

The Charlottetown Guardian

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1917

A LIBERAL RED HERRING

A "canned" article from the Liberal Bureau at Ottawa is at present running through the pages of the Liberal press under the heading "revolt brewing against Borden's leadership." The article insinuates that there are "party murmurings gradually growing in intensity" in the Borden cabinet and that these murmurings are "crystalizing into plain speech." The falsity of these insinuations is shown in the fact that not a single member of the Borden cabinet is named as uttering any of these "murmurings," that not a single statement direct or indirect made by any of the alleged murmurers is quoted. "They protest," says the canned article, "that Sir Robert has himself killed coalition and that by procrastination and indecision he is killing conscription." This is certainly rich coming from men who persistently refused Sir Robert Borden's offer of a coalition government on the most generous terms ever held out by one political party to another. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was offered an equal number of seats with the Conservatives in the proposed coalition government and after haggling for weeks over the offer, after having taken weeks to consult his friends in different provinces, he finally refused. And now Liberals would have the people believe that Sir Robert Borden was to blame for "killing coalition." After fighting conscription in the House of Commons for weeks they would have the people believe that Sir Robert Borden was "killing conscription." And they would have the people believe also that the members of Sir Robert's cabinet are themselves blaming their leader. Nothing could be further from the truth. There are no murmurings in the Borden cabinet. On the contrary the cabinet was in full accord with Sir Robert and every member of it was ready if called upon to vacate his seat to make way for a Liberal member provided the change would ensue the formation of a coalition government.

This latest cry on the part of the Liberal Bureau is only another red herring drawn across the trail of what is actually happening. The fiasco at Edmonton which brought forth a resolution of admiration for Sir Wilfrid Laurier without a word as to his war policy, which brought from the War Veterans' Association the indignant protest published in yesterday's Charlottetown Guardian, must be covered up somehow by the Liberal press and this carnard about a revolt in the Borden cabinet is the means now being employed. The report is so grossly untrue as to bear its own refutation and only shows the poverty of the Liberal machine in providing fighting literature for the campaign.

A FOOL'S PARADISE

People who imagine that they can both support Sir Wilfrid Laurier and conscription delude themselves and live in a fool's paradise.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has pledged himself against conscription. He has strongly opposed it by his speeches and his votes in Parliament. Will he go back on his masters in Quebec? He would wreck Confederation rather than go back on them. He has spoken in very meaning terms about the danger to Confederation. Would the Liberal wire-pullers at Ottawa who are scheming for an election with Sir Wilfrid as leader play false with the people? They will have to if they succeed in getting the people behind Laurier, whose face has to be steadily set against conscription. Should he be the winner in the coming election the Conscription law would be a dead letter, and our heroic defenders, who enlisted in full confidence that their country would stand by them to the end, would be left in the lurch. The Liberal wire-pullers would have excuses, but would have little compunction. They would have swindled the people out of their votes, captured the seats of office by the basest betrayal of the Canadians at the front, and would trust to the people forgetting and forgiving before the time for another election. The pliant tool of Quebec, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, would be the fanatical enforcer of Quebec's will upon the rest of Canada. Will the people allow him, foisted upon them by this machine-ridden con-

vention at Winnipeg to seal the doom of the men we have fighting in France? We cannot think so. He is the most dangerous man that has ever troubled the politics of this country. His ambition, now as ever, is to safeguard Quebec irrespective of the wishes of the rest of Canada. To do so he has determined to divide the rest of Canada so that Quebec may hold the balance of power.

UNSWERVING AND UNPATRIOTIC

The Patriot is pursuing a policy on the war which is antagonizing its best friends and supporters. After sitting on the hedge for many moons on the question of conscription it came out in the early days of June with the announcement that it was unswervingly conscriptionist. At that time the vast majority of the English-speaking Liberals in the House of Commons favoured conscription, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier had just disappointed his faithful followers by siding with Quebec against conscription. It was the general opinion and conviction among Liberals then that Sir Wilfrid must retire and give place to a leader who would interpret the wishes of the loyal and patriotic Liberals who favored the win-the-war policy coupled with conscription. The Toronto Globe and the Winnipeg Free Press espoused the cause of the latter, and the Patriot threw in its lot with them. Since then, however, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has captured the Liberal machine, and has refused to give up its possession, and has refused to back down upon the question of conscription. One or two dyed-in-the-wool Liberal newspapers have sacrificed their so-called convictions and have rushed to the anti-conscriptionists' banner, among them the woefully misnamed Patriot.

