

# The Charlottetown Guardian

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1916.

## ST. ANDREWS DAY

This is the anniversary of Scotland's Patron Saint and the day will be celebrated in some form or other the world over, wherever Scotsmen forgather. It is the third St. Andrew's Day since the war began. In 1914 the day was allowed to pass practically unobserved as it was felt the war would be of short duration and when so many of Scotland's sons were at the front it would be hardly seemly for those left behind to spend the day in rejoicing. Last year the day was more generally celebrated and this year the feeling has been expressed that Scotsmen who are unable to go to the front should meet and send words of cheer and encouragement to their brethren at home and abroad and especially to those in the fighting line. Scotland has reason to be proud of the part she has taken in the great world conflict, and Scotland's sons throughout the world have shared with her the honour and glory of participating in her deeds of valour. The celebrations to take place today will not partake so much of national glorification as of patriotic rallies in which inspiring messages will be exchanged between brother Scots the world over and endeavour made to still further rouse the fighting spirit of Scotland's sons.

In Charlottetown members of the Caledonian Club will dine together in the Davies Hotel and discuss a programme which is sure to create a new spirit of enthusiasm, patriotism and brotherliness throughout the length and breadth of the province.

## CONSCRIPTION

Many are discussing and advocating conscription as the only fair and equitable way of raising an army. This conclusion has been arrived at both in Great Britain and Canada, contrary to the time-honored British idea of voluntary service, because so many have proved to be slackers. It is felt, and justly so, that when men who appreciate the blessings of British institutions and are ready to fight, and if necessary to die for them, those others who enjoy the same privileges have a right to defend them.

Canada has promised an army of half a million volunteers. Nearly four hundred thousand of these have already offered their services; many of them have faced the enemy on the battlefield; many of them are buried somewhere in France; many of them have returned bearing the honorable scars of battle. And the slackers remain. How many of the fallen would still be whole and able to fight had there been no slackers, and our army of half a million been in the field when they should have been, we do not know, but it will stand forever as a reproach to our slackers that at least some lives would have been spared, if they, the slackers, had done their duty like men. We are short-handed at the front because of our slackers, the war will be prolonged because of the slackers, we may lose the fight, and with it all that we hold dear in the world, because of the slackers, for we have been told over and over again that it will require all our resources in men and material to win the war. The man who can stand under that indictment is not worthy of the shelter his country affords him.

During the past month or more we are told that numbers of young men are leaving for the United States, because they cannot any longer stand the evident contempt with which they are being regarded by the friends of those whom they should be helping somewhere in France. There is enough manliness in their make-up to be ashamed of their dereliction of duty although not enough to induce them to do their duty. In any case they are better away, better for themselves, better for their country. Of those who remain, who can brazen it out, who can still content themselves with doing work that others, physically unfit for war, or that women could do equally well, there is no hope and the moral conscription that has driven their friends to the United States will have no effect upon them.

There are many not in khaki who are not slackers, who have been held back by quite legitimate reasons. These we feel assured will take their places among

the men when the opportunity offers. The others will save their hides as they are now doing and in saving them will lose their own and their friends' respect.

## REPUTABLE PARTY JOURNALISM

The following passage from an editorial in the Toronto Daily Star (Liberal), of Saturday, will not be pleasing to the Dewart type of politicians, but its fairness will strengthen the influence of that newspaper with the rank and file of the Liberal party:

"While it seemed impossible to suppose that our nickel was being turned over to neutrals who would let our enemies procure their share of it, yet it was quite necessary to demand assurances that the obvious duty of keeping our nickel away from the enemy was being efficiently performed.

"There have been those, however, who have made of the nickel question nothing but a partisan issue. It is a subject that easily lends itself to the purposes of men who merely agitate. It is so charged with high explosives as to tempt the political sensationalist to throw it at the other party. There was, of course, always the danger that like a bomb with a short fuse, it would explode in the hands of the thrower.

"The popular interest as regards nickel is an honest interest arising in a desire to know for sure that no bonehead play is being made by our Governments, and that the best course is being followed that the situation and the war interests of the Allies presents.

"The explanation of the whole situation as given in a speech by Hon. Arthur Meighen will probably satisfy most people whose interest in the matter is not partisan, that the Federal Government has been in full consultation with the Imperial Government in regard to the nickel policy followed during the war—that the policy followed is, in fact, Britain's policy which the Administration assists in applying. 'The British Government,' said the Solicitor-General, through its Committee on Enemy Supplies, 'is in daily, weekly, monthly control of all the output of the refinery of the International Nickel Company in so far as that output goes overseas or into plants in the United States.'

"Hon. Mr. Meighen's speech, coupled with Lord Robert Cecil's reply to a question in the British House on Thursday night, should go far to satisfy public opinion that the nickel question is being handled as John Bull wants it done. John Bull, of course, is not infallible. But in this case he is the doctor. He has diagnosed the case, and the treatment he has prescribed will probably be most considered about as prudent as could be devised in view of all the surrounding circumstances."

