

The Charlottetown Guardian

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

Monday, July 2nd, being observed as the Dominion Day and a Statutory holiday, the Morning Guardian will not be issued on Tuesday. The Evening Guardian will not be issued on Monday, but will be published as usual on Tuesday. Advertisers please note these changes.

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1917

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

The parliamentary debate on the Military Service Bill is apparently nearing a close and the vote is likely to be taken Wednesday or Thursday. Out of the tangled discussion many things have become clear, and for this reason the time has perhaps not been wholly wasted. It is evident that a coalition government is impossible; evident also that in the whole House there is a majority of perhaps sixty or more who are unwaveringly in favour of conscription and will vote for it regardless of party affiliations.

The Military Service Bill as introduced by Sir Robert Borden will therefore pass. It will have the support not only of a large majority of the members of parliament but of the press, Liberal and Conservative, throughout the country, for the simple reason that it is admittedly the only means by which the present military situation can be faced in justice to Canada and to the Empire and that no valid argument can be adduced against it.

After the bill has become law there will probably be a general election as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a number of his followers are determined to oppose extension of the parliamentary term because such extension would mean the enforcing of the conscription law. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is unalterably opposed to conscription as are the majority of his followers.

If the Liberal party should win the election what would become of the conscription measure? How will the election campaign be carried out on the one main question at issue, namely conscription? There is only one answer to this? Sir Wilfrid's attitude on the question is known. He will receive the solid support of the anti-conscriptionists in Quebec; the support of every slacker in Canada, the support of every pro-German in Canada who is allowed to vote. The Liberal press which has blown hot and cold on the conscription issue, which, while ostensibly advocating conscription, has featured every possible and impossible objection will support Sir Wilfrid, the anti-conscription leader. Opportunists like Mr. William Pugsley and Mr. E. M. McDonald whose interest in the welfare of their party overshadows their interest in Canada and the Empire will share with Sir Wilfrid responsibility for the anti-conscription campaign. It is perfectly clear therefore that if the election takes place as anticipated the question to be decided will be, shall Canada fulfil her promise to the motherland or shall she retire from the conflict on the plea that we have already "done enough for England," in other words, shall we allow those who have voluntarily gone to defend Canada make the great sacrifice in vain?

TRAINING THE YOUTH

Never before has so much attention been given to the training of the youth of the land as at present, and never in the history of the world has there been as much need as now of the steadying and training of the young minds that in a few years will be the makers or unmakers of our country. With thousands of the flower of our country enduring the horrors and sufferings of the battlefields or laying down their lives in defence of institutions that are dearer to them than life, it is fitting that the young who are so shortly to fill their places in the national, political and civil life should receive more than the casual training of ordinary normal times. History is being written today, written in blood, to be read in all the ages to come. The chapter which our Canadians are writing on the blood soaked-fields of France is both terrible and glorious and will leave its impress forever on Canadian life. This history, now written in the blood of Canada's best sons, must be lived up to by those who follow and in this living the boys and girls of today will have a large part to play.

Our churches, Sunday schools and public schools are realizing this truth and are extending and developing means of preaching the young people and surrounding them with such influences as will make for a wholesome citizenship. The Boy Scouts the Girl Guides, the Cadet Corps, the Standard Efficiency tests are all supplementary aids to our Sunday and day schools, supplementary to the teaching of the homes and of the churches. The aim of these organizations is to inculcate the principles of true manliness and true womanliness, to lead the young minds into healthier channels and towards useful and clean citizenship.

All these movements have been designed and are being carried on by men who have made a special study of the boy and girl problem, men who realize that practice as well as theory, that manly sport as well as study, must enter into the training of the young. It is in pursuance of this that the summer training camps have been instituted, where boys, under sympathetic leadership and care, are given outdoor training in manly sports, in general usefulness, in mutual helpfulness; where they will be given practical, helpful lectures without the formalities of the schoolroom or the lecture room and where necessary boyish sport will be healthfully modified by the mature and reasoned counsel of teachers.

Two such camps are to be held this month in this province at North Lake, one for the Boy Scouts opening on the 3rd and the other, for older Sunday School boys, on the 14th. At both of these responsible leaders will be in charge and everything possible will be done for the mental and physical welfare of the boys.

At the older boys and boy leaders' camp Mr. Taylor Statten, the National Boys' Work Secretary, Mr. Lou Buckley, Dr. Myers and other noted specialists will be present and it is expected that there will be from fifty to seventy-five or more boys in camp. The camp site at North Lake is an ideal spot and provides abundant opportunity for swimming, fishing, baseball, camp fires, hikes, etc. It is an opportunity of a lifetime for the boys and no boy who can possibly attend should miss it.

