

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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SPECIAL PRIZE PERIOD ENDS SATURDAY 10 P.M.

Only To-day and Tomorrow for Candidates to Secure Subscriptions for The Gold Prizes.

There remains only two more days of the special prize period, and candidates should work hard and make these two days the biggest ones of the campaign so far. After closing of the Special Gold period there remains two more weeks of the campaign to decide the winners of the grand prizes. There will be a grand hustle from now until the end, by candidates who are near the lead. The leaders had better look to their laurels to hold their respective positions.

Candidates cannot afford to take it easy. Many a campaign is lost or thrown away in the final weeks. Reorganize your forces, get them together and make the final spurt that will be the most effective. It's the strong finishers who usually come out on top.

All the prizes are well worth making every effort to capture. See that you are one of the winners.

Dark Horse Possible

Although the reports received by the campaign manager of The Guardian indicate that those who are listed as candidates for the honor of winning the prizes, are busier than ever, it is evident to the outsider that many are holding back their votes in order to create surprises for their fellow candidates.

And it is very possible that some of those who may have been trailing along among the tail-enders may come up strong at the finish and surprise topnotchers.

Race Not Ended

The race is far from run, and there is not one candidate, even at the foot of the list, who could not overcome the present handicap in the remaining two weeks.

You will get a valuable lesson from your candidacy in this campaign. For nothing else could teach you so well the danger of procrastination, energy.

VOTE STANDING FOR CANDIDATES.

DISTRICT No. 1.		
Miss Hattie Huestis	Summerside	50,757
Mrs. H. S. Hinton	Charlottetown	47,376
Miss Corinne Gallant	Summerside	43,731
Mr. Gerald P. Bremner	Charlottetown	16,180
Miss Viola Mullins	Charlottetown	7,205

DISTRICT No. 2.		
Mrs. W. A. Cumming	Montague	47,017
Mr. A. E. Jenkins	Georgetown	46,431
Miss Beatrice Brown	Alberton	12,103
Miss Lillian Inglis	Kensington	11,536
Mr. Gerald Murphy	Kensington	8,045

DISTRICT No. 3.		
Mr. H. M. Brothers	Bear River	37,325
Mr. R. H. Abbott	Malpeque	26,495
Mr. Roland Buchanan	Bradabane	25,078
Mr. Lloyd Proude	N. Wiltshire	25,058
Miss Sadie Egan	Bonshaw	23,568
Mr. Duncan McLean	Cornwall	22,220
Mr. Daniel McLean	Murray River	14,185
Miss Stella Robbins	Central Bedeque	8,804
Mr. Ira Fraser	Port Borden	7,440
Mr. Wm. M. Bennett	Stanley Bridge	7,417
Mr. Charles E. Walker	Caledonia	5,000
Mrs. Maurice White	Rocky Point	5,000

SELECT YOUR CANDIDATE.

Select your favorite candidate. Then cut out the Subscription Blank on the inside of this paper. Fill it out and send it direct to the Campaign Manager of the Charlottetown Guardian and your Candidate will receive the votes on same. If you are in arrears send that in, as it will entitle the Candidate to the votes just as an old subscription.

LANTERN SLIDES SHOW COUNTRY M.H.C. WORK

Thirty-four Sets of Hundred Each With Explanatory Notes to be Available to Lecturers.

As many as thirty-four sets of lantern slides illustrating the work of the Military Hospitals Commission in restoring the wounded soldiers to health and independence will be in constant use throughout the coming winter. They will be lent by the Commission to ministers and other responsible lecturers free of charge. Not possible lecturers free of charge. Not possible lecturers free of charge. Not possible lecturers free of charge.

not supply the demand even in Ontario. Arrangements are now being made for the handling of sets from at least one centre in every province.

In so new and far-reaching a work as that of rehabilitating the wounded of Canada's army the people in all parts of the country naturally have great curiosity and deep interest. In the larger centres reporters from the daily newspapers keep in close touch with the activities of the Commission.

By means of the lantern slides and lecture notes even the most remote outlying community has an opportunity of acquiring the information to which it is entitled on the care given its soldier sons, and the methods employed to give the disabled their opportunity to live as independent, self-respecting citizens.

HOW BOOSTING THE KAISER IS BEING DONE

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Some interesting inside information concerning actual conditions and happenings, in Germany has been received in London by way of Amsterdam. The most interesting of this information consists of a revelation of the methods employed to boost the German Emperor in the eyes of his subjects.

During the past year the work of reviving the declining popularity of the Kaiser among the mass of his subjects has been carried on with extraordinary energy and thoroughness by a branch of the German secret service that has been established for that particular purpose. The department is under the control of Herr Ledder, a keen business man, who before the outbreak of the war was manager of the publicity department of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company.

