

The Charlottetown Guardian

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague.

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

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1917.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK VOTE

We naturally expected our contemporary's rooster would be in full blast yesterday over the New Brunswick election and it was somewhat of a disappointment to find that, instead of crowing and jubilation, it occupied most of its editorial space in anathematizing the Guardian for giving the Acadians credit for having the courage of their convictions and voting against prohibition.

Tous les bons traits du caractère humain doivent être cultivés—seules les mauvaises herbes poussent par elles-mêmes. Le bambin est instinctivement destructeur—l'adultisme est l'ultime degré de développement et tous les individus n'y atteignent pas.

This is the attitude they adopt towards compulsion of any kind, whether prohibition or conscription, and what right has the Patriot or any other one to say the French Canadians have not the right to their opinions and to express them at the polls?

The French Canadians have had the bogey of compulsory service dangled before them in Quebec and of compulsory prohibition threatened them in New Brunswick. They resent it in both instances—as the Australians did in the first instance—and who is the Patriot that it should throw the first stone?

We said yesterday that the result of the elections in New Brunswick was due to three primary causes—(1) opposition on the part of the French section to prohibition; (2) dissatisfaction on the part of the lumbermen with the collection of "stumpage," and (3) disgust in the railway section with the present system of administering the Intercolonial.

LIBERAL SEATS.

Table with 3 columns: NAME, POPULATION, FRENCH. Lists Liberal seats: Sunbury and Queens (17,116), Restigouche (15,687), Kent (24,376), Victoria and Madawaska (28,222), Northumberland (31,194), Westmoreland (44,621), Gloucester (32,662). Total: 193,778.

CONSERVATIVE SEATS.

Table with 3 columns: NAME, POPULATION, FRENCH. Lists Conservative seats: Carleton (21,446), St. John City and County (53,572), Kings and Albert (30,286), Charlotte (21,147), York (31,561). Total: 158,012.

Now in ordinary circumstances the majority of the French Canadians in New Brunswick support the Conservative party. The principal reason why they did not do so on the present occasion was because of their innate repugnance to compulsion in any shape or form.

It so happens that the most of the timber grants are located in the French constituencies, and one of the Liberal candidates openly avowed that he was in opposition "because the Government compels him to pay \$1.50 a thousand on all the lumber he cuts, instead of allowing him to escape with the payment of less than half of what the Province was entitled to as the party of Robinson Sweeney, et al, had done."

The effect of the Intercolonial campaign is seen in the following Opposition gains in all the constituencies operated by the Canadian government railway: Moncton, Westmoreland, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, Kings, St. John (one seat, and Gloucester which the Liberals claim).

ton, Westmoreland, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, Kings, St. John (one seat, and Gloucester which the Liberals claim).

This, we think, proves conclusively that New Brunswick went wrong politically for the three reasons we gave yesterday, and no other.

UNITED STATES AND GERMANY

The attitude of the United States towards the German submarine menace is beginning to "get on the nerves" of the nation, and the press—that is the purely American part of it—is beginning to talk pretty plainly. The situation is certainly serious, made serious by the attitude of the authorities. They have practically tied up their shipping in the various ports through fear of the submarines; the administration refuses to sanction the arming of merchantmen lest an "overt act" on the part of United States vessels should be regarded as an act of war by the German government.

"The question of protecting American merchant ships, bound on peaceful errands, against attacks which threaten the lives of those on board, is the chief thing to be settled in our national policy, today. So far, the President has contented himself with merely declaring that these attacks are against the law of nations, and the laws of humanity, alike. He has told the public that our vessels have every right to sail the high seas with immunity against any such danger.

When the Mayor was soliciting votes last year he had himself featured in the press as a progressive person and he dubbed himself the "Poor Man's Friend." Many citizens will doubt him after his action at last meeting of the Council. Street cars will come in the no distant future and when they are to be established charters will be given because the people will insist on it.

The Advertiser cites precedents which should guide the administration in this crisis, cases in which for similar reasons the United States had not only severed diplomatic relations but armed her merchantmen against raiders and pirates. Washington and Adams are quoted as holding that to convoy merchantmen with armed ships is not an act of war and that the United States would be perfectly justified, in the present crisis in convoying her merchant marine with armed ships.

"In declining to use our own navy for the purpose of protecting our own commerce, and in throwing all the responsibility for such protection upon the Entente navy, President Wilson not only repudiates the straightforward policies of Adams and Washington, but he apparently bids fair to earn for our whole nation the contempt of both groups of combatants. He denounces Germany for piracy, but confesses that he will make no attempt, with our own navy, to prevent such piracy. He bases his whole policy on the ability of the Entente navies to protect our own commerce, but offers not one concession to the Entente, in return for such protection. He states our right bravely in ringing words, but shirks the logical consequences of his own resonant declaration."

