

The Charlottetown Guardian

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TUESDAY, MAY 21st, 1918.

FRIDAY, MAY 24th, BEING EMPIRE DAY AND A STATUTORY HOLIDAY, THE MORNING GUARDIAN WILL NOT BE ISSUED ON SATURDAY, THE EVENING GUARDIAN WILL NOT BE ISSUED ON FRIDAY BUT WILL BE PUBLISHED AS USUAL ON SATURDAY. ADVERTISERS PLEASE NOTE THESE CHANGES.

THE FOOD SITUATION

Mr. H. B. Thomson, Chairman of the Food Board stated recently that of 9,000,000 people killed either directly or indirectly by the war, 4,750,000 Europeans perished from insufficiency of food.

Before the war began or was even thought of the people of Canada and the United States had the reputation of consuming twice as much beef and wheat as the rest of the whole world. This may be but an estimate, it may be but approximately correct, but the fact remains that—speaking for Canada alone—we have been criminally extravagant as compared with European countries, criminally extravagant not only in the eating and wasting of food but in the wasting of land that should be utilized in food production.

What are we going to do about it? Already grumbings are heard about the food regulations; already some people express the opinion that such stringent regulations are unnecessary. Let no one be deceived by these side issues; they are either excuses or the wily tricks of the little politician.

Much has been done through the efforts of the Food Board but much more could be done if all were to heartily co-operate in the scheme of food conservation. We are living in luxury, while want is looming up in the near distance, while uncertainty on account of food shortage threatens our armies and our Empire.

THE WAR

If the war prophets are not mistaken we shall have important news from the western war front this week. Moonlight is one of the requisites for air-raids, and aerial fighting is to play an important part in the coming drive. Those who claim to be in touch with the situation expect that in this offensive the Germans will not only use their aircraft but their ships and submarines, making a combined attack on land on sea and in the air.

lied lines to the coast cities that they halted two weeks ago and began making further preparations. They are now supposed to be fully prepared. This is the opinion on this side; their own opinion we do not know.

Why should the Germans attempt this offensive if they have any doubt about its success? They could accomplish more, and do it more easily, by completing the Germanizing of Russia, by consolidating their gains in Middle Europe which is now practically all under their feet. On the other hand they have set their hand to the plow on the Western front; they have promised their increasingly impatient people at home that the battle on the western front would be decisive, that the coast cities would be captured and that from these they could dominate the English channel and be in a position to shell London from Calais.

The Allied Armies are awaiting the attack with confidence. We are assured they are in a better position to meet the enemy than they were on March 21. Under the weight of that attack the Allies were compelled to yield considerable ground, some of it valuable. On the other hand the enemy lost heavily in taking it. Since then the enemy has brought new reinforcements from the eastern front; the Allies have also been strongly reinforced and they have had time to consolidate their positions. Our aircraft has continuously demonstrated its superiority and what- ever happens on the sea the British Navy is ready for. That this week will see heavy fighting is almost certain but if our military leaders and our men in the trenches regard the situation with confidence we also may do so. We have beaten them when relatively much weaker than at present.

TRIBUTE TO LLOYD GEORGE

L'Envenement of Quebec pays the following tribute to Lloyd George in a recent issue:

"Once more the Parliamentary representatives of the English people have expressed the desire, in no uncertain manner, that he shall remain at his post to conduct with a firm hand the destinies of the British Empire in the gravest hours of the nation's history. The Prime Minister, therefore, remains in spite of all obstacles, the great outstanding figure of the English political world. We are far, indeed, from the day when Lloyd George was preaching his pacific doctrines to the English people, and making war to the knife on the Lords, he being at that time considered an enemy of his country. We are also far away from the days when the little Welsh lawyer was the most detested and most unpopular man in all England. The war broke out, and with it came the conversion of Lloyd George. He soon saw that the doctrines which he had been preaching were so many fables and that the duty of every patriot was to throw himself into the fight against the barbarous enemy which menaced his native land. England at the beginning had no army or munitions of war and while they confided to Kitchener, the care of forming legions, Lloyd George set about to organize the industry of war supplies. His mighty success is a matter of history, for he transformed England as if by magic, into one immense munition factory, and when Kitchener died it was Lloyd George who was called to the ministry of war. Then when Asquith fell it was the little Welsh lawyer who was summoned to form a Government, and since December, 1916, he has conducted the destinies of Great Britain with a master hand."

NOTES

We knew at the outset that we were in the right, now we know it far more truly. The treatment by Germany of Belgium, of the invaded parts of France, of Poland, of Armenia and lastly of Russia; her hideous cruelty, whether it be by the submarine or by air-raids on land; her hypocrisy, her treachery—all this has laid bare the wickedness of her system. If the world is to have such rulers then an end to our civilization.

