The Charlottetown Guardian

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MONDAY, JANUARY 28th

SOME DANGER SPOTS

In the midst of the smoke and the din and the agony of the war it is difficult perhaps to discern the other forces that are at work in the national life of the belligerent nations. Yet these forces will have to be reckoned with—if not before the end of the war, then surely afterwards—and the manner in which they are reckoned with will determine to a very large extent the quality of the civilization that shall be.

There have always been factions, or classes, social, racial, religious, political and otherwise. Some of these factions have become more than ordinarily active since the war began, notably during the past few months. The Labor and Social organizations especially are taking a very prominent part in the peace negotiations and for the most part we believe, a wholesome although in some cases, a dictatorial and threatening part. Such action, so long as it is not dictatorial or threatening,, is commendable. The danger that threatens is the attitude of the politicians towards these organizations. The politician of the demagogue type is endeavoring to enlist for his own ends the sympathy and the co-operation of the different organizations. Hence we find the idea being cultivated that the organizations are antagonistic to each other; we find the Labor element, for instance, nursing the belief that it is being oppressed by the capitalists; similarly the Socialist is led to believe that existing conditions in society are at variance with his well-being. The employee looks upon his employer as a tyrant whose only object is to get all out of him that he can for the least possible return, and he regards it as his right to get ahead of his employer. These ideas are being promulgated by demagogue leaders; the organization becomes imbued with a spirit of antagonism and self defence the wily politician tries to purchase the support of the organization by promising to redress their alleged wrongs.

This, we regard as one of the dangers in the immediate future, one of the sores that, unless checked, will become a canker in our civilization that will ultimately require the fires of revolution to eradicate.

It is not necessary to go to our labor and socialist organizations to find examples of this growing menace. In our own province we find those who are endeavoring to place the farmers in a class by themselves and magnifying the alleged wrongs they are enduring at the hands of the government: our fishermen are told they as a class are being deprived of their rights by a tyrannical government. In the province of Quebec a few ill-advised partizans are feeding the flame of interprovincial and racial differences and trying to make it appear that the other provinces are abusing Quebec. And so it goes on through all the circles big and little, of all our activities and the demagogue and the agitator keep the fires burning while the partizan politician offers the healing.

In these conditions there is real danger for the future. In peace times the danger is not so apparent, although the conditions existed long before the war. The danger, present and future, lies in the fact that they are being accentuated at a time when winning the war should take precedence over every other consideration; lies in the fact also that, while our nation is battling for its life, there should be found souls mean enough and small enough to irritate little sores in the hope of making party capital out of it.

The political life of the nation must be cleansed of its little meannesses. There are no real differences between labor and capital in Canada, no real differences in the religious or racial life, no antagonism between provinces. Where there are differences of view, as such differences there shall be, let reconciliation be the aim of the leaders; where there are essential and unavoidable differences of opinion let us agree to disagree recognizing that each has a right to his opinion.

We are to have a new Canada after the war; a bigger, cleaner Canada than ever before, a Canada bought with the blood of its sons irrespective of race, religion or politics, the blood of patriotic Canadians. We are entering now into the life of this new Canada, this new era. Let us enter it with clean hands so that the ages to come may be able to look back with pride and gratitude upon the foundations laid by their forefather during the four most eventful years in the history of the world.

THE PROPER COURSE

Messrs. Blackader and Isnor, the Laurier candidates in Halifax, as has already been announced, have retired from the conflict, and Messrs. McLean and Martin, the Unionist candidates will be elected by acclamation. Few will dispute the wisdom of this decision. Halifax, we take it, is in no mood at present to enter into the heat of a political contest and it may be presumed that the followers of the Laurier candidates had little appetite for representation on the shady side of the House of Commons at present. The election of Messrs. McLean and Martin will make the standing of Nova Scotia in the new parliament nine Laurierites and seven Unionists without the soldiers' vote. When the soldiers' votes are counted it is expected that Nova Scotia will stand twelve Unionists and four Laurierites. The majorities in South Cape Breton, Pictou, Cumberland and Hants were small, and it is confidently expected they will be reversed by the soldiers' vote.

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THE BRITISH HIGH COMMAND

Commenting on the mix-up in the British high command, the New York Times of recent date says in part:

"The latest raid upon the high command in England, led by a political military critic is a characteristic blowgun exhibition. The immediate target is General Sir William Robertson, who has made enemies in the army, and particularly in the nobility, by an efficiency as brusque as it is taciturn. Some people in England will never forgive his obscure origin and his dumbfounding rise from the ranks to the desk of Chief of Staff of the national armies.

