

The Charlottetown Guardian

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THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917

CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The results of yesterday's two by-elections may be taken as a vote of confidence in the Conservative party and a vote of censure on Mr. Bell and his followers who unnecessarily forced a contest at the present time.

At the general election in 1915 the Liberals put on as disgraceful a campaign as there is any record in the history of the province. They fooled many of the people with alleged scandals and charges of maladministration, and then when they were brought face to face with these charges on the floor of the House they either repudiated having made them or failed to substantiate any one of them.

Premier Arsenault was returned with the magnificent majority of 99 votes, only 24 fewer than he polled in the general election, notwithstanding that from the Egmont District a very large percentage of men have enlisted for overseas service.

The Liberals had prided themselves on being able to capture the Georgetown seat. The Patriot claimed that Mr. W. W. Jenkins was the strongest candidate they could put in the field, and appealed to the electors to return him at the head of the poll, for this and other reasons which appeared to it satisfactory.

These majorities show that the judgment of the country is sound, and that the people appreciate the blessings of good government.

Our Liberal friends have thus received the lesson they so richly deserved. We had anticipated the result, as had the province generally, except the official Liberals. Not a few Liberals in the Egmont Bay district regarded a contest under the present circumstances as altogether uncalled for and inexcusable.

As has been the custom with our Liberal agitators they put up a campaign of simple and absolute slander and misrepresentations, indefinite insinuations, charges of extravagance and even corruption. And they added to these other "human devices." The seizure of some eighteen cases of whiskey in the Georgetown district and the discovery of another lot of twenty-four cases consigned to a well known Liberal worker, and former Liberal candidate, was a forcible demonstration of the insincerity of the temperance howling which the Liberal leaders and the Liberal press have been regaling their hearers and their readers with during the campaign.

Now that the election is over and many

of its lessons learned by our Liberal friends, both the country and the government will settle down to business again, but it will not soon be forgotten that all the turmoil and the expense and the holding up of the country's business were all unnecessarily thrust upon the province by the hopeless ambition of a few office-seekers of whom the leader of the Opposition is chief.

We heartily congratulate Premier Arsenault on the renewed evidence given him of the confidence of his constituency, a confidence which during his representation he has well earned; also Mr. Stewart, who won his first political fight against "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," and who, we feel assured, will be a worthy successor to ex-Premier Mathieson.

RUSSIA

The latest news from Russia is, to say the least, disquieting. When, about three weeks ago, General Brusiloff smashed the German eastern front, and the cavalry of Korniloff pressed through the gap, Allied hopes were high that Russian soldiers, realizing that a catastrophe threatened their new-found liberties, were striking decisively for freedom. But events of the past week seem to prove that expectations in regard to the new Russia were over sanguine.

Russia is so far away, the situation is so vast and complicated, that it is well nigh impossible to form a clear or fixed idea of what is transpiring within that mighty land; but we know enough to reasonably feel sure that conditions are grave. No long or continuous offensive or defensive can be sustained in this war without the smooth working of the organization in the rear of the armies, and it is all too evident that this organization is sorely lacking behind the forces of General Brusiloff.

The only conclusion one can form from the despatches as we have them, is that the Revolution has thus far failed to make the mass of the Russian people understand that the war is not the meaningless competition of remote dynastic interests that many of them suppose it to be, but a life and death struggle for the preservation of their new-born liberties.

This morning's despatches, delayed in London, and dated last Sunday, give a further alarming report of the rioting in Petrograd. One hundred killed and 700 wounded in the city during what is called "the second revolution," and which lasted five days, indicates a very serious condition. It is reassuring to learn that the forces of the provisional government were able to quell the disturbance even after a battle of five days. That reorganization and order will eventually be evolved out of this chaos is quite certain, but in the meantime the Russian army is being hopelessly driven back by Austro-German troops and it is even feared that the army may be entirely cut off. No further dependence can be placed in Russia for this war, and it may be that Russia will be one of the most serious after-the-war problems. In the meantime the Allies must fight the Central Powers to a finish without any hope of aid from Russia.

