

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1914.

MR. SCHURMAN'S CRY OF DESPAIR

Having been badly worsted in his partisan attempt to damage the Government's Prohibition record, Mr. Schurman throws discretion to the wind and pens a letter to the Patriot which shows him in his true colors—a died-in-the-wool political partizan whose only object is to make party capital by misrepresenting facts under cover of the non-Party Temperance Alliance. We have already suggested that Mr. Schurman has been making use of his official position in the Alliance for party purposes, and endeavoring to divert the Alliance from its true purpose into a party machine. If confirmation were needed, Mr. Schurman supplies in his ill-starred letter to Saturday's Patriot. Abandoning all pretence at fighting for temperance, Mr. Schurman now declares his intention is to "go for the Government" over official appointments, taxation on the automobiles (whatever that may mean) oyster legislation, and so on. To this we reply as we did to his now infamous prohibition charges, "come out into the light of day" and we guarantee he will fare no better with these charges than he has in the present controversy. Mr. Schurman is almost too childish to be taken seriously; indeed the Patriot rather unkindly and inconsiderately heads his effusion "The Bantam Crows." Perhaps "The Swan Song" would have been more appropriate.

The fact remains that the campaign against the Government organized by Mr. Schurman and the Patriot has ended in a fiasco. Every charge has been disproved, and the Patriot has been obliged to publish a statement by a physician completely exonerating the Government in connection with the case of a prisoner released to undergo an operation for appendicitis. "The doctor contends," says our contemporary, "these facts, show that there was no collusion on the part of himself or the Lieutenant Governor with the prisoner to enable him to be released but that this case had the effect of adding a clause to the Prohibition Act to deal with any future cases of the same kind arising." This is the last straw, and Mr. Schurman might well seek to hide his diminished head.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

The eyes of the world, and particularly of the British Empire and its Allies, for some three weeks, been watching with strained nerves and anxious hearts the struggle, unparalleled in the whole history of the world now raging in Northern France and West Flanders. Day after day, night after night the two contending forces have battered each other, have swayed this way and that, leaving as the only visible effect of the struggle, the battle ground strewn with shattered corpses, shattered guns and all the unnameable debris of war.

We know that the Germans not only outnumbered our allied forces but came into the field prepared and equipped with all the paraphernalia of war. They have spent their energies and their strength, in the endeavour to break through that gallant line of defenders and in every attempt have been hurled back only to renew the struggle. While it is impossible that this strain can continue much longer, while a decisive result can scarcely be delayed beyond a few days more, perhaps a few hours, whatever the result may be the valour of the allied forces and the gallant stand they have made will go down in history as the greatest achievement in modern or ancient warfare.

THE ANSWER

Sir: There was published in Thursday's Guardian a letter denying the right of the P. W. C. football team to the Inter-Collegiate Championship. Of course the writer will not deny the fact that the S. D. C. Lind team claimed the Inter-Collegiate Championship last year. They also had the picture of the team taken, titling themselves as "Inter-Collegiate Champions." This year I sent a challenge to the S. D. C. Lind team for the Inter-Collegiate Championship. Their Secretary sent me the following reply:—"In reply to yours of the 2nd inst. I can say that we have got permission from our Rector to play a series of three games for the Inter-Collegiate Championship, the first game to be played on Friday, Oct. 16, on C.A.A.A. grounds, etc."