Sir William Robertson thinks the war is far from being at an end. At present there is every reason for thinking that. Even if the Germans fail in their great offensive they will still have sufficient of power to withstand the Allied armies until the latter are built up by millions from the United States. The period commenced this Spring, so far as military organization goes, considerably resembles that of August, 1914, when Germany started out with the upper hand, and had to be worn down.

BRITISH PREMIER THRIVES ON TROUBLE

Lloyd George's "crisis business," as Harry Lauder might call it, is surely a habit, but his ability to triumph in crisis is just as surely a gift. Trouble appears to be the daily food of the particular kind of human nature that is manifested in the British Prime Minister, and after each storm he is stronger than before. Imminent peril is a refreshing beverage to him, and deprived of his natural sustenance, he might well peak and pine like the Eskimos divorced from their cosy icebergs and their soothing polar seas. So far Lloyd George has most wonderfully triumphed over all the crises that have beset his political career. It is true that there is another crisis pending. That is the Irish question. It has been raised in new and ominous form by Lloyd George, but up to date he has not grappled with it, and there is a possibility that it may wreck his Government. Should he survive the Irish question with his good faith and his patriotism unimpugned it may well be said that the man is the master of crises, and that his career has been hardly paralleled in modern political history.

Has Survived Six Crises

The official scorer in the New York Times announces that since the beginning of the war Lloyd George has encountered no fewer than six crises of the first order, any one of which might have led to the downfall of a Minister who lacked the fighting spirit of David Lloyd George. The first was the financial crisis. The war placed upon him a gigantic burden, the greatest that any Chancellor had had to face up to that time. It was necessary to raise unprecedented sums of money in an unprecedentedly short space of time. Lloyd George grappled instantly with the problem and introduced schemes for raising money which at any other time would have brought about a rebellion and perhaps a revolution. But there was no protest. There was only applause. Conservative financiers, to whom the name of Lloyd George before the war was as the name of Trotsky now, were enthusiastic in their congratulations. The first war budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer indicated that as a war statesman he would not be found wanting.

The Crises of Munitions

The next crises was presented by the failure of the British War Office to provide the army in the field with munitions. It appeared that Kitchener had set about the production of shrapnel and had neglected high explosives. The Germans, on the other hand, were well supplied with high-explosive shells. The London Times took the matter up and the result was a sensation in England that had not been equalled since the story of the retreat from Mons. The agitation resulted in a demand for a Minister to take from Kitchener's burdened shoulders all responsibility for the manufacture and delivery of munitions. Lloyd George was appointed and he went about his new job with the wonderful energy and enthusiasm that characterizes everything he does. He practically scrapped the old system of manufacture and introduced a new one. Perhaps he never worked harder in his life than in the months in which he was directing the munition industry of the British Empire.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson

TIS ONLY FOR A SEASON

'tis only for a season; How long we cannot tell A quickly passing season, And all will then be well.

We parted at the river They hastened on before, And we behind them tarried On this temptuous shore.

They went to be with Jesus; We could not stay their flight They rose above the darkness, We still remain in night.

They sweetly sleep in Jesus Beyond the fear of ill; There is the blessed resting, Ours is the watching still.

The day of meeting cometh, The drying up of tears The day of glad remission In the long eternal years.

The parting was so bitter; The meeting will be sweet, The sweeter for the parting, When we our loved ones meet.

HORATIO BONAR, D. D.

ish Isles, and perhaps he never worked so effectively.

Defies the Pacifists

His problem as Minister of Munitions is cited as Crisis No. Two, although it did not lead to political controversies like those which succeeded it. Nevertheless, it was a test of his abilities as great as any he ever underwent, and again he proved equal to all demands. The next crisis was found in the political turmoil which led to Asquith's resignation, and Lloyd George, being called to what the Times properly calls "the most important and most difficult post in the whole world," the Premiership of Great Britain. His first speech was a notable one, and was construed as a rebuke to the pacifists and the so-called "cocoon press," led by the London News, which always has its ear to the ground when the word "peace" is mentioned. In the course of this speech he remarked that for the allies to go into a peace conference with Germany proclaiming herself victorious would be to put their heads in a noose and leave the rope in Germany's hands.