Even Kitchener was cordially hated in some circles, because he put demerit down wherever he found it, and would never tolerate curled darlings and Mayfair favorites. But Kitchener was a gallant soldier of the Empire and a hero to Tommy Atkins. Robertson never had resplendent laurels as a commander, and it has been galling to have a mere machine like him in supreme command of the War Office. It is true, as his assailant says, that he is secretive about tactics that go wrong. Robertson's philosophy is that of the practical man who wastes no time on post-mortems and makes every minute of the new day count. If the complaint is true that in superseding Sir Archibald Murray in Syria Robertson had nothing to say about that General's failure in strategy, it may have been because Murray had proved a good organizer. The appointment of Sir Edmond Allenby as his successor was certainly a recognition of merit, and the event justified the selection, with which General Robertson should be credited.

"But while the head of the Staff Department may be the immediate target, the savage comments upon the Ypres offensive and upon the 'disaster which occurred near Cambrai on Nov. 30,' which take no account of the numerous successes of the British army since the summer of 1916, indicate that somebody wants the scalp of Field Marshal Haig. The reverse at Cambrai after a notable victory, which gained much more ground than was afterward lost, cannot be called a disaster without an abuse of language. But it serves the purpose of the malcontents and the soreheads.

"It may be assumed that as Colonel Repington has resigned a position long held as a military critic the method of the attack upon General Robertson does not have his approval. Colonel Repington's strictures are another matter. He is a champion of Sir Douglas Haig and makes no reflections upon General Robertson. This capable critic takes up the cause of the army, accuses the Government of 'intriguing against Generals and Admirals' and declares that one good man after another is 'being sacrificed to cover up the blunders and intrigues of politicians.'"

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NOTES

The more trouble we have in carrying along war work the more we can realize what the Germans have already endured.

The Union Government and the great majority of Canadians who have given it an overwhelmingly strong position in Parliament will find fresh justification in the recent speeches of British and other Allied Ministers. In his latest address to the labor organizations, Mr. Lloyd George has said that no man standing on the watch tower can deny the urgency of the need for more men. He showed that the democracies of the world have to overcome the most brutal military autocracy the world has ever seen or become slaves of that autocracy. In his direct phraseology he declared that the people must either "go on or go under." No democracy has ever long survived the failure of its adherents to be ready to die for it."

CANADA'S STATUS AFTER THE WAR

To Canada is devoted a special article in a series now running in the New York Times under the general heading, "America After the War," and seeing that the author is "An American Jurist," it is natural that the subject should be dealt with bloodlessl. The writer sees in the possible future development in this country a menace to the United States. He tries to forecast what might happen in the event of Canada's national status being altered. He points out that his own people have never given to Canada the consideration which she deserved, and fears that in this country lie the germs of future trouble for the United States. It is here that he makes his great mistake. No matter what may lie in store for Canada, this country will never be a menace to the United States. That some change in our relationship to each other is certain to follow the war and may be desirable from the point of view of both Canadians and Americans can be taken for granted without forebodings. Whatever happens to Canada, she will regard the United States as her friend.

When Chances Were Lost

The writer says that there have been occasions in our history when this country might have become part of the United States, with no objection raised by Great Britain, and with the good-will of the majority of Canadians, had it not been for the difference or even hostility of American statesmen to the scheme. He says that far-sighted American public men considered the grave danger of Canada as part of the American Union adopting one of the two political parties there as the Canadian party. If the provinces of Canada, as states in the union, declared for the Democrats they would undoubtedly put the Republicans out of business, and similarly would destroy Democratic hopes of success if they all voted Republican. At present the balance between the two parties in the United States is fairly even, a condition which is supposed to conduce to good government. This balance might be destroyed should Canada enter the union.

Dreads Imperial Federation

The writer says that the United States could not afford to look on unmoved if as a result of the war Canada was drawn closer in the bonds of the British Empire, and therefore became more interested in European, African and Asiatic politics. He does not develop this point, and one is left to guess just what would menace the United States in such an arrangement, and since the British Empire in the past has been quite the reverse from a menace to the United States it is difficult to understand upon what he justifies his forebodings. But he is convinced that Canada is destined with the rest of the overseas dominions to become more tightly knitted to the British Isles, to become part of the United States, or to achieve independence. On the latter point he wastes good valuable white paper by talking about an independent Canada, whose "neutrality" would be guaranteed by a combination of European powers. If Canada ever becomes independent she will never become a neuter nation. We think the achievements of this country in the war should have made it impossible for an American to suppose that Canada would ever fill such a role. Canada's masculinity has been tested.