On Saturday, in order to justify its change of attitude the Patriot quoted the opinions of one or two third rate party journals, but refrained from giving the opinion of the leading Liberal newspaper, the Toronto Globe. So that there may be no misunderstanding as to where the Patriot stands in backing Sir Wilfrid we quote what the Toronto Globe has to say: In face of this will the Patriot persist in its support of Sir Wilfrid? No Liberal who believes in conscription can support Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or vote for any candidate who chooses him as his leader.

The issue is plain, and is more fully set forth in the letter on the subject we publish today.

"A POLITICAL TRICK"

In its yesterday issue the Patriot quotes an article from the St. John Telegraph in which it is claimed that there are 80,000 men on the firing line and an effective strength of 150,000 in reserve. This, it is claimed, is sufficient reply to Sir Robert Borden who asserts that conscription is necessary in order to provide for the wastage at the front.

Either willingly or otherwise, the St. John Telegraph misrepresents the facts. Mr. A. K. McLean of Halifax, asked for a return of the Canadian soldiers and their disposition and in reply the Minister of Militia detailed the effective strength as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Number of Men. In Canada 18,475; In England 100,539; In France 132,279; On sea 3,944.

That is, there is less than one man in reserve for every man at the front. The Telegraph, it is true, claims that there are only 80,000 men on the firing line and proceeds to claim there are 150,000 men in reserve. This is simply political trickery. There may be 80,000 men actually engaged in the trenches but where are the signallers, the Army Service Corps, the Army Medical Corps and the staff. The actual figures given by the Minister of Militia, 132,279 include all these and all are essential and necessary for the support of the men on the firing line. To replace the wastage among these we have at present in England 100,539. There are no other reserves besides these and we know from sad experience during the past week that at any moment we may hear of a whole battalion being put out of action.

NOTES

Mr. Turiff says he went to his leader and asked if he would support Compulsory Military Service should another effort at voluntary enlistment fail. Sir Wilfrid replied in the negative. He was, he said, uncompromisingly opposed to conscription. Some of Laurier's friends are regretfully coming to the conclusion that his protestations of love for the Empire and the Empire's cause are more dramatic than real.

CANADA'S EFFORT THE DOMINION IN THE GREAT WAR

"What stronger breast-plate than a heart untainted? Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just, And he but naked though locked up in steel, Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

Reviewing all that has been accomplished during the last thirty months, it is no vain national boast that the Canadian people have far exceeded the expectations laid down at the outset—Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

III.

PAY AND PENSIONS

The Canadian soldier is, like the Australian, the best paid in the world. His dependents receive a separation allowance, generous in comparison with that paid in other countries. In addition, the Government pays his dependent or dependents such portion of his pay as he may assign. The conveniences thus created on behalf of the soldier and his kin involve the maintenance of the "Assigned Pay and Separation Allowance Branches" at Militia headquarters with 539 of a staff. Between 80,000 and 90,000 persons receive separation allowances and 150,000 assigned pay. Separation allowances now run into \$2,000,000 monthly, while the assigned pay cheques sent out every thirty days aggregate over \$2,500,000. Over 275,000 letters go forth from this branch alone every month. The soldiers are scattered over two hemispheres and their dependents reside for the most part in different sections of Canada. A ledger account has had to be opened with each soldier and each dependent. In the soldier's interest 50 per cent of his pay is now withheld and credited to him on discharge.

Military and naval pensions have been provided for the disabled and for bereaved dependents. The award and payment of pensions is administered by an independent Commission removed from all political influences and holding office for ten year periods. Even before the Commission took over the work on September 11th, 1916, 3,500 pensions and gratuities had been recommended. Up to March 17th, 1917, the Commission granted 9,835 pensions. At the end of March they were being allowed at the rate of 1,000 a week.

PATRIOTIC DOCTORS.

The Canadian Military Medical Service has long consisted of two distinct organizations, known as "The Canadian Army Medical Corps" and the "Canadian Permanent Army Medical Corps." The former is composed of medical officers and men not on permanent service. Early in the war most of the officers of the Permanent Medical Force were despatched overseas, leaving the administration of medical services in Canada largely dependent on the Canadian Army Medical Corps, which has been immensely augmented. The non-commissioned officers of the C. P. A. M. C. have done a great work.

