

"WE MUST WIN THE WAR, NOTHING ELSE MATTERS" ---Premier Arsenault at Third Anniversary Celebration

# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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## BUILDING OF SHIPS TIED UP BY STRIKE

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Disturbances in various parts of the city marked a strike begun today by approximately 25,000 metal trades mechanics in San Francisco and nearby cities. Numerous arrests were made. Most of the disturbances were in connection with the strike of employees of the United Railroads Company, with whom striking metal workers have expressed sympathy.

Today's strike caused a tie-up of \$150,000,000 Government shipbuilding and engine construction contracts. At first only the shipyard and a few large machine shops were affected, but the strike spread quickly to other machine shops.

Conferees today between employers and representatives of the workmen and employers continued to night.

The iron workers and metal trades mechanics struck at 9 o'clock this morning, following rejection of their demands for a 50 per cent. increase in wages. The walkout in more than 100 plants was carried out without a hitch, it was reported.

Feverish eleven-hour efforts to avert the strike by employees and representatives of the United States Shipping Board failed. Proposals to arbitrate on a basis of 10 per cent. increase has been rejected by the Conference Committee of the Iron Trades Council, composed of twenty-five unions, of whose authority the strike was declared.

**Big Plants Are Affected**

The walkout not only affected Government shipbuilding and engine construction contracts, but automatically tied up other construction work. The Union Iron Works, the Moore-Scott Iron Works, both shipbuilding plants, and the Pacific Foundry, are to close immediately. Among other large plants affected are the Atlas and Standard Gas Engine Companies, the Hall-Scott Engine Company, the Byron Jackson and the Oliver Manufacturing Companies, and the Bert Gas Traction Company.

Employers announced that if the

strike was of long duration probably 10,000 persons, including organized workmen of relative trades and their families would be involved.

R. S. Scott of the Moore-Scott Company said that under the contracts with the Government the employers were prohibited from granting any wage increases without Federal sanction. No attempt will be made to operate any of the factories or works with substitutes, according to announcement of employers.

Officials of the Union Iron Works, the largest of the concerns affected, in a statement, asserted the walkout was not for higher wages, but in support of the strike of platform men of the United Railroads here for higher wages, fewer hours, and recognition of their union. This strike entered its sixth week today.

**Other Trades Involved**

The strike spread to many shops where machinists were employed. Laundry workers in thirty-one places walked out, sixty molding plants were tied up, twelve boiler and garment factories partly suspended operation, and machinists in automobile shops quit, according to reports issued from strike headquarters.

Patternmakers are demanding \$7 a day. The crafts demanding \$6 a day, an increase of 50 per cent., include machinists, molders, boiler-makers, coppermiths, electrical workers, steamfitters and joiners, structural iron workers, spile drivers, ship painters, and shipfitters.

Several concerns at which men quit work today are making airplane engines for the Government.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 24.—Partial cessation of work in wooden shipyards on the Willamette and Columbia Rivers at Vancouver, Wash.; St. Helens, Ore., and Astoria, Ore., was reported today as a result of the strike of approximately 2000 union men Saturday for the closed shop.

Princed Edward Island is described as the 'Denmark of Canada' and the results of her co-operative effort to date are clearly set forth in panels inset in the larger design. The exhibit emphasizes to the people of Prince

## SAYS TRENCH FEVER STILL IS A MYSTERY

LONDON, September 24.—Colonel Sir W. P. Herringham, C. B., M. D., a consulting physician of the British Army, gives a graphic description in The British Medical Journal of the ailment known at the front as trench fever. The symptoms are described in detail. It is a painful and prostrating malady, but is not fatal. Sometimes it is mistaken for influenza or some other disease marked by a rise of temperature.

Apparently this ailment only occurs at the front or in hospitals to which patients who have developed it at the front have been removed for treatment. From Colonel Herringham's description of trench fever it must still be regarded as one of the medical mysteries. While the symptoms point to a disease caused by a germ or blood parasite, no specific germ has been identified in connection with it. It is significant, however, that if the blood of a patient is injected into a healthy man, the disease is communicated to him.

