

The Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY NOVEMBER 16th 1917.

THE LAURIER CANDIDATES

The Patriot informs its readers that Messrs. Warburton and Sinclair are the Laurier candidates in this constituency. Messrs. Warburton and Sinclair are themselves strangely reticent on the subject and have not yet announced, publicly at least, what their attitude is on the vital questions of the day.

There are in Canada and contesting the coming election two parties, one favouring a Unionist Government composed of fifty per cent. Win-the-War Liberals and fifty per cent. Win-the-War Conservatives, the other composed of straight Laurierites. The policy of the former is to unite all Canada in a supreme effort to win the war, to send by means of a selective draft every man in Canada who can best be spared from his present calling to help the men at the front who have been battling against fearful odds during the past three years and whose numbers now are being sadly thinned by death and disablement; the policy of the Laurier party is to hold up all such help probably for six months or a year and throw the country into the turmoil and expense of another general election or referendum. These are the policies of the respective parties who are today soliciting the suffrages of the men and the women of Canada.

We are informed regarding the Laurier candidates in this county who are running, a sort of underground campaign of their own, that to the electors they are "all things to all men." To the anti-conscriptionist elector they are anti-conscriptionist; to the loyal men and women eager to unite Canada in the awful struggle in which it is engaged, they profess to be in favour of a united effort to win the war and are prepared to join forces with any government that will further Canada's participation in the war.

This position is not only false but contemptible. According to the Patriot, their only spokesman so far, they are straight Laurierites and bound with him in his policy of delay, of disunion, of treachery to our boys; bound with him and Bourassa in adding to a solid Quebec such other constituencies as may be hoodwinked by such arguments as Messrs. Warburton and Sinclair are said to be soliciting votes with. There are but two parties; Messrs. Warburton and Sinclair should come out in the open and let all their constituents know what manner of men they are.

UNDER WHAT LEADER

The most dangerous candidate in the present campaign is the man who professes to be in favor of a Union government and of the Military Service Act, and yet takes his stand under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is unalterably opposed to both. There are in many constituencies throughout Canada straight Liberal candidates; the majority of these are outspokenly opposed to the Military Service Act as Sir Wilfrid himself is; others, while professing unqualified belief in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's loyalty, tell us that they will support him only in such measures as, in their opinion, will best help win the war. The one measure today that will help to win the war is a measure that will give us more men. The best men in both political parties believe that the present Military Service Act meets the conditions more nearly than any other in sight; they know that voluntary service is practically at an end, and that if the Military Service Act is suspended Canada is practically out of the war. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has stated in his manifesto to the people of Canada that, if returned, he will "proceed no further with the Military Service Act." To support a Laurier candidate is to vote for proceeding no further. Quebec alone of all the provinces is likely to be pretty unanimous on the question, Where will Prince Edward Island's four representatives stand? Shall we have four men in the Union Win-the-war Government, or shall we divide them up? Shall we send men to support Laurier and Bourassa and "proceed no further," or the Union Government pledged to stay in the war and by the boys "to the last man and the last dollar"?

SIR WILFRID UNCANDID

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not quite candid when he says that bread and bacon are cheaper in Great Britain than in Canada. He forgets to tell the public that the British Government is keeping the price of the loaf below the normal level by paying retailers a special subsidy out of the public treasury. The Opposition leader should also point out that the British people have seen no white bread for many months. They use a special war bread, which costs less than the white bread which Canadians still enjoy. As for bacon, it was recently shown that some portions of the hog bring better prices in the Old Country than the Dominion, and that this fact enables the English retailer to sell bacon at a more reasonable price than would otherwise be possible. The Union Government nevertheless has in view such control or operation of the packing plants as will eliminate profiteering. Sir Wilfrid offers nothing better. Not only this! He has always been the friend and patron of the combines and Big Interests.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

In the Summerside Journal this week an article appears in which a challenge is thrown out to Captain Joseph Read to agree to a joint convention of Liberals and Conservatives for the purpose of nominating a Union Government candidate. Our contemporary says:

"Let there be a convention called of representative men, Liberals and Conservatives, from every polling district in the County who favor Union Government and the win-the-war policy it advocates. Let the convention decide which of the two candidates now in the field should represent Prince County at Ottawa as a supporter of Union Government. When it decides which of these men is the more desirable as a representative in this crisis it should pledge its unanimous support to that candidate, should an election still be necessary. We do not speak as Mr. Lefurgey's mouthpiece but we feel sure he will be satisfied with the verdict, no matter whether he or his opponent is chosen. Is Captain Read willing to go before such a convention and put on record his allegiance to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his opposition to the platform of the Union Government?"

