

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

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SIGNIFICANCE OF WINNIPEG CONVENTION

The Outcome of Winnipeg Convention Will Stiffen Conscriptivist Liberals Throughout the Country. Important Luncheon at Rideau Hall. Developments Expected.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA.—The action of the Liberal convention at Winnipeg in voting its admiration for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and in further indicating its intention by declining to include compulsory military service in its war resolution, even with the qualification, "if necessary," has occasioned no great surprise in political circles here. Dismay is certainly not brought to Conservative members who see in it the forecast of a fight at the approaching election on a clear cut issue, with official Liberalism opposing any resort to compulsion for the purpose of maintaining the strength of the Canadian forces overseas.

The outcome of the convention will probably stiffen the resolution of the conscriptionist Liberals throughout the country to support the government which has enunciated that policy. It may diminish the chances of the organization of union government such as was previously contemplated. It will not, however, it is said, destroy the possibility of a reorganization which will give representation to elements outside the Conservative party which are in favor of compulsory military service and of Canada's participation in the war until victory is attained.

Minard's Liniment cures distemper.

ISSUE FOR CONSCRIPTION PLAINLY STATED IN SENATE

Senator Pope of Quebec in an Impassioned and Brilliant Speech Sets Forth Clearly and Effectively the Case for Compulsory Service, and Explains Why Quebec Has So Far Defaulted.

Senator Pope delivered an eloquent and impassioned appeal in favour of Conscription during the debate in the Senate which is worthy the serious attention of every man and woman who has the interest of the country at heart. Hon. Mr. POPE said: The honourable member for De Salaberry (Hon. Mr. Beique), who spoke before me this afternoon, went far afield in order to find an opportunity to give expression to thoughts that I think possibly he might better have left unexpressed even in the interests of the province from which we both come. He spoke of Ireland, with the intention of course, of bringing before the world its grievances at this time. I sympathize, as any honourable gentleman who is a member of the Imperial family sympathizes, with any of the grievances, real or imaginary, that Ireland may have. Some of them have been very real, and many of them, I believe, are imaginary. When the honourable gentleman said that owing to dissatisfaction in Ireland there were 200,000 or 250,000 troops in that country, he was about as near the truth as he was in the rest of his statements. There are about 20,000 troops in Ireland instead of 250,000.

The honourable gentleman spoke of some organization. He did not name it; his speech was very subtle. There are two branches of the Irish family, both of them in my opinion very estimable. One branch belongs very largely to the Orange organization; and while it may have shortcomings, as most organizations have, because by organizing you eliminate the individual, yet, if the honourable gentleman from De Salaberry looks over the lists, he will discover whether that organization is right in time of peace or whether it is wrong to-day—that there are over 80,000 members of that same organization in Canada now fighting for the liberties of the world in the fields of Flanders. At this particular time we are not so particular about organization, or about creeds or dogmas, as we are about winning this war. That is the great issue at stake. We realize that the honourable gentleman occupies a very high and important position. If I am not mistaken, he has recently been elected to the directorate of that great transportation system, the Canadian Pacific railway. These facts lend great weight to the instigating speech which he made this afternoon. It was not an absolutely courageous speech. He did not express himself absolutely, but from beginning to end, his speech was an insinuation, and will form the basis for unfortunate utterances in the province from which we both come.