The Standing Peace Terms

It was then he called his colors to the mast and asserted that the only peace terms must include "complete restitution, full reparation and guarantees against re-attack." After the disaster to the Italian armies in the Fall of 1917, Lloyd George attended a conference of allied leaders in Italy, and on his way home stopped at Paris long enough to make a speech which produced a profound sensation. He dwelt upon the failure of the Entente Powers, and urged a single command for the allies. His speech was bitterly resented in England, as a reflection upon British generals. It was felt that Lloyd George could not carry Parliament with him. But he did, and he did not retract a single word. Later on the resignation of Sir William Robertson, one of the most trusted British soldiers, created another crisis. This, too, Lloyd George faced and surmounted, and the Commons and the country as well, stood behind him. So it has been with the Maurice affair. So it may be with Ireland.

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.

TOO MANY CHURCHES:—Mary O. asks, "Why are there so many churches?" Most of the churches have broken away from other churches on some question of doctrine or policy, which they thought to be vital, and although for the most part, the questions at issue are now forgotten these churches still keep up their identity. It may be that the large number of churches are more blessing than bane as they have done more good separately than they could have done collectively. History teaches that when a church has become rich it has generally retrograded.

DAUGHTERS WHO DANCE:—"A Parent" is anxious to know, "Should the daughters of church members be permitted to attend balls and dance?"

In my opinion neither the daughters of church members, nor of any other members of the community should be permitted to dance at public balls, or for that matter to engage in promiscuous dancing anywhere. Experience proves that while some may dance without moral injury that the great majority cannot do this. Both the Catholic and the Protestant churches have placed a ban on promiscuous dancing.

DUAL MONARCHY ON BRINK OF ABYSS

Maximilian Harden Says That Only Peace Can Save Austria

AMSTERDAM, May 20.—In an article in Die Kuckunf entitled "Gordian Knots," Maximilian Harden analyzes Austria's deep-seated desire and need for peace in connection with the fact that the monarchy has an outlook, and in this entirely different from Germany's, besides a most complicated nationality problem to solve. He says: "For a country so deeply in debt as Austria-Hungary, which will have to pay Germany alone more than 700,000,000 crowns annual interest, a new billion loan could only be raised in the United States. The latter country, however, can on no battlefield be compelled to entertain such a deal. And should the United States refuse the money, then the transformation of Austria's war industries to peace conditions would be an impossible task, and the country would find itself on the brink of an abyss. "It is not natural that Austria-Hungary should seek a peace which would leave out the possibility of an understanding with America. Austria-Hungary, more than any other State, needs America's friendship."

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

(From our own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, May 15.—The farmers owned Ottawa yesterday. They came into the city about 5,000 strong, using trains and steamers, automobiles and horses; in fact there was not any possible means of transportation that was not requisitioned. The invasion began on Monday evening when several thousand agriculturists from Ontario struck in, and was continued during the night and the early morning of Tuesday. They overflowed the hotels, private boarding houses and lodging houses, and quickly short-circuited the supplies of the cafes and restaurants. Hundreds of them had to walk the streets all night because there was no place for them to rest their weary heads, while hundreds of others passed the night in the railway stations and fire halls of the city and Hull. But they were all good sports, and made little complaint; the majority of the visitors were from the province of Ontario, the Quebec contingent numbering less than 1,500. They began the day with a meeting in the Russell theatre, which was filled to overflowing. Those who could not get into the Russell held an overflow meeting outside, while another big bunch gathered in the Theatre Francaise. The orators at each gathering were numerous. In the afternoon there was a motor meeting in the Arena Rink, easily the largest auditorium in the city; in the evening they paraded full strength to the House of Commons, but of course only a few of them could gain admission. Thousands of people witnessed this parade, and for a time all traffic was suspended. But the crowd behaved splendidly throughout. There was not the slightest demonstration of hostility towards those constituting the procession; everyone apparently realizing the seriousness of the situation.

"Well, what occasioned all this fuss?" I fancy I hear the reader ask. The farmers came to Ottawa to protest against that clause of the Milith Service Act which calls for the color, without exemption all men of 20, 21 and 22 years of age. They claim that this action bears unjustly on the agricultural communities, and must interfere with that increased production so necessary in connection with the prosecution of the war. The brought the matter up at the meeting in the Russell Theatre, and were plainly told by Sir Robert Borden that the farmers would have to take their share of the burden with other industries and that no exception could be made in their case. Just now, he pointed out, war are the greatest need; and the Government is pledged to supply that need. Canada owes it to the brave fellows who are fighting our battles to render all possible assistance; and, just now, more of much greater importance than increased production, of what value would increased production be should the Allied line break and the enemy cross the channel? There was no beating about the bush, no equivocation, no political shuffling; the Prime Minister went straight to the point, at the outset, and rained his face with his command. The farmers were not satisfied. They groaned and showed it, and their talk left one in little doubt. At the Arena meeting a resolution was adopted renewing the request and declaring, in effect, that unless the Government exempted young farmers they would organize throughout Canada and demand the resignation of all members representing rural constituencies. There the matter rests at the time of writing. But the end is not yet. A strong representation of the delegation is still in the city, pressing their claim for exemption upon individual members of Parliament.