GERMANY'S NEXT WAR LOAN

Germany is preparing for another war loan, which it is expected will be announced in March. It is likely to meet with less success than those which preceded it, says the financial editor of the New York Tribune, for the returns of the last loan indicate that the Teutonic Empire is rapidly becoming financially weaker. The total subscription to the fifth war loan was not so very much smaller being 10,652,000,000 marks, against 10,712,000,000, according to the Kolnische Zeitung, but, what is much more significant, the number of subscribers fell by 1,469,669 to 3,809,976. The reduction was wholly in the ranks of the smaller subscribers. To the last loan those whose subscriptions were above 50,000 marks contributed 5,821,000,000 marks, or 55 per cent. of the total, against 4,718,000,000, or 45 per cent., contributed by the same classes to the preceding issue. Obviously the problem of financing the war is becoming more difficult in spite of the tremendous monetary inflation.

NOTES

More people will pay big money to get in to see men or women acting and talking unusually or foolishly than will pay to get in to hear a common sense lecture on an important subject. A street crowd never gathers to watch a man acting sensibly, but any casual dog-fight or circus parade of clowns will block the traffic.

MOTOR BUS SERVICE

Sir.—It is very much to be regretted that the proposal to have street cars in Charlottetown was prevented from being accomplished by the votes of four members of the Council and the casting vote of the Mayor. The privileges asked for by the promoters were very modest indeed. In no City is a public utility of this kind initiated without charter privileges for a certain definite time. There could not possibly be any great profit for the promoters with charters of such short duration as was asked for. It would be necessary for the promoters to solicit capital from the citizens for the enterprise and they would likely meet with very little encouragement from investors with their proposal in the shape that the Mayor and the four Councillors have left it. Street cars would be a great benefit to people of moderate means who cannot afford a horse and carriage or an auto. A large number of our people are debarred from enjoying the benefits of our beautiful park on account of its distance from their homes. Out of town shoppers who come by train in ever increasing numbers would have considerably more time to their shopping in the City if the merchants would be benefited. Mechanics, workmen and business men would use the cars with great advantage. If the expectations of the promoters were realized and the venture was a success, hundreds of dollars would be paid out weekly in wages to employees of the company and in very many other ways the project is a desirable one to help a long.

We hear much talk about encouraging factories and industries to locate here, but here is one of the first essentials to an industrial City prevented from being established by the hustling, progressive Mayor and four of the Councillors. The project was prevented from going ahead because the quartette of Councillors did not like this exclusive privilege. "Exclusive Privilege" is a happy phrase in the hands of a demagogue and in this instance has been made the most of. When the Mayor was soliciting votes last year he had himself featured in the press as a progressive person and he dubbed himself the "Poor Man's Friend." Many citizens will doubt him after his action at last meeting of the Council. Street cars will come in the no distant future and when they are to be established charters will be given because the people will insist on it.

I am Sir, etc., D. J. RILEY.

THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER

The Song and the Man Who Wrote It.

A most prolific and versatile poet, Thomas Moore has been declared to be "the least Irish" of all the many sweet and gifted singers, whom the Emerald Isle has given to charm and soothe the weary world. One of an immortal trio, Scott, Byron and Moore, they reflected in poetry the union of the British Island Empire, not always in complete amity, but on the whole, admiring and respecting one another, and forming a galaxy of poetic genius unrivalled in its day.

"The Last Rose of Summer" is one of his characteristically sentimental poems, which in those days, enjoyed a popularity, which would be utterly denied them today. Yet at that time, it had almost remarkable vogue, and lonely travelers in South American solitudes, found "The Last Rose of Summer" among the music sheets which they ascended the Amazon, and its tributaries, and crossed the Andes to the Cities and towns of the Pacific slope. Only here and there is found a songstress whose voice can give the charm to the quaint old English air, and somewhat over-sentimental spirit of this production; but when this rare avis among singers is found, it is still a gem of her repertoire.

"The Last Rose of Summer" is to be found on page 146, of "Heart Songs." The four hundred selections contained in this unique volume are all of the same high order, and sung by all the mulattitudes who love real music. We refer those of our readers who have not yet obtained this great song book to the coupon published elsewhere in today's issue.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

LIVING WITH OTHERS.