In splendid response to the country's call the physicians of Canada have thrown themselves heart and soul into the cause of the Empire and of humanity; 2,000 of them, at home and overseas, have sacrificed large practices and considerable incomes to place their knowledge, talent and skill at the service of the state and of mankind. Through the fine patriotism of these men, the Government has been enabled to build up overseas a very extensive medical organization, the services of which extend not only to the Canadian forces but also to the Allied armies on the Western and near Eastern fronts. This organization maintains sixteen field ambulances with the Canadian forces, conducts seven general hospitals (five in France and two in Greece, each with a capacity of from 1,000 to 1,500 beds), seven stationary hospitals (three in France, one in Greece, and three in England, each with a minimum capacity of 400 beds), four casualty clearing stations (three in France and one in England, each accommodating 200 or more soldiers), various sanitary sections, depots for medical supplies and a mobile laboratory. The Canadian organization administers 27 Canadian hospitals in England with a capacity of 15,270 beds, and two sanatoria. These can care for 26,000 sick and wounded.

WORK OF CANADIAN WOMEN

The hospitals which Canada has established overseas are, in equipment and reputation, equal to the best maintained by any of the belligerents. Some of them were supplied and equipped by the generosity of individual Canadians and Canadian associations. The Canadian Red Cross Society has provided several, notably, the Duchess of Connaught hospital at Cliveden, which in equipment and capacity is unsurpassed. The hospital created by the Ontario Government at Orpington has 2,000 beds. The part which the women of Canada have taken in these works of necessity and mercy, in raising funds for the equipment and maintenance of hospitals and for the pay of Canadian nurses, is beyond praise. Never for a moment have they relaxed their efforts. Their energy and skill continue to produce to the value of millions of dollars annually those hospital necessities and comforts in the provision of which the Red Cross Society has become world famous.

RESTORING THE INCAPACITATED

The specific character and capacity of the various overseas hospitals and their methods of administration are worthy of detailed description did space permit. Physical training and vocational re-education are provided in convalescent institutions. At the outset, the care of convalescent soldiers returning to Canada was assumed by the military authorities. But having in view the double object of relieving the overburdened Department of Militia and of providing for convalescent soldiers certain advantages not easily given under a purely military administration, it was decided to place all convalescent military hospitals in Canada under a special Commission headed by a member of the Cabinet, Sir James Loughheed.

MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION

This "Military Hospitals Commission" was appointed in June, 1915. It has effected an efficient co-ordination of effort between the Dominion and Provincial authorities with the permanent welfare of the returned soldier always as the great object. This happy co-operation is the result of a conference held at Ottawa in 1915, at which representatives of the various Provincial Governments discussed with the Commission all phases of the returning soldiers' possible needs. By Order-in-Council returned soldiers were already given the preference for all Civil Service vacancies. In addition to this, Provincial associations now meet and welcome them and assist them to secure employment as soon as they are in a condition to undertake it. As

each transport arrives from overseas, men requiring further medical treatment or rest are taken in hand and placed in the convalescent hospitals nearest to their homes or most suitable to their disabilities. More than twenty of these hospitals have been established throughout Canada, many of them (as was the case with the hospitals in England) through the generosity of individual Canadians and Canadian associations. Within these institutions, and by means of scientific appliances, physical training and massage, some wonderful restorations to usefulness are being achieved. The percentage of complete restorations is very high.

RE-EDUCATING CONVALESCENTS

If it becomes apparent that the patient, on discharge, will not be able to resume his former vocation, he is given an opportunity to acquire some new means of livelihood. This opportunity is afforded through a system of vocational re-education, so that he may not become a charge upon his relatives or upon the community, but may remain self-supporting and self-respecting. Wherever necessary artificial limbs are provided. Special institutions to care for the consumptive and for those suffering from any form of mental shock are also furnished. While the returned soldier is receiving vocational training, the Commission is authorized, under special Order-in-Council, to supplement his pension. As in-patients or out-patients of convalescent hospitals, soldiers receive pay and their separation allowance continues until discharge. On special permission patients may live out of hospital and attend whenever required.

A DENTAL REVOLUTION.