"There is yet time to avoid party strife in this country by eliminating an election. One man must not be permitted to block the way."

It is to be hoped that Captain Joseph Read's friends and advisers will induce him to accept this suggestion.

SHALL WE LET THEM GO?

Major Macphail in the course of his admirable lecture last night, said that by February 1st the reserves of the "unconquerable Canadian Army" would be exhausted and must then go out of the line, unless fresh forces are available. Yet in the face of this solemn and terrible warning there are those who approve of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's referendum and its consequent delay of many months or its possible refusal to send reinforcements.

IT'S THE LEADER THAT COUNTS

Before promising a vote to any candidate every elector should find out definitely under whose leadership the candidate is running. It is the leadership that counts; the candidate can make plausible promises, but if under the banner of Laurier he must follow where Laurier leads, accept his mandate for delay and a referendum and let the boys at the front wait for the help they are so sorely in need of. Will any red-blooded Canadian vote for this?

"AND HE WOULD NOT"

The foremost Liberal leaders of Canada, outside Quebec, urged Sir Wilfrid Laurier to accept the Selective Draft to ensure victory and for the national good join in a coalition government but he would not. They sought to secure from him at least, an understanding that if he were carried to success in a general election and made prime minister, he would put on a vigorous campaign all across Canada, announcing at the same time that if the necessary reinforcements were not raised voluntarily by a given date the Selective Draft would then be resorted to. Even this he would not agree to. They asked him what he would do in such a case as that, but he had nothing to offer to those Liberals from all the other provinces of Canada. How can the men who pose as Laurier candidates be depended upon?

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, November 12.—Now that the preliminaries have been pretty well completed the active work of the campaign has been entered upon. Sir Wilfrid fired the first gun of the campaign at Quebec on Friday night, and the following day Sir Robert Borden left for Halifax where he made his opening speech. It is said to be the intention of the Prime Minister to devote considerable attention to the maritime provinces speaking at different points there; as well as in Quebec and Ontario. It is possible that he may not go west as the situation there is well in hand. Indeed Union Government organizers predict the return by acclamation of all the Ministers from that part of the country, and claim the great majority of the fifty-seven seats. The question of candidates is being put up, but all the difficulties have not yet been overcome. The essential difference between the two sides seems to be that the Unionists have a plethora of candidates, the difficulty being to make a choice from the abundance of available materials. Outside of Quebec the Liberals may have some difficulty in securing men in many ridings. This is not due to the fact that Liberal candidates were lacking before the changed conditions became effective here. As a matter of fact the Liberals had many more candidates in the field than the Government side. Since Union Government was formed, however, the old organizations in many instances have been dismantled and great numbers of men who had been in the field have either proclaimed themselves Unionists or retired from the contest. The adhesion of Bourassa and his Nationalist following to the Laurier lead may benefit Laurier in Quebec, but outside of that province a greater solidification of Unionist support is looked for than might have been the case if the Liberal-Nationalist merger had not been effected. In many Ontario constituencies there are no Liberal nominations so far, and there are prospects of numerous acclamations.