## THE WAR

The war news of the past week or more is tantalizing but not discouraging. The weather has been bad and there has been desultory fighting on the western front where, doubtless, the armies of the Allies are consolidating their recent gains and the Germans planning some new development.

In Roumania the situation is difficult to understand. Our reports are either contradictory or too closely censored to be intelligible. And this is true also of the Russian front. In all likelihood the winter, now quite pronounced on all fronts will see a general slackening of operations.

As to the duration of the war it is useless to attempt prediction. It will continue till the German people find out what the German leaders have known for some time—namely that the Germans are hopelessly beaten. The issues upon which the Central Powers went to war have been determined against them. They keep up the fight, not to extend their dominion and make it secure, but because they are unwilling to acknowledge defeat. That is perfectly natural, it is in accordance with the traditions of war. A country that has as much fighting power left in her as Germany does not admit that she is beaten. A very great part of the German people do not even know that they are beaten. They are not permitted to know where and how far the fortunes of war have gone against them. When all the rest of the world was informed of the fall of Monastir, the Germans were deluded by the announcement that the forces of the Central Powers have "occupied trenches" to the north of that city. Similarly other defeats were turned into victories for the benefit of the people. The impartial world, even that part of the world which is not impartial, but much inclined to one cause or the other, knows that the Central Powers have lost the fight.

tically valueless to you. To go on struggling and striving after them, after you have Christ, is as though a man with ten million dollars to his credit in the bank went up and down the street desperately hunting for some employment that would guarantee him enough to pay his bills. In Christ you already have every spiritual blessing in the heavenly places, and as for other needs, such as money or guidance, or health, or any other temporal blessing, are you remembering that "He that spared not his own Son but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not also with him freely give us all things"?

## A FUTILE HUN JUNKETING TOUR

LONDON, Nov. 27—Except in quarters, which are campaigning to oust Arthur J. Balfour from the Admiralty, the latest dash of German destroyers into British waters is treated by the newspaper as a futile junketing tour undertaken for the purpose of home consumption.

The Times naval correspondent says that as long as the Germans care to take the risks involved they will always be able to repeat such exploits. The Mail, on the other hand, uses the incident as a base of another severe attack on Mr. Balfour, whom it holds responsible for "this humiliation, which exposes a proud and great nation to the jeers of the enemy." The Mail also recalls Mr. Balfour's speech of November 9 in which, referring to the Channel raid of October 26, he said that he was confident that if the Germans came again, they would not escape disaster.

## LAPLAND MAY HAVE STRUCK SUBMARINE

(Canadian Press Despatch.) NEW YORK, November 28—Passengers who arrived here today on the White Star Line steamship Lapland from Liverpool said they were awakened early yesterday by a shock such as might be produced by the ship striking some submerged object. The impact was so severe, some of the passengers said, that they were thrown from their berths.

Wireless advices received the day previous giving warning that beligerent submarines were suspected to be in the travelled sea lanes, caused some of the passengers to believe the Lapland had rammed one of the U-boats. H. R. Young, an attaché of the American State Department, returning from an official trip to England and France, said he was positive the liner struck either a derelict or a submarine.

John Bradshaw, master of the Lapland, was reticent on the subject. Other officers of the ship said the shock, if any, might have been caused by a heavy wave hitting the vessel.

## ADELAIDE PHILLIPS

AND AN OLD-TIME NEGRO MELODY.

Early in 1840 a tiny English lass of seven years landed in America with her parents from Stratford-on-Avon, the historic birthplace of William Shakespeare. At the age of nine little Adelaide Phillips made her first appearance at the Tremont Theatre in Boston. Jenn Lind met her and advised her to go to London, and later she studied in Italy, where she won a great triumph as Arsace in "Semiramide." Returning to America she was given an ovation accorded few singers and continued her tour on to Cuba. When the Boston Ideal Opera Company was formed in 1879 she appeared in "Pinafore" and the Sullivan operas, and added greatly to her fame as one of America's most popular and beloved contralto singers. It was a memory that can never be effaced to hear Adelaide Phillips sing the old popular songs as once after encore was demanded. To hear her sing that plaintive melody of Foster's, "Massa in de Cold, Cold Ground," vibrated the heart chords and touched the hearts of hearers. This song is to be found on page 350 of the greatest songs in the world, and now offered to the readers of this paper for five coupons and the cost of distribution. See Coupon with terms elsewhere in today's issue.

## YOU'RE BILIOUS; LET "CASCARETS" LIVE IN LIVER AND BOWELS

Don't stay headachy, constipated, sick, with breath bad and stomach sour.

Get a 10-cent box now. You men and women who can't get feeling right—who have headache, coated tongue, bad taste and foul breath, nervous and upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have a bad cold.

Are you keeping your bowels clean with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil? Cascarets work while you sleep! cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry waste matter and poison in the bowels.

A Cascaret tonight will straighten you out by morning—a ten-cent box from any drug store will keep your stomach sweet, liver and bowels regular, and head clear for months. Don't forget the children. They love Cascarets because they taste good—never gripe or sicken.