Colonel Herringham writes under the caption, "Trench Fever and its Allies." Here is his account:

"In the first Winter of the war there were many cases of stiffness and pain in various parts, especially in the muscles of the back and shoulders, with some fever, and there were also a few cases which were thought to be influenza, but in the spring of 1915 our attention was drawn to the frequency of a form of fever, which struck every one as novel. The men were often seized suddenly, perhaps when performing a duty, with a vertigo of faintness so severe as to drop them in their tracks. A severe headache, especially at the back of the eyes, and a pain in the back almost at once. Occasionally there was pain in the left hypochondrium (upper side region of the abdomen). When the men reached the clearing station they complained of much pain in the legs, especially down the shins. Many could not bear the pressure of the bedclothes. In some the pain was rather in the muscles of the thigh,

and in a few it was felt in the calf. Along with these symptoms the tongue was furred, the appetite bad, nausea was not infrequent, and the bowels were constipated. There was no cough, and the lungs were unaffected. The pulse was from 70 to 80, and the heart was natural. The spleen was not enlarged, and there was no albuminuria.

"The temperature rose quickly, reaching 102 degrees Fahrenheit or more on the second day. Occasionally the temperature rose to 105 degrees Fahrenheit and was accompanied by stupor. It fell on the third and fourth to normal, and then in many cases rose again on the fifth or sixth day, to fall again on the ninth or tenth. This saddle-backed curve resembled that of the phlebotomous fever caused by blood sucking flies of the Mediterranean, and the symptoms were not dissimilar, though milder, but there was no phlebotomous fever in this country.

"As further cases were observed, it was discovered that the relapse might take place at different intervals, even after ten days of a normal temperature, but that for each patient the cycle was regular. Thus in one patient the cycle might be several days, in another ten, and in another even thirteen days. The periods of normal temperature, lasting five, eight, and eleven days, respectively, and were interrupted by a sudden fever, which might rise to 104 degrees Fahrenheit and as quickly disappear. As the disease continued the fever rose each time to a gradually lower level, and the intervals might become longer.

"In a large number of cases there was only one relapse, but if there was more than one there were frequently many and such a patient might continue ill for many weeks.

"Such charts as these, with a sharp and sudden rise, separated by regular and febrile (no fever) periods, were strongly suggestive of the life cycle of some blood parasite and every method was followed which gave

hope of its discovery. Up to the present no such body has been found but it has been shown that the fever can be communicated by the blood from a patient if injected into a healthy man, and further, that the virus is connected with the red blood cells and not with the serum. It has been a common opinion that whatever the virus may be it is conveyed by the louse and there are a few facts to support this.

"No case proved fatal and the great majority made a speedy recovery, but some were left with irregularity of the heart, which persisted for a long time. Cases of recurrence after intervals of good health were not unknown; it was evident that one attack did not produce immunity.

"Many drugs—including the salicylic acid compounds, and quinine by the mouth, and salvarsan, and antimony by injections—were tried. None had any effect upon the course of the fever. In a few cases aspirin, and in more morphine, relieved the pain temporarily.

"Along with this relapsing form which was called trench fever, there were others which showed no relapse though the symptoms were the same. Some of them had a hogbacked curve, the highest point lying toward the middle of the curve, which fell to normal about the tenth day. Others had a long pyrexia (fever) never rising much above 100 degrees Fahrenheit, but lasting a fortnight or three weeks. In the summer of 1916 a number of cases of short fever were seen in which the spleen was enlarged. These cases were occasionally observed in other forms. They were probably a special form.

"Some thought that they could distinguish a special type which they called a shin fever, but this could not, on wider investigations be established. It should be added that pain in the shins was not peculiar to trench fever. It was seen in typical cases of enteric intestinal fevers.