A REAL LIBERAL SPEAKS

With one of those beacon-light epigrams for which he is justly famous, says the Ottawa Journal-Press, Dr. Michael Clark compassed within a dozen words the unanswerable argument for compulsory military service, when he declared:

"I am in favor of conscription in war to end conscription in peace."

Nowhere have we seen the case for the Government's proposals so powerfully and tersely set forth. It is all the more impressive coming from one whose political instincts and training have been antagonistic to compulsion. Dr. Clark's adhesion to Liberalism was learned in the school of Gladstone and Morley and Bright. Before the war, Radicalism, the kind of Radicalism that is honest and not merely for show, had no more sturdy champion in this country. But with his country at war, the mists of political formulas have not blurred his clear vision of the goal to be achieved, nor effebled his resolve to march steadily to the end. With British Liberals—those great men of Britain like Asquith and George and Grey—he has perceived that victory for Germany would mean the end of all that Liberalism and democracy have won in a century of struggle; and so perceiving he has been patriot enough to temporarily forget the subsidiary fortunes of party for more vital issues of civilization and liberty.

We commend careful reading of Dr. Clark's great speech to those in this country who, professing devotion to Liberalism and democracy, pursue a course which must bring encouragement and support to an enemy whose avowed aims are fundamentally hostile to the essence of their creed.

Particularly do we ask consideration of his reminder that it is better to have conscription under our own Government today than to risk conscription under Prussian government tomorrow.

NOTES

The survivors of the first contingent who have to stay at the front because they are needed are the only men who have reason to complain about compulsory service.

It's bad enough having Russia tie up a goodly part of the fighting while the new rulers are finding themselves without Canada doing it via referendum.

The British subject is different to other subjects in the important fact that he is a partner in the business. He is not an employee, like the German. He is not only a partner, but he is the partner who signs the checks. All the rest follows, for an American citizen is no less. Indeed, it may be doubted if our house of representatives possesses anything like that power of the purse enjoyed by the British House of Commons.—(From the Wall Street Journal.)

CANADA'S EXPANSION IN PAST FIFTY YEARS

NEW THINGS SINCE CONFEDERATION.

Have you realized how many new things have come into existence since 1867? Such as airships, automobiles, apartment houses, civic playgrounds, consolidated schools, consumptive hospitals, dynamos, departmental stores, electrical development, electric street cars, fireless cookers, fish hatcheries, farm tractors, gas, nautral and manufactured, gasoline engines, garden planting, grain elevators, hydro-electric power lines, incubators, insurance companies on a large scale, ice breakers, motor boats, munition plants, medical appliances, and X-rays, nickel mining, natural gas, oyster cultivation, oil-propelled locomotives and steamers, parcel post and rural mail delivery, steel rail mills, summer hotels, technical schools, transmission power lines, typewriters, temperance legislation in nine-tenths of Canada, woman suffrage in some Provinces, war, Western cities, United States industries in Canada—over 500 of them.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The telephone was unknown and dreamed of in 1867; today Canada is one of the world's greatest telephone users, with 1 for every 14.6 of the population, or 548,421 in all. 1,592 operating companies have a wire mileage of 1,600,000; 12,247 are employed \$76,920,314 of capital is represented; revenue has reached \$18,594,267 and net profits \$7,852,719. Half of the organizations are co-operative.

Canada has 40,251 pole mileage, and 206,551 wire mileage of telegraph lines. 10,835,936 land messages were sent in 1916. 11 operating telegraph companies today, capital \$75,000,000, 4,335 offices.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Wireless telegraphy was unknown at Confederation. Today, Canada has a chain of wireless telegraph stations extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and inland up the Great Lakes to the head of Lake Superior, constituting a marine telegraphic service under direct government control not equaled by any other country in the world.

POST OFFICE DEVELOPMENT.

The growth of a country is evidenced by its postal service. The 3,638 post offices of 1867 have increased to 13,348 in 1916, covering an ever-widening area of territory until the little red box is seen all the way from Louisburg to the Yukon; from the international boundary to the Arctic Circle. Free rural mail delivery and the parcel post service are modern improvements. The eighteen million letters mailed in 1868 have increased to 700 million. Post office savings bank are new since Confederation, holding \$40,000,000 in deposits.

BANKING.

Banks and banking have witnessed a remarkable expansion since 1867. Chartered banks have, however, through absorption and amalgamation, been reduced of late years to 21, but the bank branches have increased to over 3,200.