But why should young farmers be exempted while young men in other industries are refused exemption? It may be freely admitted that the production of food is very desirable in connection with the successful prosecution of the war. But the exemption argument cannot be limited to the farmers. The production of shells and other war supplies is most desirable in connection with the war, which constitutes a reason why munition workers should not be called up on for overseas service. The production of steel is also essential, so a reason exists why iron miners and steel workers should not be made soldiers. The production of coal is also a necessity, why, then, should iron miners be conscripted. Fish as a food is equally essential with the products of the farm, so it would appear that the fishermen should not be taken overseas and the farmer left at home. The great need of transportation in connection with the war will also be conceded; why, then, should railway men be taken from their work. Workers in nickel refineries, rubber factories, chemical works, sugar refineries, woolen and cotton mills, meat and bacon packing houses, flour mills and many other industrial plants essential to the successful prosecution of the war are being drafted under the Military Service Act. But there are no monster delegations storming the capital asking for exemption for any of these men. By the way, should there be a shortage of food the farmers will be the least hurt of any class in Canada, for they will be in command of the situation; and the rest of the community is willing to take chances of a food famine, the farmers, who will be the least affected.

ed, should accept the situation with more grace.

Speaking about conscription and that sort of thing, reminds me that a general proclamation commanding all men between the ages of 19 and 20 to report to the Military Service Registrar before June 1st is being issued throughout the country. Young men of the age in question must report in writing by registered post, and must give the name in full, date of birth, place of residence and post office address. The proclamation declares that all men reported to the Registrar "shall be deemed to report by it listed in the military forces of Canada, and subject to military law for the duration of the present war." Once having reported they will be considered as being on leave without pay until such time as they are taken on the strength of the C. E. F. and placed on active service. It is stipulated, however, that men reporting under this order will not be required to join the army before July 1st, after which date they will be informed by mail of the date on which they are to report for duty. Any one failing to comply with this command will be proceeded against as deserters.

It was intimated that Parliament should adjourn at the close of the present week, and that that end in view several more or less contentions measures were jettisoned. It may be possible that the end of the week will actually see prorogation, but I have my doubts. There are several very debatable measures still on the order book, and there are also one or more "field days" on the carpet. Unless these are cut out, I cannot see much chance of prorogation before the latter part of next week. The Civil Service Bill was the piece de resistance this week. It is now ready for third reading, and passage in the Lower House is not met with considerable opposition from both sides. Under the present appointment to the Government services must be made through the Civil Service Commission. In this connection Sir Sam Hughes made the House laugh when he asked if the appointment of Senators was to be left with the Civil Service Commission, and if the rival candidates would be required to undergo an examination as to their fitness for the important service they were being called upon to render their country. He is still awaiting an answer.

There was great enthusiasm in the Commons yesterday when the announcement was made that Dr. Beland, who has been informed in Germany since the beginning of the war, had been released in exchange for Von Bulow, both sides rising and cheering and singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Dr. Beland, it may be pointed out, is still a member of the House, having been re-elected by the reclamation in his absence. It is not unlikely that upon his return to Canada he will be offered the cabinet position he occupied while a member of the Laurier administration.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier celebrated their golden wedding on Monday, and were the recipients of many congratulations. From his followers in the House Sir Wilfrid received a gold plate valued at \$2,500, and the members of the press gallery presented him with fifty roses. Sir Wilfrid, in acknowledging the roses, advised those of the newspaper men who had not already married to lose no time about doing so.

Had No Appetite Could Not Work

Then Mme. Lavoie Used Dodd's Kidney Pills

Now She Says She is in Perfect Health, and is Recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to All Who Suffer From Kidney Troubles.

Vauban, Que., March 26.—(Special)—"I know that Dodd's Kidney Pills are good." So says Mme. Xavier Lavoie, a well-known and highly-respected resident of this place. And Mme. Lavoie tells out of her own experience why she recommends her friends to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered from Kidney disease, headache and indigestion," she says. "I had no appetite, and I could not work. My head ached, and I felt miserable. I took Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I am now in perfect health. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to everyone who suffers from kidney disease."

That Mme. Lavoie's troubles all came from sick kidneys is shown by the quick relief she got from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are purely and simply a kidney remedy. The reason they give good results for so many different diseases is that when the kidneys are sick the whole body is sick.

Weak or sick kidneys cannot do their full work of straining all the impurities out of the blood. It follows that the seeds of disease are carried to all parts of the body, and affect all the weak spots. The natural cure is to cure the kidneys—to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

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