We have heard a great deal from our province with reference to England not having done her duty. We read that there are so many millions of people in England who have not gone to war. Perhaps it would be as well to take a cursory review of some of the things that England has done. In the first place, England equipped two and a half million French soldiers for France; she financed the reorganization of the Belgian army, and maintained it in the field, as she had a perfect right to do, because, if there ever was a body of men that should appeal to the sympathies of the Empire to which we belong and the liberty-loving people of this world, it is that little nation, Belgium. England sent \$75,000,000 and eight brigades of artillery to aid heroic Serbia, that little nation that has suffered beyond description, and whose sufferings have touched the heart of the great Empire to which we belong. England loaned \$75,000,000 to Italy in order that Italy's finances might be strong, and Italy well equipped for the fray. She loaned \$50,000,000 and much equipment to Rumania, that nation which came in at such an unfortunate moment. Perhaps she was too ambitious; but let that be as it may she came in to aid the cause for which we are fighting. England sent thousands of pounds sterling to Russia; raised an army of nearly 7,000,000 men for overseas service and home defence; gave millions of pounds sterling to the Red Cross and Patriotic funds; and, notwithstanding all this, when the British Government called for a loan of \$350,000,000 sterling it was subscribed within four hours. In my humble opinion, now that we have begun to gather an army—and we have only begun to gather it—we will continue to gather it from the four corners of this Empire, and we will have such an army and such a fleet that when the terms of peace come to be signed we will be there. Let us be there to see that, when the terms of peace are signed, the little nations of Europe shall have their rights and their integrity of soil protected. We are just approaching the hour. Let that hour be soon or one year from to-day, we are only approaching the time when the army of the Empire, the great arbiter of the world, should be strong. I am delighted to know that our American friends have joined us for this special purpose. The nations of Europe have to be reorganized. Their boundaries have to be reconstructed. There are old grudges and animosities existing between those nations that make each and every one of them selfish and not impartial judges of their rights: The Empire to which we belong and the nation to the south of us, want no territory in Europe, and I am delighted to believe that at the proper time the armies of the United States and of the Empire to which we belong will be sufficiently strong to dictate terms of peace, and the small nations will receive their due. Now I come to the Bill. There has been so much said about this Bill in this House and in the province of Quebec that I really anticipated seeing a most wonderful departure from history. I am sure that any impartial man coming to Canada, who has been reading the speeches delivered on platforms in our province, stimulated by gentlemen, who to-day are not in that province, would have imagined that there was some great principle in the Bill for our consideration. One would have thought that there never was a time in which it was possible to conscribe the people of the province of Quebec. Instead of that, as you read the old measure, as it is here before me in the preamble of the Bill, you will know and realize that there has never been a time when it was not possible to conscribe the man power of the province of Quebec. The other day I read a measure along those lines which was in force as far back as 1808, over a century ago, and at no time since Confederation or before has it been impossible to conscribe the man power for the defence of that province. Under these circumstances, what do we find in this measure? We find a more lenient application of the principle of conscription. We find selective conscription. We find our opinions at different periods of our lifetime; we may change them or they may go down with us through life; but after I saw the gathering of men at Valcartier, the first 30,000 who went over in the name of Canada, as some one said that most of them were Englishmen, I said, "God bless them, so much the better." Is that a reflection upon the Anglo-Saxon race? The honourable gentleman who spoke today said something about reflections on his race. I want to ask him if it is a reflection on my race that the Anglo-Saxons sent more men to the front in the early stages of this war than any other race? When I saw those men going and realized that there were men among them with families of one, or two, or three, or four, or five, or six, or seven children—that they were going to stand for us, to stand for Canada, to stand for the British Empire, to stand for the world's liberties, and when I realized that they were leaving those children behind them, many of whom are now orphans, deprived of the advice and assistance of a father, I said "The system of voluntary en-

listment is wrong". It is absolutely undemocratic. Selective conscription classified, as I put it in those days—under which every man has a fair chance, is not the conscription of the medieval era. It is a modern piece of legislation passed to-day by the free people of Canada, and it comes from the House of Commons endorsed by the largest majority that the representatives of a free people have given to any measure in that House during many years. Do they propose to tell us that they are truer representatives of the sentiments of the Dominion of Canada than the men who owe their political existence to the people who voted for them and are behind them? I doubt very much, if the amendment which has been proposed, the mischievous amendment, would, if thoroughly investigated, be found to be in order. Let that be as it may, I am not versed in parliamentary procedure, and I do not propose to be, because I have learned since coming here that it is not an advantage to be versed in parliamentary procedure and spend the time in splitting hairs. But I say that in my humble opinion it is a mischievous amendment. It would have been a great credit to this honourable House if we had had a fair discussion and passed the Bill in the shortest possible time in order that it might be quickly put into force. But some honourable gentlemen say, "wait until after the election." After an election! When do we know that an election will be held? Who has figured it out? Who has spent the time in figuring out when a general election will be held, instead of being prepared to fight this war until the end? What body of this honourable House? Not to the right. Not here, honourable gentlemen. It may be there. Let honourable gentlemen opposite, then, take the responsibility of holding up this legislation. Let them take the responsibility of the men having to stay in the trenches for days at a time—men who have been there for two or three years, and who ought to be given a fair chance of coming home to breathe the free air of Canada instead of smelling powder and facing death every day and every hour. Do you think for one moment that the people of Canada will approve of your actions in that respect? Do you think you are building up for this honourable House to which we belong a reputation that will be worthy of a place in history? I have not heard in this whole debate any reference to what those honourable gentlemen did in 1912 in sinking those three ships. I remember how they then goated over it, when they said they were the real prophets of what was going to happen in this universe. I have heard from them nothing on that subject during this debate. Honourable gentlemen, when this measure was prepared—openly prepared in the House of Commons—or in the other place, I believe it is called here—the Prime Minister invited full criticism; he invited every honourable gentleman in that House to offer suggestions. Many of the suggestions offered were accepted. It is not a party measure; is not confined to the wisdom of any single set of men or any cabinet, but is the result of the careful deliberations of the unprejudiced portions of the House of Commons of Canada. I use the words advisedly, the unprejudiced portions of the House of Commons of Canada. And I think it is our duty to pass this measure in this honourable House with very little, if any, amendment. If we can conceive, unaided, not in caucus, any improvements, let us make them. Honourable gentlemen opposite have met in caucus. Let us not go behind closed doors to find a political standing ground, but let us stand out in the open as independent members of the Senate of Canada. Let us stand for our people's rights and nothing else. Let us stand for the conclusion of this war at the earliest possible