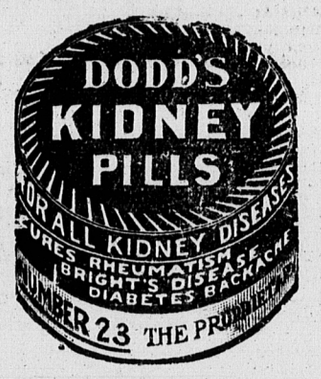
Would Approve Independence

Our writer says, however, that any European guarantee of Canada's neutrality would be most undesirable for the United States, and continues: "With an absolutely independent Canada commercial treaties and some definite offensive and defensive alliance could be made by the United States. It would be highly necessary for the United States that the arangements be made specific. They would not at first be rejected by an independent Canada, for her foreign relations would be on the same plane as those of the United States, while the United States would furnish to Canada her natural or primary markets." In the view of this jurist the happiest result of the war, so far as Canada and the United States are concerned, would be for this country to become absolutely independent. If Canada should achieve this status then treaties between us and our cousins would give to both all the advantages that annexation could promise and avoid some of the pitfalls that annexation might create.

Canada After the War

He sees no possibility of friction between an independent Canada and his own country. Ideals, language, traditions and future problems are much alike. Canada is also a democracy, and is likely to remain so for quite as long as the United States remains a republic. After the war he says, the finances of Canada will be in such condition that only the speedy intervention of England or the United States will save this country from serious consequences. This is another debatable question. Canada has amazed herself in the course of the war by her ability to rely upon her own resources, and she certainly cannot expect the overburdened British Isles to carry her through the period of reconstruction. The Times, writer says that this is a task that ought to be undertaken by the United States. Canada is a fine "prospect." She will abundantly repay those who invest their money here, and there can be little doubt that if the war ends this year the only country with money to spare for investment will be the United States. What further complicates the problem which the American writer presents for consideration is the undoubted fact that never in her history were the bonds between Canada an dthe British Empire so close, and never were the bonds between the United States and Canada so close.

Some people don't know very much and what they do know they are not altogether sure of.



DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson,

MIZPAH

Oh, man o' mine in olive drab,
So handsome, brave, and strong.
You're bound for "somewhere" there in France
To join the fighting throng.

Oh, man o' mine, from out your heart
Your eye speaks brave and true;
You'll do your patriotic part,
For, man o' mine, that't you!

For liberty you're going, man,
And honor—therefore go!
But oh, my man, come back, come back,
Because I need you so!

One man in ten must fall, they say;
Each hour my fervent prayer
Will seek its heavenward way to plead
That God may guard you there.

I know the horrors you will see;
I hear the bursting shell;
But, man o' mine, you'll do your part,
'Tis such as you they want, my man,
To stem the tyrant's greed;
But oh, my man, come back, come back—
My love, my strength, my need!

GERTRUDE STEWART

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 TUESDAY

Breakfast

Hominy Grits
Pear Jam Bran Bread
Tea or Coffee

Dinner

Boiled Haddock
Canned Tomatoes Potatoes
Chocolate Blancmange

Supper

Corn and Potato Loaf
War Bread Blueberry Jam
Tea

The recipes for Corn and Potato Loaf and Boiled Haddock, mentioned above, are as follows:—

Boiled Haddock—

Wash and scale thoroughly, wipe the inside, and fasten the tail in the mouth with a skewer. Put 2 oz. salt into ½ gal. water, and when it is dissolved, put in the fish. Bring the water to a boil, remove the scum, then simmer gently (about ½ hour), until the flesh leaves the bones easily. Take it up as soon as it is sufficiently cooked or it will be hard and tasteless. Garnish with parsley, and serve with melted butter.

Corn-and-Potato Loaf—

2 cupfuls of canned corn
1 quart potatoes
2 tablespoons drippings
2 teaspoonful salt
Dash of pepper
1 egg
1 teaspoon grated onion

To the hot mashed potatoes add the corn, the drippings and the seasoning. Beat the egg until light, keeping one teaspoonful to brush over the top of the loaf. Mix together very lightly. Grease well a baking dish, put in the mixture, smooth the top and brush with egg. Place in a moderate oven and bake for thirty minutes or until nice and brown. Serve with cream sauce.

(Wheat and meat saving recipes by Domestic Science Experts on the staff of the Food Controller's Office.)

A GIFT THAT CHEERED

The following letter was received by Miss Sarah Tremere, Hampshire, in answer to a Christmas gift sent overseas in November through the

5th Can. Gen. Hospital,
X Ward,
Kirkdale, Liverpool.

Dear friend,—I cannot express my gratitude in mere words for your delightful and very useful gift that I received this morning; such help as we can give to each other, and but for your loving kindness this day would have been a blank to me. I trust, dear friend, that you have had a very happy Christmas and may all your hopes be realized in the coming year. Thanking you for your loving kindness.