NOTES

Free speech will not exist in Canada under the military service bill when that free speech has to do with attacks on conscription. Free speech that attacks the nation's defenses can be dispensed with.

The freedom of Berlin having once been presented in a gold snuffbox to a Prussian officer, a French writer said there was ample room in the snuffbox for all the freedom there was in Berlin.

An Alberton correspondent complains that the Sunday regulations respecting automobiles does not appear to be thoroughly understood by autoists as a car passed through that village on a recent Sunday at 6.50 p. m. The prohibited hours on Sunday are from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 6 to 9 p. m. While the law reserves these hours for the benefit of church goers the only thing for law abiding people is to obey the law. Autoists should be scrupulously careful to observe all the laws regulating this traffic as it is only by such observance that the little friction between the pros and the antis on the question can be removed.

WIN THE ELECTION VS. WIN THE WAR LIBERALS

LIBERAL CONFERENCE AT TORONTO WAS FAR FROM UNANIMOUS. AND THE PARTY IS CUT IN TWO.

TORONTO.—The conference of the Liberal convention simply showed up the hand of the win-the-election party. The Liberal members from Ontario and nominated Liberal candidates met Friday afternoon in the rooms of the General Reform Association, Toronto, street. Mr. W. A. Charlton was appointed chairman.

No formal resolutions were passed at the conference, but every member and candidate present was given and accepted the opportunity to state his convictions. At the conclusion of the general discussion Hon. George P. Graham took what he was pleased to designate the consensus of opinion of the gathering and handed it to the press for publication.

There is no longer a win-the-war Liberal party in Canada," said Mr. Frank Wise. "The whole Dominion is divided by a clear and distinct line embracing two parties—the win-the-war men and the win-the-election men. The Liberal conference held in Toronto has made the distinction clear for all men to behold.

There are those who wish to quit and those who wish to win the war.

TO SOLVE THE FOOD PROBLEM.

Six Departments to Deal With Various Phases—Producers, Manufacturers, Handicrafts and Consumers to Assist in the Campaign.

OTTAWA.—The collective food experience of the Dominion is to be employed to solve the food problem and secure essential food supplies for Great Britain and the allied armies and nations, according to official announcement today. There is to be the closest possible co-operation between the Food Controller's office the federal and provincial governments and national and local organization of a public character. The basis of organization of the food controller's office provides for the creation of six departments to deal with various phases of the food problem.

There will be a central advisory committee composed of representatives of the government, the churches, labor organizations, educational departments and institutions, urban interests, farmers, rural municipalities and men's and women's organizations. The central body will advise the departments through the Food Controller.

Provincial machinery is to be established through the creation of special provincial committees to advise upon plans prepared by the departments and approved by the Food Controller. Each provincial committee will include in its personnel representatives of the government, the churches, schools, farmers, labor, urban and rural districts, and men's and women's associations. In addition, special committees, representing producers, handlers and consumers of food products will be appointed to investigate and formulate plans of action. Individual problems according to the departments, action has already been taken in this regard by the creation of the food consumption control committee and the fish committees.

The interior organizations of the Food Controller's office will include: Food saving department, food industrial department, food distribution department, information and statistics department, business and office department, educational department.

RUSSIAN APPEAL TO DISAFFECTED

PETROGRAD.—Leaders of the workmen's and soldiers' and peasants' delegates issued an appeal to all workmen and soldiers of Petrograd. The appeal says: Certain persons who are unknown to you, contrary to the unanimous general will, not excepting that of the socialist parties, to appear on the streets with weapons and invite you to protest in this fashion against the disbandment of regiments which have dishonored themselves at the front by criminal breach of their duty towards the revolution.

"We, the delegates of the revolutionary democracy of all Russia, declare that the disbandment of the regiments was the result of representations by the military committee and by order of Minister of War Kerensky, whom you elected. Consequently every act in defence of the disbandment is an act against your brothers shedding their blood at the front. We remind you that no military unit should appear with arms without special authority of the commander-in-chief, who is in agreement with us."