It is interesting to hear that as a consequence of negotiations conducted by the Imperial Munitions Board at Washington a large order for shells has been placed in Canada by the United States Government. It is stated that from six to seven and a half million shells will under this arrangement be produced in Canada during the first seven months of the incoming year. The Imperial Munitions Board will act for the United States Government in placing the contracts and supervising the work of production. The steel and component parts will be supplied by the United States Government. The Canadian manufacturers will forge the steel and assemble the shells. The Dominion Government, which has co-operated in the negotiations, will, through the Department of Customs, facilitate the entry of steel and components into Canada and their re-shipment as shells to the United States. This announcement is particularly welcome because of the sharp decline in British orders for shells in Canada. By reason of the decline of British orders considerable equipment in Canada for machining and assembling smaller sized shells was not required for Imperial purposes; and as these plants were available for the class of shells required by the United States Government and as Canadian manufacturers had the advantage of long experience in making British shrapnel negotiations were opened with the Washington Government with a view to making use of this ready-made equipment. The United States Ordnance Department, confronted with the necessity of expediting shell production, responded to the overtures made by the Imperial Munitions Board with the result that a transaction involving many millions of dollars has been consummated. In this connection the hope is expressed that the United States Government may find it desirable to make use of further equipment in Canada which is now employed in the production of shells for the Imperial Government.

It has not been generally known that every man in Canada who comes under Class "I" as outlined in the Military Service Act and failed either to apply for exemption or report for service before midnight on Saturday becomes liable to a term of five years imprisonment. By the provisions of a special Order-in-Council, just made public by the Military Service Board, authority is given for the arrest, with or without warrant, of all absentees, and such defaulters must have a reasonable excuse for default as they will be held in custody pending communication with the Minister of Justice. This Order-in-Council provides that men who surrender themselves voluntarily as defaulters under the Act into civil or military custody shall not be prosecuted. They may even make claim for exemption, but their claims will have to be made through the officer commanding the military district to which they belong. It is explained in this connection that all men who come into Class "I" have really been in the position of soldiers since October 13th. Those who voluntarily came forward and registered, no matter whether they reported for service or claimed exemption had their leave extended as it were until December 10th, the date on which the first draft is to be called up. On the other hand, those who failed to register forfeit this extension of leave and are now to all interests and purposes soldiers on active service. In cases where the defaulters surrender to the civil police a report will be made to the officer commanding the District in which they have their domicile. These men will not be prosecuted, but the Military Service Council is arranging for early prosecution of the men who have refused to obey the proclamation issued under the Act.

The Liberty Loan campaign in Ottawa got away to a fine start this morning. Immediately on the stroke of nine the gun on Parliament Hill was discharged, and this was followed by the ringing of every bell in the city and the sounding of every whistle. City Hall was the scene of the first meeting held to bring the loan before the public. Mayor Fisher being the chief speaker and also the first to sign an application for a bond. There was a large attendance, and a band of music playing patriotic airs lent zest to the occasion. The women of the city are arranging for a monster street parade in the interests of the loan, in which it is expected that thousands of the gentler sex, of all ages, classes and creeds, will participate. Just when this will take place has not been decided on, but the ladies in charge endeavored to have it held on the afternoon of the holiday to be held throughout Canada in the interests of the loan.

In order to encourage small investors to participate in the loan—the chartered banks of Canada will lend in moderate amounts upon the pledge of the securities themselves to subscribers to the loan who have a reasonable certainty of receiving the allowance in one year. The banks will advance up to 90 per cent. of the amount subscribed and the rate of interest will be 5-1/2 per cent. per annum with monthly or quarterly reduction payments as may be arranged. The banks will also accept from subscribers for safe keeping without charge the interim securities and later the bonds themselves to a reasonable amount for the term of one year.

A cable reports the wounding of A. F. McEachern, a former member of the Ottawa Journal staff, in France. The wound is in the left arm, and is not of a very serious character. Private McEachern enlisted with the 20th Battalion in Ottawa and was drafted to the Princess Pats overseas. He is a son of Mr.

George B. McEachern, of the Customs Department a native of Souris. Ex-Premier Vaughan, of Australia, has sailed for America and it is expected that he will take a hand in the forthcoming election campaign in the interest of the Win the War Government. C. P. R. Subscribes \$5,000,000 to Victory Loan and Will Increase it to \$10,000,000. MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has subscribed \$5,000,000 to the Victory Loan, and Lord Shaughnessy announced at a meeting of the Victory Loan Company in the Windsor Hotel that if the rest of Canada contributed \$300,000,000 as he believed would be the case, the C.P.R. Company would make its contribution \$10,000,000. Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, intimated that the Provincial Government would do its share in subscribing toward the Victory Loan. Lord Shaughnessy in an address that aroused great enthusiasm, made it very clear that the money raised by the loan should be used only for the purposes of the war.