Some bacteriologists found various infections in the blood of these cases, but their results were not confirmed.

The chief diseases from which these fevers had to be distinguished were one of the enteric fevers and influenza. It was not until repeated examinations, extending over some hundreds of cases, had been made that we felt justified in including the former. Influenza is so protean a disorder that its exclusion was still more difficult. There were in these fevers, however, no catarrhal symptoms, the bacillus influenzae was never found in the blood and the cases occurred only at the front or among the personnel of hospitals where the cases were treated. It was not a general epidemic as influenza usually is."

Minard's Liniment cures toothache.

TRAINING BOYS AND GIRLS

"Outside of these movements in Washington several of the States have taken up officially the work of organizing boys and girls for war service. The most notable example of this in New York.

"New York is the only State which has adopted a military training law for boys from 14 to 18 years of age. The law includes within its scope all boys whether they are in school or not. It allows the Governor to substitute other concerted activities for the military training; so Governor Whitman has ruled that there will be no military drill this year, but that the entire training force—220,000 boys—shall put in their drill time in some sort of food production work, either on the farms or in gardens.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

## MAY URGE MORATORIUM FOR FIGHTING MEN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Legislation to protect the civil and property rights of soldiers and sailors—in effect, a moratorium for the duration of the war in behalf of men who are serving their country in the army and navy—may be placed upon the Administration's program for this session of Congress.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Rights bill, to carry out this purpose, already has been introduced in both houses, having been framed in the office of Judge Advocate General Crowder. Secretary Baker has under consideration recommendations that the entire weight of Administration influence be brought to bear to obtain early enactment of the measure.

To save soldiers and sailors from all kinds of legal injustices during their absence from home, the measure would enjoin the carrying out of certain civil court actions until after the close of the war and establish as an excuse for failure to carry out certain contracts the fact that a man is in the military service.

It is proposed that creditors' suits against officers or men may be held up and judgment by default denied, the framers of the bill recognizing that a man in the army or navy would have no opportunity to make his defense in person or to arrange for its proper hearing through counsel.

If such a judgment rested against a man at the time of his enlistment, the bill would revert its execution through the sale of his property during his absence. It would set aside the statute of limitations, so that a debt owed to a soldier might not be outlawed in his absence; it would prevent the eviction of his family while he was away if they failed to pay the rent; it would protect his equity in any real estate or other purchase contract in which he might have been engaged at the time he went into the army; it would protect him against the ordinary results of defaulted payments on business mortgages and keep him from being sold out in his absence; it would insure any rights he might have to public lands, although his service at the front had prevented him from completing the legal acquisition of the property.

Another element of protection the bill would accord to the fighting man would be as to his life insurance, which could not lapse through failure to make any payment. His property also would be protected from sale for taxes, and in every other way which the legal experts of the War Department have been able to devise all civil rights and interests of men in the military service would be safeguarded.

Indication is a seeming tendency on the part of workmen's and soldiers' delegates to show less objection to a coalition cabinet and it is believed that upon the return from field headquarters the latter part of the week, the premier will announce the constitution of the ministry.

With assurances of support from the army and the reasonable element of the socialists, the government has no fears of the result of any clash with the radicals.

General Verkhovsky, the new war minister, in his first press interview since he assumed office said: "The first task of my associates and myself is to create an army on the basis of those of other nations. I can assure you that the measures which will be taken will create a mighty revolutionary army. It is a mistake for Germany to think that the revolution has destroyed the Russian army. It will soon become strong again and will resist to the end for the dignity and safety of the fatherland."

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## SPOTLIGHT ON CANADA'S MEN

Scientists Show Keen Interest in Physical Examination Under Military Service Act

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—Medical men throughout the country are taking a keen interest in the coming examination of the physical condition of Canadians who are liable for service under the Military Service Act. This examination will be conducted by Medical Boards which are to be established all over Canada, and will be free for all men who apply. Already the Boards are in process of formation.