"Whoever infringes this order we brand as traitors and enemies of the revolution. We are taking all measures in our power to see that this order is carried out." Simultaneously the provisional government posted of armed demonstrations of certain military units July 16 and on the night of the 16th and 17th which resulted in several people being wounded, all demonstrations are prohibited.

INFORMATION FOR AUTO TOURISTS

Sir—For the benefit of prospective and possible tourists will you kindly publish in your Daily the following detailed information regarding the automobile laws and regulations in P. E. I.

- (1) Water transportation to and from the Island.
(2) The "open" and "closed" roads?
(3) When we read that a certain route is "open," say from Summerside to Charlottetown, just what does that mean? Is it one designated road, or any route desired between the two points? Also, would it be permissible to turn off the through route to make a call, e. g., "up a side street"?
(4) What days are the roads open?
(5) Landed in Summerside, what is needed in the way of permits?
(6) Ability of obtaining necessary supplies throughout the country?
By answering these questions, and giving any other information that your experience of the situation may suggest as helpful or likely useful, you will materially accommodate and oblige a considerable number of quondam Islanders and others, who are subscribers and daily readers of your paper, of whom, I am, sir, etc. Fall River, Mass., July 20, 1917.

ANSWERS.

- (1) Picou to Charlottetown, or Point du Chene to Summerside, freight on car \$5.00
(2) Almost all the roads in the province are open, from "Pigwash in the west to Souris and Georgetown in the east. The closed roads can be avoided only by reference to map or by enquiry en route.
(3) One or more designated roads. It is not permissible to turn off unless by a designated route.
(4) Every day except between 9 a. m., and 1 p. m., and between 6 and 9 p. m. on Sundays.
(5) Permit may be had from pursuer of steamer en route to Summerside or Charlottetown.
(6) Supplies may be obtained in towns and villages en route.
"With further reference to question No. 2 no difficulty will be experienced in following the roads legally opened for automobile traffic. Probably before this paper reaches its United States' readers all the open roads will be indicated by sign posts or otherwise at all cross roads."—Ed. G.

NO BETTING AT THE DETROIT RACES.

DETROIT.—For the first time in the history of Grand Circuit racing here, a betless meeting was started today. Police Commissioner Cusens positively refused to allow speculation in any form and sent out uniformed policemen to see that the mutual machines were dismantled and the auctioneers properly gagged. It was understood around the old betting ring, however, that the betting methods of former meetings would be in operation just outside the grounds tomorrow. The principal event, the Pontchar-

98c SALE



All Sport Hats, 98c, all colors. Untrimmed Hats, 98c. All on Exhibition on table. Ladies' white voile, Silk and Wash Waists, 98c. House Dresses 98c. Black Sateen Underskirts, 98c. Balance of white wash Skirts, 98c.

PATON'S Ltd.

train stake for 2.14 trotters proved the surprise of the day, going into five heats. Early Dreams won the first two heats comfortably, but was nosed out by La Princeton in the third. Cox landed La Princeton in front again in the fourth with less effort. In the fifth McDonald pushed Early Dreams out in front at the start and had the lead all the way around, the La Princeton failed only by inches to take the heat and race. The 2.12 pace went to Fern Hal after five heats of hard racing. Royal Mac was easily the class of the field in the 2.13 trot and was never in danger.

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25 Men's Navy Blue Serge Suits, good blues and good serges, splendidly made and trimmed, all sizes 36 to 42 inch, regularly worth \$18.00 to clear at...\$15.00

5 Men's Suits in a nice Grey Pin Check, Sizes 36, 37,

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12 Men's Suits in twisted brown, bannockburn tweed effects, Sizes 36 to 42, worth \$16.50 to clear at...\$13.50

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E. R. BROW

Charlottetown

CHEAP SUMMER FOOTWEAR FOR CHILDREN

Children's white strap Slippers 59c Misses size 11 to two 69c We have now a line of good saddles sizes 3 to 7 1-2, \$1.10, 8 to 10 1-2 \$ 1.25, 11 to 13 1-2 \$1.45. Infants black boots 3 to 7 69c, also black strap slippers, 65c. Other lines of boots and shoes on our bargain counters.

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