the development of the Y.M.C.A. organization in all its activities at home and overseas. The Convention that was called for August, 1914, was postponed indefinitely on account of the war. After the election of officers and the appointment of committees the first important business of the 1917 Convention was the receiving and consideration of the National Council's report which was presented by Chas. W. Bishop, General Secretary. The Committee appointed to deal with it summed up their most important finding in the following resolution:—

"Your Committee has given special attention to the second and third sections of the Committee's report, namely those which relate to 'The Association and the War,' and 'The Progress of the Canadian Associations.'"

"We have been profoundly impressed by the report of the National Council as indicating a volume and variety of activity far beyond the scope of any pre-arranged plan. The challenge of the war and its demands upon the religious and moral forces of the nation came directly to our National Council with an emphasis that was compelling, and the Council has shown courage and statesmanship in grappling with the opportunity. The sympathy of all classes of Canadians has been given to the war work, and has extended to the local Associations as evidenced by the success of some in liquidating their debts and by others, especially the larger ones in greatly increasing their

ENGLAND GIVES COAL RATIONS

LONDON, December 6.—Coal for domestic purposes here has been rationed, and prices have been fixed. The prices range from 41 shillings and sixpence for the best grade, down to 25 shillings for poorer grades. The prices were fixed for districts and vary according to the distance from central London.

A week's ration for a four-room house is two hundredweight, and for five and six rooms three hundredweight, for the winter six months, with half that quantity for summer. For the winter six months a seven-room house gets a ton a month; eight rooms, 27 hundredweight; eleven and twelve rooms, 30 hundredweight; thirteen, fourteen and fifteen rooms, two tons and over fifteen rooms, 50 hundredweight. The summer allowance is half the winter quantity in each case. Delivery is restricted to two tons, followed by a fortnightly ration.

PARIS, December 5.—Strict economy in the use of coal in France is necessary this winter in order to avoid a shortage. This is being accomplished by the issuance of coal cards.

Prices for household coal have been fixed by the Chamber of Commerce, while the prices for that used for central heating are fixed by the prefects of the various departments. The latest prices quoted in Paris for consignments of a thousand kilograms follow:

Unsegregated coal, 150 francs; coke 250 francs; egg shaped, compressed coal, just 170 francs; and anthracite coal 235 francs.
The price for anthracite is merely nominal, as none of that grade can be obtained.

SISLER AN ALL AROUND PLAYER

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—George Sisler of the St. Louis Browns has been pronounced the best all-round player in the major leagues. Sisler was not far behind Try Cobb and Tris Speaker in the American League batting averages this year, and with the possible exception of "Stuffy" McInnis of the Athletics, he was the leading first baseman.

Sisler's claim to the all-round title is based on his ability to cover each of the infield positions and the outfield. He also has shown undoubted skill as a left-handed pitcher. He is a fast runner, and one of the most intelligent players in the game. The White Sox have no such star, although Outfielder Jack Collins can play first base in a pinch. Heilman of the Tigers, who covers right field regularly, also has played first base now and then, while Harold Janvrin of the Red Sox, can fill any of the infield positions.

McInnis and Schang of the Athletics also possess some all-round quality. McInnis probably could cover second, third and short, although he is best at the initial corner. Schang, a great catcher, has played third base and left field with excellent results. Foster of the Washingtons has done good work at short second and third. Of the Highlanders Peckinpaugh is the only player who can be successfully shifted from short to third or second.

CHOCOLATE BREAD PUDDING.

2 cups stale bread-crumbs; 4 cups scalded milk; 2 1/2 cup sugar; 2 eggs; 2 squares or 2 ounces chocolate; 1/4 teaspoon salt; vanilla. Soak bread-crumbs in hot milk for 1/2 hour. Add yolks of eggs well-beaten, sugar, chocolate grated, milk and flavoring, and bake 20 minutes to 1/4 hour. Serve with meringue made from whites of eggs.



CHESTNUTS!

(Continued on page four.)