Many authorities have held that Canadians, as a race, are unusually hardy, owing to the rigorous weather experienced in this country. Never in Canada's history has there been such a thorough examination of men in the country between certain ages as is to be conducted under the Military Service Act. It will establish a new basis of fact for scientific men to work on, and the records will be of value for universities and scientific bureaus not only in Canada but throughout the civilized world.

The object of the medical examination, primarily, is to inform those liable to service if they will be drafted or not, since men found physically unfit are sure of exemption by the Exemption Tribunals. Employers will also be able to calculate as to what removals they may expect from their business houses, factories, etc. But the scientific importance of the country-wide physical examination of men between certain ages looms large in the eyes of a great many medical authorities.

## CO-OPERATION IN MARKETING FEATURED AT THE EXHIBITION

Under the Auspices of the Dominion Department of Agriculture

An exhibit which has found favour with Prince Edward Islanders wherever displayed and one which has just completed a tour of all the larger fairs in Western Canada, will be on display at the Charlottetown Exhibition. This exhibit was prepared by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and is being sent to Charlottetown by direction of the Minister, the Honourable Martin Burrell.

Co-operation in marketing is the principle featured. The exhibit consists of artistic scenic illustrations beautifully illuminated. On the centre or largest panel containing the map of Prince Edward Island there are more than fifty electric lights, each of which marks the location of an egg circle, thereby graphically depicting how thoroughly the Province has been organized co-operatively.

Egypt and Denmark form the subjects of the other two panels. Egypt is given as one of the earliest advocates of the "open market", a system of marketing that is ideal. Denmark, one of the smallest countries in Europe, but one of the most successful in marketing the products resulting from her intensive farming operations is illustrated as a typical co-operative country, so much so, in fact, that she may be rightly called the "home of co-operation."

Prince Edward Island is described as the 'Denmark of Canada' and the results of her co-operative effort to date are clearly set forth in panels inset in the larger design. The exhibit emphasizes to the people of Prince

Edward Island as never before the importance of the co-operative work in which they are engaged and as their activities in this direction are being set forward to all Canada as an example of what may be accomplished, the publicity given should serve as an incentive to even greater efforts along this line.

The exhibit will be one of the distinctly attractive and educational features at the exhibition and is of such artistic workmanship and design that not only those directly interested in the co-operative sale of poultry products, but all Prince Edward Islanders should not miss an opportunity of viewing it.

Electrically lighted models illustrate the system followed in collecting

eggs in the country districts; delivering them to the local station, shipping to the Central Canning Station and from there to the dock for transportation by water to the large markets. The Standards for Canadian Eggs "Specials", "Extras", "No. 1's", and "No. 2's" are also illustrated by electrical illuminations in the front of the exhibit.

The exhibit will be presented under the auspices of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Mr. H. S. Arkell, Acting Commissioner, and under the immediate supervision of Mr. W. A. Brown Chief of the Poultry Division. Mr. J. Russell Peer will be in charge of the exhibit and will be assisted by Mr. Kerr and other officers of the Live Stock Branch.



P. E. ISLAND FEATURED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION AS "THE DENMARK OF CANADA."

## PROGRAMME FOR THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION, TODAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, AT 12 O'CLOCK

1. Chorus "O Canada"
2. Remarks by the President.
3. Chorus "England Dear England."
4. Formal Opening, Governor McDonald.
5. Chorus, "I Love you Canada."
6. Remarks by Premier Arsenault.
7. Chorus, "While the British Bull Dog is Watching at the Door."
8. Remarks, Consul Pierce.
9. Chorus, "Soon you'll be Coming Home Boys."
10. Remarks, His Worship Mayor Brown.
11. Chorus, "Rule Britannia."
12. Remarks, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon.
13. Remarks, Rev. P. C. Gauthier D. D.
14. Chorus, "God Save Our Splendid Men"

God Save The King.