Recently there has been published in Berlin for free circulation through out the empire a little book entitled "Our Kaiser in War Time." The book bears the name of a Socialist member of the Reichstag as its author, but in reality, it is said, the work was written by a subordinate in Herr Ledder's department.

The book teems with stories of the Kaiser's thoughtfulness and affection for the German working people. It relates how he often, after a day's work at army headquarters, devotes

himself to the study of problems connected with food and other matters especially affecting the working classes. "First feed our soldiers, then our working people, and from what is left, however little it may be, we will be able to take what will suffice for the leader of the Emperor." This was reported in the book to be the Emperor's declaration after discussing the food problem on one occasion.

The Kaiser was so pleased with this invention that he ordered the words he was reported to have said to be exhibited at all motion picture shows under the heading "What the King-Emperor has said about our food."

This is not the only occasion on which the motion picture shows have been used to boom the Kaiser's popularity. Many of the pictures displayed on the screen during the past year have been intended for the same purpose. One picture shown is of the Kaiser kneeling by a bedside of a dying soldier in a military hospital. This picture is said to have been at the very heart of the "camouflage" brand, servants from the imperial household having played all the parts.

Secret service agents are continually travelling about Germany investigating where and to what extent specially hostile feeling exists toward

the Kaiser. In districts where such feeling exists, special steps are promptly taken to allay it.

A curious plan is said to have been adopted some months ago, designed both to test and boom the Kaiser's popularity. It was given out that the Kaiser was extremely ill. Every day for nearly a week bulletins were issued about his health, which was described as causing his medical attendants great anxiety. Long articles appeared in all the papers describing and reviewing all the work the Kaiser had done since the outbreak of the war, and the ceaseless mental strain he had been under.

One drawback to this plan was that it kept the War Lord of Europe, much against his will, confined to his room. He was at Potsdam at the time. It was intended that the Kaiser should remain ill for at least a week, but after five days' confinement, the Emperor gave orders that his complete recovery should be announced.

Rejoicings in honor of the Emperor's recovery were organized by Herr Ledder's department in different parts of Germany, but they fell rather flat. The Emperor's recovery had been all together too rapid. Many people suspected that he had not been ill at all. As stated by a neutral diplomat who is authority for the story, the Emperor spoiled the chance of a really good boom by his impatience.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT

(Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON, Nov. 21.—The following is the text of the British official statement today. "Yesterday morning the Third Army under command of General Allenby, Sir Julian Byng, delivered a number of attacks between St. Quentin and the River Scarpe. These attacks were carried out without previous artillery preparation and in each case the enemy was completely surprised. Our troops have broken into the enemy's positions to a depth of between four and five miles on a wide front and have captured several thousand prisoners with a number of guns. Our operations are continuing. At the hour of assault on the principal front, a large number of tanks moved forward in advance of the infantry and broke through successive belts of German wire which were of great depth and strength.

Following through the gaps made by the tanks English, Scotch and Irish regiments swept over the enemy's outposts and stormed the first defensive system on the Hindenburg line on the whole front. Our infantry and tanks then swept on in accordance with the programme and captured the German's second system of defence more than a mile beyond. This latter is known as the Hindenburg support line.

NOTHING ELSE MATTERS

It would be idle to say that every man who opposes the Union Government is disloyal. It is just as wide of the mark to urge that self-interest has prompted Liberals to become members of the Government. But candidates can be made to surely a sane approach can be made to forget party considerations for the moment and to remember the words of a great statesman that "if Germany wins, nothing else matters." What will it profit to lick the Tories or to put the Grits in their place, or to elect a labor man here and there, if the iron heel of a crazy despot is to crush out civilization, force humanity to his whim, replace right with might, and destroy the very principles of Christianity? Would Hindenburg respect the patronage list, plead with conscientious objectors, repeal Regulation 17, grant reciprocity with the United States, give women votes, place the union label on public printing, and otherwise accede to the many demands for reform that fill the Canadian political