Paid-up bank capital has increased from \$30,289,048 in 1867 to \$111,612,855, and bank deposits from \$37,678,571 to \$1,236,927,224 in March 1917, while assets total over two billions. Loans to the public have increased from \$51,966,120 to \$843,054,466.

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Electricity was an undiscovered force in 1867, and electrical development unknown. Today the mystic power is transforming the country. The Hydro-Electric Power Transmission Line of Ontario is one of the longest in the world, extending 240 miles. Most cities and towns are supplied with electrical energy, and its latest application is on the farm. Great as has been electrical development in the last few years, it is predicted that it is only in its infancy.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. LOUSE.

WHAT'S YOUR TROUBLE?

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three. All they have had now, all they ever had, and all they expect to have.

Do not look forward to what might happen tomorrow; the same evening Father who cares for you today, will take care of you tomorrow, and every day. Either He will shield you from suffering, or He will give you untiring strength to bear it. Be at peace then, and put aside all anxious thoughts and imaginations.—St. Francis de Sales.

MINING INDUSTRY.

Canada produces practically all the known minerals. Production has leaped from \$10,000,000 in 1871 to \$170,000,000 in 1915, and yet Prof. W. G. Miller says: "Only the fringe of our mineral resources have been touched, and only ten per cent. of Ontario's promising mineral area has been prospected. The same remark applies to most of the other Provinces."

AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION.

Canada is, as she has always been, an agricultural country, but the field crops value of 1867 were infinitesimal, compared with the \$900,000,000 of 1916, and that a poor crop year. Agricultural exports have gone up from \$12,871,055 to \$249,661,194 in 1916, and yet less than ten per cent. of Canada's tillable area is under cultivation.

FISHERIES WEALTH.

Canada has the richest commercial fishing waters in the world, employing 100,000. The products value, soon after Confederation, was only \$6,577,391, whereas it is now \$35,860,708. The total production value since 1870 is a billion dollars and yet it is said that we are only beginning to catch his rich harvest of the sea.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Canada's growth in 50 years is strikingly illustrated in the Government revenue, which has jumped from \$12,687,928 in 1867-8, to \$232,000,000 in 1916-17. The thirteen millions would not go far today in running the country. Expenditures have increased in proportion. Customs dues from a large item in the national receipts, the \$3,901,446 of 1867 having grown to \$134,000,000.

WAR ITEMS.

Canada was happily at peace at the birth of Confederation; today she is in the greatest war in the world's history. Over 400,000 have enlisted; \$600,000,000 Domestic war loans, \$35,000,000. Munition orders total \$850,000,000, 650 plants, in 144 towns, employ over 250,000 including thousands of women.

TRADE GROWTH IN 50 YEARS.

Canada's foreign trade has also grown with the country. How small \$32,927,532 of 1867-8 appear when compared with the enormous total of \$2,249,170,171 in 1916-17. The imports then of \$73,459,644 have increased to \$345,330,903, and the exports of \$67,567,888 to \$1,515,275,768. Canada in 1867, did business within a limited area, and a few countries; today her trade routes make a world map, reaching 45 countries. Canada has latterly changed from an importing to an exporting country; the difference of exports over imports in 1916-17 being \$206,044,665. Canada's foreign commerce is two and a half times as much as that of the United States, per capita.

MANUFACTURING GROWTH.

Canada's industrial life was a small factor in 1867. There were few factories and artisans, with little or no production other than for home use; but per a postal census of manufactures taken in 1915, Canada has \$21,291 industrial establishments, employing 511,859, with wages and salaries of \$60,143,704. But even more significant are the capital figures of \$1,984,991,427, and production value of \$1,392,516,593. Canada now makes 300 kinds of manufacturers and among the industrial plants are over 500 branch United States industries. With rich natural resources and cheap power, Canada promises to become increasingly strong industrially.

RAILWAYS.

A wonderful development has taken place in railway construction since 1867. Only 2,278 miles then served limited parts of the East, with not a single mile of steel north of Lake Superior and over the Rockies to the Pacific. The only method of transportation in the West was by water, pony or Red River cart. Now three transcontinental lines link East and West with branches in every direction. Canada owns and operates 4,111 miles of railway governmentally. The 2,278 miles at Confederation have increased to 37,434, which means that Canada has more railway mileage per capita than any country in the world. She has given \$800,000,000 toward this end.