ENGLISH SPEAKING. From Judge. She—Wat's de English speakin' people, Chimmy? He—Us an' dem Chonny Bulls, you nut!

WAR MENUS

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon for the men at the front. Issued from the Office of the Food Controller for Canada.

MENU FOR SATURDAY Breakfast: Corn Batter-Bread, Appie Sauce, Tea or Coffee. Dinner: Irish Stew with Dumplings, Baked Potatoes, Stewed Prunes. Supper: Potato and Beef Salad, Bread, Oleomargarine, Plum Jam. The recipe for Corn Bread, mentioned above, is as follows:— Corn Batter-Bread— 1 cup white corn meal, 1 1/2 cups boiling water, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 2 eggs. Sift milk into a bowl. See that the water is boiling vigorously. Pour over the meal, stirring at the same time. When lukewarm, add the sweet milk and the well beaten egg yolk and beat thoroughly. Add the baking powder and last fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Pour into a hot, well greased baking dish and bake in a moderately hot oven thirty minutes. If baked in a shallow pan, twenty minutes will suffice. Wheat and meat saving recipes by Domestic Science experts of the Food Controller's Office.

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Red Cross Necessities for Red Cross Workers. PATON'S LIMITED Eastern window tells the story, when on Victoria Row stop and look. There is a good showing of Yaras, Flannelette's Twill Cottons, Red Cross patterns and numerous small but needful articles to make our soldier boys comfortable this coming winter. Start knitting and sewing but before beginning be sure and get PATON'S PRICES. Paton's Limited. Butterick Patterns free for Red Cross Work.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE OR Royal Flying Corps Reserve to be called up later when your services are required ONE MONTH'S NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN BUT YOU MUST JOIN NOW. Men are wanted who are between the ages of 18 and 25, who are physically fit and who are well educated. With these three requirements you are eligible for a cadetship in the R. F. C. You will receive all your training in Canada on Canadian machines. Training consists of thorough instruction in— 1. Wireless telegraphy, Photography, Aerial Gunnery, Machine Guns, Artillery Co-operation, Theory of Flight, Rigging of Aeroplanes. 2. Flying. First with an instructor and later by yourself. 3. Combination of 1 and 2. There are no fees of any kind, whatsoever. On the contrary, you are being well paid by the government to learn a profession which, after the war, will be exceedingly useful to you. When qualified, you are paid at the highest rate of any branch of the service. Applicants must produce Post Master's receipt for enrolment under the Military Service Act. Applications to be made by letter to:— RECRUITING OFFICER 25 TRAMWAY BUILDING, HALIFAX OR TO MR. F. W. HYNDMAN, P. O. BOX 249, CHARLOTTETOWN. Who will furnish forms to applicants, and make the preliminary interview before proceeding to Halifax for final examination. P. E. I. applicants will receive transportation to Halifax after passing the preliminary.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

UNSELFISHNESS

Unselfishness is shown in countless small ways, apart altogether from actual giving. Anything of which we voluntarily deprive ourselves for the betterment of another's happiness, comfort, or betterment is an act of unselfishness, and must go largely unproclaimed—known only to ourselves, perhaps—and then the less thought about the better; for it is not well to dwell upon our own goodness. Look for the little opportunities, take them, and be happy in having found them. Often, where giving is concerned, we refrain because we "have so little ourselves." We should reflect how many possessions we have, and then find some corner for self-denial in order to benefit another. (By Clarence E. Cole.)

As bread upon the waters cast, Is found when many days have past; So what of good we scatter wide, With lavish hand, on life's dull tide, In after years to us comes back, When we ourselves perchance may lack That which we gave; and multiplied Since first 'twas cast, yields greater store. 'Till flows our storehouse richly o'er, And all our needs is satisfied.