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY

The case of the Dominion Trust Company, of Vancouver, says the Montreal Gazette, appears to be serious. The company was successor to one of the same name dating from 1903. To meet the peculiar situation created by the division of authority between Parliament and the legislatures of the provinces, it had obtained acts defining its powers from Ottawa and Newfoundland, as well as from the legislatures of all the provinces. Trust companies in some of their activities are somewhat of a novelty in Canada. They generally have wide powers as to investments to be held and business to be done. The Dominion Company, besides its capital stock, received money on deposit on which it paid interest, and also acted as trustee. It made investments on mortgage, and on the security of bonds and debentures, and also owned securities. Its assets and liabilities on December 31 last balanced at \$5,416,455. It had a paid-up capital of \$2,167,760, and a reserve fund of \$800,000. A simple statement of its position would have been reassuring. There seemed on the face of the record no possibility of its creditors losing through its operations. It is not known that there will be any loss to creditors. The directors, however, by their acts have declared that it cannot meet its obligations and liquidation has been ordered. There may have been a variety of causes behind the unfortunate situation. The Pacific coast, like other parts of the country, has suffered from the trade conditions now existing, and the value of securities, real and documentary, has doubtless gone down. One contributing influence seems to have been an old one, familiar to all who follow the record of financial institutions. The managing director was entrusted with wide powers, and no one on the directorate appears to have informed himself as to how they were being used or to check unwise ventures. He also, it is stated, carried in his name the only record of some transactions, and when he was no longer present to inform his colleagues in the management as to what he was doing there was confusion and doubt, and then suspension. Trust companies, properly conducted, fill a useful place in a financial field, and in some places under good management have developed a usefulness that is highly profitable. The lesson of the situation is that those who control their affairs, like men responsible for any other kind of company, should both know and control what is done in their names.

THE BRITISH FAMILY

The tone of the citizens meeting in the Armories on the occasion of the farewell to the Second Contingent was the healthy tone of a wholesome people after they had settled down to real business. It is not to be wondered at that in the first stages of a condition which arose suddenly and which found us utterly unprepared, there should be confusion of thought and action. Everybody realized that there was much to be done, and done quickly, and, naturally, there was impatience and some criticism. Now, however, the wheels are moving smoothly, each in his own sphere is doing his duty and the unrest has given place to a settled determination that everything is being done that can be done. This is gratifying and it is British. In his address at the meeting above referred to, Premier Mathieson referred to the belief entertained by the British before the war began, that in the event of Great Britain being plunged into war her colonies would fall off in sedition and rebellion. How the events of the past two months must have undeceived him! From Canada, from Australia, New Zealand, India, Africa have been pouring help and offers of help in men, ships, money, food, clothing, everything that could be thrown into the common fund and the common cause of the whole Empire. This has never been a characteristic of the British people, of those, not only who are British born but, as well, of those who have become British in breathing the air and the freedom of British Colonies.

The Kaiser had been deceived by his myriad army of spies. These busy and alert agents had heard wrangling in Ireland, grumbling in India, political discord in Canada, sedition in Africa, something else in Australia, and in New Zealand, and they concluded that when the opportunity would arise these peoples would strike a blow at the Motherland. How mistaken they were the events of these eventful months have shown. The British Empire like other families, may have its little family quarrels, but when any outsider interferes all internal wrangling ceases and the inviolable oneness of the nation at once asserts itself. Abundant evidence of this is now before the world and the Empire will emerge from the struggle more united if possible than ever before and stronger than ever in the proof, sealed in the blood of all its peoples, that they truly are of one blood and united unalterably.

NOTES

Germany continues its march towards "humanity"! She now announces that unless the Belgians return to their normal occupations she will confiscate the ships which are bringing them relief. The use of the expression "normal occupations," after Germany has so barbarously devastated Belgium, is evidently the German idea of a joke.

LETTER FROM HON. M. McKINNON

Sir,—In reply to the letter signed by Mr. Schurman in your issue of yesterday I deny having expressed the statement that members of the Presbytery apologized to me. Members of the Presbytery did tell me that they were heartily ashamed of the way they had expressed their views, and did not look on that expression as an apology, and never repeated it as such. It was a plain, honest statement on the part of these gentlemen when they found out that the representations they were not correct, when they found that the release of violators of the law for which they blamed the Premier was made without the knowledge or consent of the Government or any member of it. It is true, as Mr. Schurman says, that neither the Alliance nor any member of it ever criticised the Governor for exercising executive clemency to liquor dealers. It is equally true that the Government was blamed for every case in which he had exercised clemency, and I thought it was not a member of the Presbytery that it was on the understanding that the Government was guilty of every one of these so-called acts of clemency that he voted for that resolution.