It costs to live with people. We have to give up many of our own preferences to please them. We have to deny ourselves many enjoyments, so as not to give them pain. The price of living with others sweetly and harmoniously is always self-forgetfulness, self-effacement. But this cost is the very gold of life. It is the only antidote for selfishness. It is the way of Christlikeness. People are means of grace to us in many ways, and not in the smallest measure through the self-denial which we are required to make in living with them. It is the self-discipline of friendship and home and human fellowship that makes men and women of us, that makes us at last like Christ. We may thank God therefore, for what people do for us in life's contacts. Sometimes we say certain persons are hard to live with. Possibly they find us hard to live with, too. We do not know how many crochets there are in our disposition and temper, nor how we try our friends by our selfish ways. Yet living with others is our only hope. If we lived alone we should harden into hopelessness. —Dr. J. R. Miller.

Add a few drops of water to the gasoline used in cleaning clothing and you will have no "ring" about the spot you have cleaned.

WHO SHALL "CARRY ON"?

SHALL BORDEN OR LAURIER BE ENTRUSTED WITH THE DUTIES OF CANADA AT THIS CRITICAL JUNCTURE?

"Are we going to ruin ourselves for England?"

This battle-cries of the Laurier candidate in Dorchester, at an hour when our motherland, Britain, is struggling desperately in the most fateful three of all her great history seems to offer the fundamental touchstone for the British people of this country should a new choice come shortly, as it may, of men to carry on Canada's effort in the present war. Shall it be Borden and those who are with him? Or shall it be the Lauriers, the Carvells, and the Cannons? Shall it be, above all, the man who led this country in 1914 and has led it since, or shall it be the man who has refused to act in National Service, who has attacked fellow-Canadian statesmen as guilty of "sending our troops to be slaughtered," who has promoted an electoral raction fight in war time, whose chosen candidate publicly denounce Canadian effort for the Empire, who—were we justified by these things in recalling it now—had in a previous time of war for the Empire to be forced into action after his Cabinet ministers had been proclaiming (in Quebec province, of course) that this country ought not to fight at all? Let us review the record.

1899

The South African war may now appear to have been a small affair, but it was not so regarded in 1899. When Kruger, remembering a former Boer triumph over the British, and keeping in mind the telegram of sympathy, congratulation and encouragement he had just received from the Kaiser, declared that the war would "stagger humanity." He had reason for his boast. We do not yet know how near Britain was to a European war at that time, nor how far the prompt offer of aid from overseas restrained unfriendly powers seeking British humiliation and additional territory for themselves in Africa.

In the session of 1899 the Canadian Parliament unanimously adopted a resolution of sympathy with the Imperial authorities in their efforts to obtain justice for Britons in the Transvaal. This was cheap; but at least it placed Canada on record as endorsing the British cause. Conservative members urged that an offer of troops be made by Canada as had already been done by several of the other colonies. Sir Charles Tupper, then leading the Conservative opposition, pointed out that an offer of troops from the Colonies would greatly strengthen the hands of the Mother Country and possibly avert war, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Cabinet declined to act.

Between July 9th and September 22, the Government of Queensland, Victoria, Malay States, Lagos, New South Wales, and New Zealand, offered contingents of men. By September 28 Queensland offered a second contingent. On October 3rd, Mr. Chamberlain sent messages to each of these Colonies accepting their offers of men, explaining the conditions and defining the character of the organization. He could not accept an offer of the Canadian Government, because there was none. But he sent to that Government the same message about conditions and organizations and added one significant sentence not contained in the other despatches: "Inform accordingly all those who have offered to raise volunteers."

That night Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave out a statement to the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe in which he said: "There is no menace to Canada, and, although we may be willing to contribute troops, I do not see how we can do so. Then again how could we do so without Parliament granting us the money. We simply could not do anything, in other words, we should have to summon Parliament. The Government of Canada is restricted in its powers." And, after further contention that Parliament had to be consulted, Sir Wilfrid concluded: "As to Canada's furnishing a contingent, the Government has not discussed the question."

Meanwhile the Conservative leader, Sir Charles Tupper, left no doubt as to where he stood. As soon as Mr. Chamberlain's message had been made public, he telegraphed Sir Wilfrid Laurier as follows: "I hope you will send a contingent of Canadian Volunteers to aid England in the Transvaal. I know it will be warmly welcomed by the British Government, and be of great service to Canada, and promote the unity of the Empire. A friend of mine will insure the lives and limbs, at his expense, to a million dollars, and I will heartily support in Parliament your action in this matter."

But while Sir Charles Tupper, backed by an overwhelming sentiment in the country, was urging action, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux was lecturing the Montreal Chamber of Commerce for holding the view that something should be done, and Sir Wilfrid's Minister of Public Works (Mr. Tarte) was asking this question in Quebec: "What has Canada got to do with this war? Why should we be taxed to fight England's battles in South Africa?"