So many gods, so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind
And just the art of being kind
Is all this sad world needs.

I beg to remain,
Yours faithfully,
J. J. FEENEY, 514659,
C. O. C.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE AGENCY IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

We Invite

Insurance by Mail

If you require information regarding Life Insurance, but for any reason find it inconvenient to see an Agent, you can complete the matter entirely by mail.

Send your name, address, and date of birth to The Great-West Life, when interesting details of a suitable Policy will be sent by return of mail.

Remember— to 'put off'" Life Insurance merely means extra cost when you do insure—with a big risk in the meantime.

HYNDMAN & Co., LTD.
59-61 Queen St., Charlottetown, P.E.I

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Time Table in Effect December 31st, 1917.

Trains Outward Read Down							Trains Inward Read up				
Daily ex. Sun. A.M.	Daily ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily ex. Sun P.M.	Daily ex. Sun. A.M.		ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME		Daily ex.Sun. A.M.	Daily ex.Sun. NOON	Daily ex.Sun. P.M.	Daily ex.Sun. P.M.	Daily ex.Sun A.M.
	3.45	1.00	6.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	10.30	12.00		7.30	
	4.47	2.32	7.00		Hunter River		8.55	10.50		6.21	
7.45	5.40	3.25	7.45		Emerald Jct.	Dep.	7.55	10.10	5.00	5.40	
	6.40				Cape Traverse						6.20
	7.00		8.20		Borden	Dep.				4.40 P.M.	6.00 A.M.
8.15	6.05	4.20			Kensington		6.45	9.37	4.20		
9.00	6.30	5.05		Arr.	Summerside	Dep.	6.00 A.M.	9.10	3.30 Mon. Wed. Fri. P.M.		
			Tues. Thur. Sat. A.M.								
		6.45	11.30	Dep.	Summerside	Arr.		8.55	12.20		
		7.44	1.14		Port Hill			7.54	10.41		
		8.37	2.44		O'Leary			7.01	9.21		
		9.21	3.51		Alberton			6.21	8.02		
		10.00	5.00	Arr.	Tignish	Dep.		5.43	7.00		
		P.M.	P.M.					A.M.	A.M.		
	Mon Wed. Fri. A.M.	Daily Except Sunday P.M.						Mon. Wed. Fri. A.M.	P.M.		
	7.00	3.10		Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.		10.10	6.10		
	8.55	4.30			Mt. Stewart			8.55	4.30		
	9.32	5.00			Morell			8.22	3.35		
	10.02	5.22			St. Peters			8.00	3.00		
	11.35	6.30		Arr.	Souris	Dep.		6.50	1.35		
		7.50		Arr.	Elmira	Dep.		A.M. 5.30			
	Mon. Wed. Fri. A.M.	P.M.						A.M.	Mon. Wed. Fri. P.M.		
	9.10	4.35		Dep.	Mt. Stewart	Arr.		8.50	4.10		
	10.20	5.27			Cardigan			7.48	2.54		
	11.00	5.51			Montague			7.23	2.25		
	11.40	6.25		Arr.	Georgetown	Dep.		6.45	1.40		
	Sat. only	Daily ex. Sat. and Sun.						Daily ex. Sat. and Sun.	Sat. only		
	P.M.	P.M.						A.M.	A.M.		
	3.10	3.10		Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.		10.10	9.45		
	4.25	4.55			Vernon River			8.20	8.31		
	5.55	7.05		Arr.	Murray Harbor	Dep.		6.20	7.00		

Commencing Monday, January 21st, 1918, the above timetable will be changed temporarily as follows:—
Train advertised to leave Emerald Junction at 5.45 p.m., will leave at 3.45 p. m. and arrive Borden 5.00 p.m., two hours earlier than above time.
Train advertised to leave Borden at 4.40 p.m., will leave at 1.40 p.m., arrive at Emerald Junction at 2.30 p. m., instead of at 5.30 p. m. leave Emerald Junction at 2.45 p. m. and arrive at Charlottetown 4.45 p. m. instead of 7.30 p. m. Train advertised to leave Summerside at 3.30 p. m. will leave at 1.30 p. m. and arrive Emerald Jct. at 2.30 p.m., instead of 5.00 p.m. These changes are made necessary owing to ICE CONDITIONS.

C. A. HAYES, General Manager (Eastern Lines,) Moncton, N. B.
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Moncton, N. B.
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Women's Boots Cheap

Women's Gun Metal High Cut Boot size's 2½ to 7 for $3.50.
Another nice line in Gun Metal Cloth Top same size's at $3.98.
Women's Patent Button or Blucher. Kid or Cloth top, plain toe or tip, all sizes at $3.75.

GOFF BROS.