(Continued on page two)

CANADIANS IN THE CASUALTY LIST

98 Names Yesterday of Which 16 are Posted Killed, Four Died of Wounds and 25 Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Dead. Many P. E. Islanders in List.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) OTTAWA.—The noon casualty list issued by the Records Branch of the Militia Department today gives 98

names of which 16 are posted as killed in action, four have died of wounds and 25 previously reported missing now reported to have died.

NO. 8 SEIGE BATTERY BOYS HAVE SUFFERED

Heavy List of Casualties This Week. Names of Those Who Have Been Recently Gassed and Wounded. Infantry Losses Also.

OTTAWA.—That the 8th Siege Battery from P. E. Island has been hit hard on the battlefields of France is apparent from the number of despatches to relatives of the boys that have been forwarded within the last few days. The list of Thursday night shows nineteen members of the battery having been put out of action for the time being either by wounds or gas, as follows:—

ARTILLERY.

- Gr. William McMillan Stewart, Southport, gassed. Gr. Everett Benj. Bearisto, Malpeque, gassed. Gr. Harold Burns, Malpeque, gassed. Gr. Harry Robert Marks, Margate, gassed. Gr. Lewis Levi Shattuck, Charlottetown, wounded and gassed. James Pope Clark, Charlottetown, wounded and gassed. Gr. John James Connolly, Charlottetown, wounded and gassed. Gr. Harry W. Lea, Victoria, wounded and gassed. Gr. Leon Bernard McKenna, Charlottetown, wounded and gassed. Gr. Manning Bagnall, Charlottetown, gassed. Gr. John Francis Blanchard, Charlottetown, gassed. Sergt. Cuyler McKenzie, Charlottetown, gassed. Sgt. John Sidney Bonnell, Charlottetown, gassed. Gr. Samuel B. Profit, Wilmot Valley, gassed. Bomb. Russel Henry Davison, St. Peters, gassed. Bomb. Harold James Leslie, Charnwood, gassed. Gr. Vernon Schurman, Charlottetown, wounded and gassed. Gr. Hugh Frank McPhee, Georgetown, wounded and gassed. Gr. Sidney Philip Fielding, Alberton wounded and gassed.

INFANTRY.

- Pte. David Lowry, St. Catharines, wounded right arm and shoulder. Pte. Neil Joseph McDonald, Clermont, wounded, right thigh leg and ear. Pte. Joseph Harrington, Coleman, gunshot left leg. The names of the following also appear: Acting Bombardier Daniel Matheson, Forest Hill. Gunner Gordon Ferguson, Charlottetown. Gunner William Doyle, Tignish. Gunner J. T. Melkie, New Glasgow, N. S. Gunner Whidden says: It had been a comparatively quiet day. Fewer German shells than usual had come across the line, and none had fallen near the position. (Continued on page five)

Gr. Joseph Reid Doyle, Charlottetown, gassed.

Bomb. Francis McDonald, Charlottetown, gassed.

Corp. Patrick Murnaghan, Charlottetown, gassed.

Gr. Louis James McDonald, Charlottetown, gassed.

Bomb. Emmanuel J. Gallant, St. Raphael, gassed.

An earlier list also contains the following:

INFANTRY.