## GERMAN ATTACK ON WESTERN FRONT

LONDON, Nov. 28—There was some minor infantry fighting on the western front during the weekend. The Germans attempted to attack British positions east of Beaumont-Hamel, north of Amere, but the effort was a failure, the attackers being dispersed. The artillery bombardments were violent all Saturday and Sunday, despite a heavy rain, the hostile shell-fire being directed against the Hohenzollern ridge, Courcellette, Beaumont, Hebuterne, and region of La Basse canal, while the British concentrated on Prusieux and positions east of Arras. The Germans claim to have taken 150 prisoners in their raid on Beaumont. On Saturday morning British naval airmen shelled the blast furnaces at Dillingen in the region of Sarre. They brought down one enemy machine during the operations.

The French easily dealt with a surprise attack near Maison-Champagne. Another enemy effort in the Authrie salient (Champagne) was also defeated. Both artilleries were very active about Fort Vaux and in the region of Ablaincourt and Pressoire, south of the Somme. The Germans state that a French attack on the St. Mihiel salient, southeast of Verdun, was repulsed.

## FIRST BLOOD DRAWN ON FOOD PROBLEM

OTTAWA, Nov. 28—Hon. T. W. Crothers has drawn the first blood under the cost of living legislation. Last week he was informed by a retailer that two wholesale bread bakers had refused to sell him bread unless he kept up the price to the figure they placed upon it for retail. The Minister of Labor at once wrote the wholesalers stating that he would not permit this and threatening criminal action if they persisted. Yesterday he was informed by the retailer that the wholesale firms had notified him he could have all the bread he wanted and he could sell it at any price he liked.

## READY FOR SERVICE

Amongst our large stock of Ready-for Service Overcoats is one Coat which is just what you want.

We speak confidently, because we carry such a large range of sizes and patterns that we know we can fit you perfectly in a pattern which will exactly meet your taste.

Every Coat is cut by an expert, and most skillfully tailored; the cloths used are reliable, and represent the newest colourings and patterns, and the fit and hang are just first-rate.

Our Overcoat value is really exceptional, as you will readily admit when you see our Coats.

Men's Overcoats at \$7, \$8, \$9 and \$10  
Youth's Overcoats at \$5, \$7 and \$8.00  
Boys' Overcoats at 4.50 up.

Variety the largest—Prices the smallest

## PATONS, LTD.

## WANTED AT FRONT

Your Artillery Chums at the Front are Waiting for You.

Enlist in No. 5 SEIGE DRAFT and join them  
19 More Good Men Wanted at Armouries

This is Your Opportunity.

# Farmers Farmers ATTENTION! Potatoes!

TUESDAY, 28th inst., we will commence loading the Schr. "Assurance" at Pickard's Wharf with a full cargo of Potatoes. We will be pleased to receive your Potatoes at once. (Reds preferred)

This will likely be the Last Opportunity to ship this autumn---so we strongly advise you to Rush Them In.

## Now is Your Chance--- Act at Once---Tomorrow May be Too Late

You can depend on us to give you the highest cash price. Only good, sound stock will be accepted, so do not go to the trouble of hauling in frozen Potatoes, as they WILL BE REJECTED.

## DeBLOIS BROS.

55-57 Water Street

Charlottetown,

P. E. Island

## Stomach Was Very Bad Much Dizziness and Pain

THE LIVER GOT OUT OF ORDER AND THE WHOLE SYSTEM WAS POISONED.

When the course of the food through the alimentary canal is impeded by sluggish action of the liver or bowels the food remains undigested, and as a result it ferments. This gives rise to poisonous gases which crowd about the heart, and cause dizziness and choking sensations, as well as irregular action of the heart.

The liver struggles to remove the poisons from the blood, becomes enlarged, and finally fails, allowing the poisons to pass on to every part of the human system, complications arise, and there is Bright's disease, hardening of the arteries and appendix.

Mr. Louis Rochon, R. R. No. 11, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "For about seven months my stomach was very bad. I was troubled with dizziness, and had gas on the stomach and awful pains in the right side. The liver seemed to be out of order, so I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This treatment seemed to be exactly what I needed, and before the first box was all used I was cured and feeling as well as ever. I also used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food when feeling weak and suffering from nervous headache, and was soon restored to good health. I am proud of Dr. Chase's medicines, and recommend them above any other doctor's medicines."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, twenty-five cents a box all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

## DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

### ALL YOU NEED

It takes staggeringly great resources to meet a man's every need. For our needs are enormous. They are incessant; they cover every department of our life. And our spiritual needs are the greatest and the most difficult of all. Yet their meeting is a simple and an assured thing to the Christian. For the Christian has Christ; and "there is nothing beyond Christ for the soul's deepest needs." Have you Christ? Then you have all. Have you been hungering and desperately seeking and praying and striving for some spiritual blessing that you have lacked—victory, power, joy, sanctification, the fullness of the Spirit? If you have Christ you have had all these blessings in their fullness; but, not knowing that they were yours, they were prac-