\$8,783,000,000 IN U. S. FOREIGN TRADE OF YEAR

WASHINGTON.—American imports in May of \$281,000,000 reached the highest total of any month in the history of American Commerce. Exports of \$551,000,000 showed a gain of \$21,900,000 over April.

Both imports and exports for the twelve months ended with May set new yearly records. Imports being valued at \$2,600,000,000 and exports at \$4,883,000,000.

Seventy-one per cent of the merchandise entering in May came free of duty. For the twelve months period the percentage was 69.3.

Gold exports in May, valued at \$58,000,000, were \$6,000,000 greater than imports. Net gold imports for the twelve months were valued at \$776,000,000.

RESTORING LANDS IN DEVASTATED FRANCE

FRENCH FRONT—British, French and American civilians are working in closest cooperation with French military and civil authorities in restoring the lands devastated by the Germans when they hurriedly the lines they had held for two years. The French correspondent, visiting Normandy, went through the entire district and observed what has been done. Others have followed the example of the federal capital, have devoted their energies to the succor of particular localities.

There are 343 villages and hamlets spread over the French zone of the country which the Germans before their retreat tried to reduce into a desert. One hundred of the small communities are now heaps of stones and bricks with no habitable room or cellar and them, while of the remainder a third were partly demolished and rest only slightly.

Left Without Food or Shelter

In this region 35,000 old men, women and young children in fifteen years were left without shelter or food by the Germans. 12,000 of these were evacuated immediately to the interior of France where a proportion of them found their relatives.

The military authorities are grappling in a masterly way with the vast problem which confronts them of providing for a large destitute community immediately behind the line where a shield of French flesh and steel was holding back the Germans from a possible return. They are working to organize the country and people. The first step was to provide food and this was done through the military commissariat, as there is no means of civilian transport of supplies from other parts of France.

Then came the question of getting in cultivation again the 250,000 acres of agricultural land comprised in the French zone. It was late in the season, but a practicable scheme was at once formulated and put into effect, and officers of high rank were placed in charge. The devastated country was divided into seven sections, and composed of twenty-five communes, and each in charge of an officer with skilled aids. Horses were

lent by the army, broken ploughs and harrows were repaired by motor mechanics of the army, seeds of all kinds were procured and work on the land was begun. For this manual labor was necessary, and this was found among the many peasants and small farmers in the ranks.

SUSPECT SUBS ARE ON ATLANTIC COAST WITH CUBAN BASE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The United States Government is in possession of information which has revived the belief that German U-boats are again in operation on this side of the Atlantic, and that they have established a base somewhat off the south side of Cuba.

It is declared by officers of the navy that if this is so, these U-boats have either been preceded or followed by one or more mercantile extra marines, which have carried extra supplies of torpedoes and oil. Such a convoy is said to be absolutely necessary in order to make the trip across the Atlantic for German submarines worth while. The arming of all merchant ships has practically destroyed the attacking value of the three and four-inch guns which have been carried on the decks of these submarines in the past, and whose shell fire had meant the saving of a great many torpedoes. With the greater risk from open fighting, now that mercantile vessels are armed, the submarines are being compelled to depend more and more on torpedoes alone, and it is pointed out that unless the U-boat have some means of replenishing their stock of torpedoes, their presence here, except in great numbers would be productive of very little military advantage. It is believed, therefore, that mercantile submarine convoys have been sent also. American warships are conducting a ceaseless search along the suspected shores for any trace of bases of this character.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniment and they did me no good. One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on fannels and applied on my chest, cured me completely. C. H. COSSABOOM, Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

Marine, Life and all Branches of Insurance

Hulls, cargoes and freight of Sailing Vessels and steamships insured against perils of the sea and War risks.

Buildings of all kinds, and their contents insured against loss by Fire and Lightning.

Life, Endowment, Accident, Health Liability and Automobile risks covered.

We have facilities unsurpassed by any Agency in the Maritime Provinces, for effecting Insurance of all kinds.

Lowest rates consistent with absolute security,

HYNDMAN & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 67 61 Queen St., Ch'town The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I.

If it's a Repairing Job

and you need the BEST

Plumbing

Get TRAINOR on The Job--- 80 Grafton St. Phone 393-J

Fire Insurance A Necessity

Then insure in good strong stock companies, which never contest an honest claim such as is represented by

E. R. BROW

Charlottetown

CANVAS FOOTWEAR

Women's High Laced and Buttoned Boots and Pumps, High Medium and Low Heels, Children's High Buttoned Boots and Strapped Pumps. Men and Boys' Grey Canvas Leather Tipped Boots, very comfortable for warm weather.

GOFF BROS