- Killed in action—Pte. J. Gallant, Fortune Cove. Wounded—E. W. Cantello, Bridgetown. Gr. James Pope Clark, referred to as wounded and gassed in the foregoing list is the son of Mrs. Bertha Clark, 303 Fitzroy St. Sergt. Cuyler McKenzie, gassed is a son of Councillor and Mrs. John T. McKenzie, Charlottetown. Lieut. A. E. B. Murphy, wounded is a son of Senator Murphy of Tignish. Gr. John J. Connolly, wounded and gassed, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Connolly, 94 Kent St. Gr. Leo B. McKenna wounded and gassed is the son of Mr. John McKenna, 179 Dorchester St. Gr. John F. Blanchard, gassed is the son of Mr. Clement Blanchard, 78 Kensington Road. Gr. Vernon Schurman, wounded and gassed is a son of Mr. and Mrs. David Schurman, Charlottetown. Gr. Manning Bagnall is a son of Dr. Bagnall, City. His brother, Capt. Stanley Bagnall, was reported gassed only a few days previously. Sgt. John Sidney Bonnell, gassed, is the son of Mr. Abraham Bonnell, Gerald St. A letter dated July 20th from Gunner H. B. Whidden to Mr. F. J. Nash, City, contains the following list of casualties in No. 8 Battery:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

- Sergeant Everard W. McLellan, Summerside. Gunner John P. McVarish, Souris. Gunner John P. McNeill, New Aberdeen, N. S. Gunner C. S. Mann, Matapedia, Que. DIED OF WOUNDS SUSTAINED IN ACTION. Gunner George A. Perry, Plusville.

WOUNDED IN ACTION.

- Acting Bombardier Daniel Matheson, Forest Hill. Gunner Gordon Ferguson, Charlottetown. Gunner William Doyle, Tignish. Gunner J. T. Melkie, New Glasgow, N. S. Gunner Whidden says: It had been a comparatively quiet day. Fewer German shells than usual had come across the line, and none had fallen near the position. (Continued on page five)

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 76 degrees above. At 10 a. m. it was 72 above; at 9 p. m. it was 71 above. The lowest the previous night was 68 above. High tide this morning at 4:23; this afternoon at 6:01, tomorrow morning at 5:15 and tomorrow evening at 7:12. Sun rises this morning at 5:11 and sets this evening at 7:34. Length of today 14 hours and seven teen minutes and tomorrow fourteen hours and fourteen minutes. Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.

CANADIANS ENTER GERMAN TRENCHES

(Canadian Press Despatch.) CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS.—Under protection of a heavy barrage, shortly after four o'clock on Thursday morning, raiding parties of a front of over two thousand yards penetrated the enemy's positions in Cite Du Moulin and St. Laurent sectors, also in front of Lens, returning with several prisoners. The raiders on a large part of the front attacked, passed over the enemy's first line and support trenches which were found to be lightly held and in bad condition.

BRITISH TOOK PRISONERS.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON.—Artillery activity is marked near Ypres. In a raid early this morning the British took some prisoners and destroyed several dugouts. Yesterday two German airplanes were brought down and another driven down out of control.

FRENCH OCCUPIED ENEMY POSITIONS.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) PARIS.—French forces north of the British lines last night occupied several farms east of Bixchoote and took many machine guns.

BRITISH BLEW UP ENEMY DUG-OUTS.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON.—East of Monchy Le Preux, on the Arras front, the British blew up enemy dugouts and did great damage.

BRITISH CAPTURE WEST HOEK.

East of Ypres the British completed the capture of the town of West Hoek and also captured from the Germans the west Hoek bridge.

Minard's Liniment cures toothache

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT YESTERDAY AT CORRAN BAN

John James McDougall Drowned in Sight of His Father While Hauling in Lobster Traps Early Yesterday Morning.

A very sad drowning accident occurred at Corran Ban, thirteen miles from Charlottetown yesterday morning. Mr. John James McDougall the nineteen-year-old son of Mr. Donald McDougall of that place had gone out in a dory about 6 o'clock to overhaul his lobster traps. While leaning over in the act of raising a trap the dory shot out from under him leaving the young man struggling in the water. The father of the unfortunate youth witnessed the accident from the house, about ten chains distant and hurried to the scene but when he reached the spot, sad to relate, his son had disappeared from view. The boat was about two chains from the shore, at the place where the accident occurred. A heavy breeze of wind was blowing at the time and as the young man was not a strong swimmer there was little chance for him.

Neighbors were soon notified of the fatality and grappling operations were started with the result that three hours after the accident the body was recovered. The sincere sympathy of the community goes out to Mr. and Mrs. McDougall in the loss of their son and to the surviving two brothers of deceased. Mr. McDougall came to town yesterday to notify the coroner of the unfortunate occurrence. As the latter was out of town a Justice of the Peace, Mr. Norman J. MacDonald was notified and after hearing the circumstances gave the necessary permission for burial. The deceased was a very popular young man and will be much missed by his comrades and the community generally where he lived. The funeral will take place today.