During this period of refusal, while the Ministers were apparently trying to head off the patriotic movement which threatened to sweep them from their feet, other Dominions and Colonies were acting with great energy. In ten days after Mr. Chamberlain's acceptance, New South Wales, Western Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Australia, and Queensland, had announced the organization of contingents. Finally, on October 15th, twelve days after Mr. Chamberlain's message and Sir Wilfrid's statement to the Globe, after public opinion had been roused to a dangerous height of indignation, the Dominion Government

surrendered, and an offer was cabled to Britain of one thousand men.

But even then the belated offer was tagged with a reservation. The day after it was made Mr. Tarte appeared on the platform with this statement:—

"We have consented to what England has asked us, but in the Order-in-Council which I hold in my hand, and which will be published one of these days, it is said that what we have done will not be a precedent. The precedent will not be created for me. We did well, but I do not wish that on the next occasion a similar operation be repeated."

And in addition to the contingent being labelled "No Precedent," it was checked through C. O. D. Of the troops whom Canada enlisted during that war Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent 7,300 to Africa almost entirely at the expense of the British Government. For 2,446 men Canada paid part, but this was afterwards mostly refunded by the British Government, and for the remaining 4,854 the British Government paid everything. Even when the war was over, Britain had to pay the expense of bringing Canadians home from South Africa. The following words by Principal Grant of Queen's University, in his last public address delivered, in Convocation Hall, to the students on January 6th, 1902, perhaps best expressed Canada's position at that time:—

"At the present time our position is not one to be proud of. From the war (to the justice of which our Parliament pledged itself) we have quietly withdrawn, leaving the enormous cost of blood and treasure to be borne by the senior partner."

"True, we are permitting a few hundreds to be recruited for service but on conditions that make our position more deplorable than ever. We are not to pay a cent of the cost. We give the bravest of our children to die by the bullet or still deadlier enteric; but someone else must pay their wages. We do not grudge the blood of those of our sons who are willing to go, but—with a treasury so full that we can go on paying millions for bounties and bonuses to develop resources which are said to be the richest in the world—we grudge food clothing and transport to them. Let the weary Titan, bearing on her back all the common burdens of the Empire in peace

MOTOR BUS SERVICE

Sir.—It is hardly fair to blame the City Council as a whole for turning down the street car proposition. Four of the Councillors, viz. Smith, Ledwell, Jenkins, and Rattray voted for a franchise, and four, viz. Wright, Miller, McNevin, and Walker against. Would it not be well to ask the Mayor to re-consider his decision as his casting vote decided the matter? I am, Sir, etc., JUSTICE.

Let us now turn to another record, and a different one that of the Borden ministry on the outbreak of the present war. There was no quibbling in August, 1914, as to whether Canada was menaced, whether we were concerned in the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia (though an Ottawa paper, now devoted to cursing the Government's war conduct, did quibble) in the German ultimatum to Russia and France, or in the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg. The Government knew that the Empire was involved in a war, and that, therefore, Canada was at war. The ministers did not stand on fine constitutional questions, or take refuge behind the excuse that they must have the sanction of Parliament, or guard themselves against the establishment of precedents, or spend weeks halting opinion and riving out tentative interviews. They recognized the moment for action and did what was immediately necessary, at the same time calling Parliament to support them as soon as it could be assembled.

1914

War was not declared between Great Britain and Germany until August 4th but on August 1st when Germany declared war on Britain's Allies, Sir Robert Borden sent a secret despatch to the Imperial Government asking in what way Canada could help, and stating that he was confident that a considerable force would be available in Canada in case of war. Acceptance of this offer was received on August 6, and, on the same date, an order was issued here for mobilization of Canadian volunteers. Measures that followed were speedy and effective. Submarines were purchased for the defence of the Pacific coast; precautions taken to guard the frontier; export of a long list of articles valuable to the enemy prohibited.

Since that moment, the policy of Sir Robert Borden has consistently pursued with regard to the war, the dominant and all-important issue, has been in harmony with the spirit of his initial action in bringing Canada forward to join the Empire's line of battle. In many ways, he has effaced himself and even his party to help the cause. The full story, like the complete history of the war, cannot be unfolded today, but Canadians may be assured that the Prime Minister's record will ultimately reflect new honor on this country.

Ship your Silver Foxes to the New York Fur Auction Sales

LET the real powers in the fur buying world compete with one another in bidding on your offerings.

MORE Silver Fox buyers are attracted to the New York Sales than attend any other Fur Auction Sale in the world.

Our Next Sale Begins ON MARCH 26th

All merchandise for this sale must be in our warehouse by March 10th.

We make the usual advances when requested and store and insure your goods free of charge.

A charge of five per cent is made on all goods sold, plus 1 per cent discount to the buyer.

Let New York--The Fur Market Of the World--Sell Furs For You

NEW YORK FUR AUCTION SALES CORPORATION 48-50-52 Great Jones St. New York