The operations of the Canadian Army Dental Corps, established in 1915, call for particular mention. There is no such corps in any of the other Allied armies, not even in the British army. The significance of this statement will be understood when it is stated that dental defects are responsible for more rejections of recruits than any other single cause. At one time or another ten per cent. of a dentally neglected army is rendered unfit for service by dental troubles, and trench life tends greatly to accentuate such troubles. More than 75,000 men now serving in the Canadian army owe their eligibility to the Canadian Dental Corps. The corps has performed over 1,000,000 operations upon recruits and casualties. It has a personnel of about 500 in Canada and 1,000 overseas. It is represented in all of the larger military units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and its services are much in demand beyond the Canadian lines, that is to say, amongst the other Allied forces. Its clinics and laboratories extend from Halifax to Victoria in Canada, to Bermuda, England, France, Belgium, Greece and Egypt. Writing of the work of this Canadian Corps at the front, Brig.-Gen. Watson, Commanding the 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade, says he regards the appointment of dental officers to military commands as "one of the best steps taken by the Canadian Government."

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

CHEERING SOME ONE ON.

Don't you mind about the triumphs, Don't you worry after fame; Don't you grieve about succeeding, Let the future guard your name. All the best in life's the simplest, Love will last when life is gone; Just be glad that you are living, And keep cheering some one on.

Let your neighbors have the blossoms, Let your comrades wear the crown; Never mind the little setbacks, Nor the blows that knock you down. You'll be glad when they're forgotten, You'll be glad with youth and dawn if you just forget your troubles, And keep cheering some one on.

There's a lot of sorrow 'round you, Lots of loneliness and tears; Lots of heartaches and of worry, Through the shadows of the years. And the world needs more than triumphs, More than all the swords we've drawn; It is hungering for the fellow Who keeps cheering others on.

Let the wind around you whistle, And the storms around you play; You'll be here with brawn and gristle When the conquerors decay. You'll be here in memories sweetened By the souls you've saved from pawn. If you put aside the victories And keep cheering some one on. —SELECTED.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF AUTOMOBILES

The list of owners of automobiles in this Province is rapidly growing. Since the 1st of August the following cars have been registered:

- 221 George A. Sharpe, Charlottetown, Studebaker. 222 W. A. Gaudet, Charlottetown, Maxwell. 223 Brenton A. Strang, Port Borden, Ford. 224 Dr. James B. Champion, Tyne Valley, Chevrolet. 225 Frank S. Currie, Charlottetown, Chevrolet. 226 James C. Ferguson, Souris, Grey Dori. 227 Russel C. Clark, Mt. Stewart, Grey Dori. 228 Miss Gladys C. Holman, Summerside, McLaughlin. 229 Dr. Alex. S. Palmer, O'Leary, Chevrolet. 230 Joachim J. Doiron, Miscouche, Ford. 231 Herbert A. Tanton, Charlottetown, Chevrolet. 232 Rodk. J. McNeill, Tyne Valley Grant Six. 233 Walter T. Bartlett, Cape Bear Ford. 234 Edgar Matthews, O'Leary, Chevrolet. 235 Phillip Monaghan, Kinkora, Ford. 236 R. Waldron Leard, Coleman, Ford. 237 Wm. Waddell, Victoria, Ford. 238 W.R. LePage, Rustlooville, Chevrolet. 239 Everett Wedlock, Hunter River, McLaughlin.

STOCK QUOTATIONS

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 12.—(Quotations furnished by F. B. McCurdy & Co., stock and bond brokers, members Montreal Stock Exchange, McCurdy Building, Halifax, N. S.)

CLOSING PRICES.

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Yesterday, Today. Includes Atchison, A. F., Am Loco, Am S & R, Anaconda, Cen, Can Pac, Cruc, M. F. Ct., Mex Nor Power, Pns., Reading, S. P., Stu., U. S., U. T.

LARGEST CHEQUE RECORDED IN N.Y.

J. P. Morgan and Co., Put's Little One Over for Paltry Bit of \$96,111,111.11.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A cheque for \$96,111,111.11, the largest ever recorded in New York clearing house, drawn by J. P. Morgan and Co., for credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, in settlement of the \$100,000,000 loan recently floated for the Dominion by a syndicate headed by the Morgan house, was paid here today by the Liberty National Bank.

The largest previous cheque shown in the clearing house records was more than \$26,000,000 less than today's.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson

FOOTWEAR FOOTWEAR 25 Per Cent Reduction! A window full of samples of Ladie's fancy slippers and pumps also a job lot of girl's low shoes sizes 2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2 worth about \$3.00 now \$1.50. GOFF BROS