FOX BOOM IN STATES

Sir,—In the Nov. 8th issue of your paper under the heading "Around the Fox Ranches" we note a few statements which have caused us to wonder somewhat as to whether they were published in all seriousness or otherwise. One statement reads:—"The demand for fox stock in the United States today is greater and brisker than before the war—in one office alone he saw the sum of \$1,100 change hands."

We do not consider it good policy to boast of the business we are doing and we do not wish to be misinterpreted as indulging in that form of weakness in the present instance. We feel, however, that anyone who thinks the exchange of \$1,100 for fox stock in the United States to be an enormous measure of worth of what we consider an average sale. For example, take our last business day previous to this letter, which was Saturday—during which our salesmen are out from nine to one o'clock only—we secured six subscriptions for stock. The largest of these was fifty shares and as our stock is \$100.00 per value the amount of this subscription was \$5,000. We have our stock certificates delivered by the bank and for that reason request our salesmen to secure a deposit only, the balance to be paid on the stock certificates. In this case the deposit check amounted to \$2,000.

We have received deposit checks as large as \$4,000. Some of our customers own \$10,000 worth of stock purchased during the Summer and these same customers and several others we consider very encouraging prospects at the present time, for additional investments ranging from \$10,000 to \$30,000 each. There is more interest in the fox business in the United States today than there ever has before. Far from the war having injured the fox business, it has furnished a test of its stability which the industry has withstood in a wonderful manner.

The war has really provided one of the strongest endorsements which the industry has ever received.

We are etc.

RAYNER SILVER BLACK FUR COMPANY. BY C. B. LEWIS, Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1914.

RED CROSS.

The Women's Patriotic Association of Alberton has received the following contributions:—Previously acknowledged, \$232.50; Mrs. J. E. C. Hunter, \$5.00; Mrs. R. H. Rogers, \$1.00; Mrs. Robert Bell, \$1.00; a friend, \$2.00; Mrs. Alder Clark, \$1.00; Mrs. John Matthews, \$1.00; Mrs. William Gray, \$1.00; Mrs. R. E. Fielding, \$1.00; Mrs. William Wells, \$1.00; Mrs. George E. Meggison, \$1.00; Miss Rhoda Gard, \$1.00; Mrs. A. L. Purdy, \$1.25; Mrs. Daniel Perry, \$1.50; Miss Kate Mountain, .50; Miss Alice Gordon, .60; Mrs. William Wells, .25; Mrs. E. McNeill, .25—Total,

I am, Sir, etc., M. McKINNON.

FORCE OF BAD EXAMPLE

Sir,—I have neither part nor lot in the controversies being waged around the policy or actions of the Temperance Alliance. There are some things, however, which I do not understand in connection with the temperance legislation of this province, and I am hoping that either you or some of your readers will be able to instruct me.

First, then, while the Prohibition Act is not perfect, I have always regarded it as a piece of very advance temperance legislation. Yet, in spite of it, an enormous quantity of liquor is sold

See Why This Mattress Can Never Lose Its Shape

Advertisement for Dixie NoTUFT Ten Compartment Mattress. Includes diagram of mattress sections and text describing its durability and features.

PATONS For all that is good in Bedding and Furniture

Advertisement for Patons bedding and furniture, listing various items like blankets, pillows, and sheets.

A-Fire-Loss

Advertisement for A-Fire-Loss insurance, featuring an illustration of a fire and text describing the insurance policy.

Men's Fall and Winter Shoes

Advertisement for Men's Fall and Winter Shoes, featuring an illustration of a shoe and text describing the quality and variety of footwear.