Col. Blondin's Honor

L'Evenement, of Quebec, says that a cablegram announced that Col. Blondin has been decorated with the Legion of Honor, adding that "the French Republic has rarely decorated a more generous breast, and all the compatriots of the soldier minister should be proud of his efforts on behalf of his provinces, and the country in general." Col. Blondin left his family, his country and the advantages of an eminent position, with the hope that his example would induce many young French-Canadians to volunteer for overseas service. Never, in fact, has this noble sacrifice been diminished by the shadow of a personal or selfish thought. It has been said that ever, by the press of the Liberal party, that Col. Blondin's recent general and patriotic act was nothing more or less than a political manoeuvre. It is to be hoped, however, that the infamy of such a lie react and cover with shame the cowardly slanders who imagined such a thing on the part of our friend. He is far from dreaming of the present time for his political future, as he has decided to return to the Dominion during the federal elections. The circumstances lessened the movement created by Col. Blondin at the moment when it began to bear fruit, as he could on account of changed conditions have returned to his post at Ottawa, had he would not profit by the modified circumstances at the capital, deciding to remain in Europe and go to the firing line. Along the road to duty and sacrifice he has met much encouragement, although the decoration coming from the French Government is one that he modestly never expected, but which deeply touches this eminent Canadian and the affection of France will console him for the hate of Canadians.

A NEW GAS.

Gas from straw for lighting and heating purposes is one of the latest projects that is being tried out in the Canadian West. If it proves a first-class success the western farmers will be less dependent upon the oil wells of the east and the coal mines of both east and west. He will grow his light and his heat in the same field in which he grows the wheat and oats, and from the same crop.

There are about twelve million acres under grain crops in the three prairie provinces; each acre produces at least one ton of straw in all, which the advocates of straw-gas estimate would produce energy equal to seven times the power developed at Niagara Falls. And with a gas machine each farmer could turn as much of his straw as he liked into gas with which to light and heat his house.

SCREENS

If you live so near the public pavement that passers-by can look into your house try painting the screen doors with a very thin coat of white paint, and you can look out, but people passing cannot see into your living rooms.

If you rub the screens of windows and doors with kerosene the flies will not come near as long as the odor lasts.

COMPARTMENTS.

A device that should prove a great convenience to workmen is an oilcan described in Popular Mechanics magazine for November. The tin is disk-shaped and has a dual compartment in which a lubricant and gasoline, or other liquids, may be contained in it separately. Two spouts are supplied to the respective chambers.

SACRIFICE OF PERSONAL PREFERENCE

Union Government undoubtedly calls for some slight sacrifices of personal preference by those Unionist supporters who will be called to vote for accepted Unionist candidates. When they have been accustomed to look upon some political opponents as "right" sacrifice of personal inclination deserving even of mention in comparison with the sacrifices and the service which the young manhood of Canada has been called upon from every recruiting platform to make, our young manhood to make "The Military Service Act."

It is idle to say that "Nothing matters but the war" and immediately to act as if our old political preference must be preserved at all costs. It is not as if either Liberal or Conservative were called upon to make the slightest sacrifice of principle. Matters upon which the parties differed in principle will and must stand over until after the war. The Union Government can "carry on" only with a strong public support. Belief in its success is vital. Doubts about its success, if widely or loudly uttered, would foredoom it to failure. This would be a national catastrophe joyfully welcomed by our enemies. The expression of personal preference has made Russia powerless. This country has called upon our political leaders to "get together." They have got together. The rank and file must follow suit.

HOW WAR BILLS ARE PUT THROUGH

By Elisha Hanson in Cartoons Magazine

While members of congress are explaining to the folks at home just how they put through the splendid war legislation program, it would be interesting for them also to explain how helpful the administration was in preparing it for them. Constituents who grudge over the weary hours that their representatives have spent in originating laws that will uphold the chief executive's hands, should dry their tears.

The usual method of getting a bill through congress nowadays is either for the president or some member of the cabinet to prepare it and then for either Secretary McAdoo or Postmaster General Burleson to camp on its trail until it is passed in virtually its original form. And they are a dandy little pair of campers. Rain or shine, hot or cold, Mr. Burleson and his green umbrella usually may be found in the house or senate lobbies when a big administration measure is pending. He hands out a lot of information supposed to be sponsored by the president, and the gear statesman cannot tell for the life of them just how much authority he has to speak. Hence they always listen.

12,000 CANADIANS WILL GO OVER IN JANUARY

HAMILTON, Ont., November 22.—Major Gen. Mewburn, Minister of militia, announced here last night that he was planning to send ten or twelve thousand troops to England early in January. He made a stirring speech, and in impressing upon his audience the need of sending more men overseas, he said that the Cana-

dian casualties in the recent fighting at Passchendaele were about eleven thousand, of whom eight thousand were wounded. He said that he would perform his duties as minister of militia at Ottawa no matter how the election went and he would leave his election in the hands of his workers.

UNION GOVERNMENT WILL WIN OUT

Sir Robert Borden's union government will go to the polls on December 17th with fully ninety per cent. of the 235 constituencies in the nine provinces of the Dominion represented by candidates.

With the list of nominations practically complete, it is indicated that the supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier or some other section of the opposition have found a standard bearer in nearly every riding. The seats which go by acclamation are very few and they include eight in Quebec province—all Liberal or independent Liberal and presumably giving support to Sir Wilfrid and the anti-conscriptionist programme.

Incidentally the members of the government will be opposed though in many cases the candidates nominated against them are obviously put up merely to make a contest. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be opposed in Quebec East.

Labor candidates, some of them quite strong enough to make a good showing, were nominated in several cities and the promised "soldier" nominees are in the list. Triangular and four-cornered contests are made in several instances and the whole aspect of the nominations promises a month of warm election campaign.

Dr. Belang Honored.

In one constituency, Beauce, Quebec, there is practical unanimity for Hon. Dr. Henri Severin Beland, postmaster-general under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is a prisoner in Germany. He is a Liberal, but may be in favor of union government in view of his war experiences. Unfortunately the County of Beauce will undoubtedly be disfranchised in the new House, but all parties and practically all the voters of the constituency are willing to let it be so in order to honor Dr. Beland.

WINTER'S WARFARE ON ITALIAN FRONT

Everything points to the belief that the Allies have awakened not only to the necessity of adding Italy to a grand coalition, but to the opportunity which the new situation offers them. What the Associated Press correspondent at Cadorna's headquarters means by his statement that "an other wall will face the enemy" and that "all Europe and America are now doing their part," seems to be something more than the mere fact that Cadorna is preparing a stubborn resistance. So does the remark of the military correspondent of the London Times, "The Germans beckon us to the Italian front, and with a very hearty good will we shall oblige them."

It seems certain that the Allies at their Paris conference have decided on nothing less than the transference of the winter's warfare from Flanders and the Aisne to Italy. They will hold their lines in the north, of course, and continue to pound the enemy; there but Germany has offered them the opportunity to face a German army in the open, before it can dig in and, without doubt, great French and British armies will be sent to Italy with the idea of striking the smashing blow there. And it is to be borne in mind that if a German army is smashed in Italy, the smashing can be followed up as it cannot be in Alsace or at Verdun. If the Germans are driven back in Italy they can be followed to enemy territory. The German drive at Italy was a calamity, but it has in it the possibility of a blessing. If that German army can be defeated, if that German army can be driven back, whereas a German defeat in Flanders or France offers no such possibility, the whole aspect of the war may have been changed in the twinkling of an eye; that the Allies have the intention of making Italy the great battleground for the defeat of Germany; and it certainly seems that their opportunities on such a battleground are very much greater than that they could become for a long time in the northern field. Germany may have tested the challenge that, being accepted, will end the war.

If this is really the intention as it seems to be, then not even Cadorna's defeat before the French and British were fully on the spot would prevent the pushing of the contest to its end. But there seems no reason to expect such a defeat. The Italians were not routed. There was no debacle. It is evident that when he found the usual retreat, Cadorna made as quick a return to that of Joffre in 1915, in similar circumstances. The French and his men must be good. An-

AS WELL AS CAN BE JUDGED AT THIS DISTANCE

of encouraging revolution, has suddenly unified Italy in a determination to redeem her soil from the foreigner. The tale of lost artillery, of great numbers of prisoners, has a profound effect on the imagination, but this war has already taught us, as in the case of the Turks on the Tigris, that such things do not affect the power of resistance when the army remains fighting whole.

There is every reason to expect that with unified Italy at his back, Cadorna will perform his task of holding the Germans either at his present line or at some other until Italy's allies can have their men and supplies on the spot in sufficient force to turn North into the place where the issues of the war can be fought. Only a few days ago experts were saying that there was no chance of ending the war by a "military decision." Perhaps Germany, attacking Italy in a vain attempt to cause a revolution, has supplied the chance.

"TRAVELLING STONES" FOUND IN NEVADA

In Nevada there are found "travelling stones" from the size of a pea to six inches in diameter. When dislodged upon a floor or other level surface within two or three feet of one another they immediately begin to travel toward a common centre, and there lie huddled like a clutch of eggs in a nest.

A single stone, removed to a distance of three and a half feet, upon being released at once started with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity to join its fellows.

These queer stones are found in a region that is comparatively level and little more than hard rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins from a few feet to a rod or two in diameter, and it is in the bottom of these that the rolling stones are found.

The cause for the strange conduct of these stones is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be limestone or magnetic iron ore.

ABLE TO HANDLE MEN.

Marie Willis—How inconsistent the Government is. For their officers training camps they say they want applicants who can handle men. Jane Gillis—Yes? Marie Willis—And yet they won't let us women enlist.

If YOU Can't Fight Your Dollars CAN---Buy a Victory Bond