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## ANNUAL MEETING CHILDREN'S AID

### Interesting Review of Year's Work. Spirited Discussion Leads to Adoption of Resolution Urging Government to Establish Industrial Farm.

Last evening a meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held in the City Court Room. There was a good attendance. Dr Conroy presided and submitted the agent's report, which is as follows:—

Charlottetown, P.E.I.,  
Nov. 8th, 1915.  
Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I hereby submit for your consideration my report as agent for the Children's Aid Society for the past year. In the month ending December 14th, 1914, seven cases of truancy were dealt with and 38 other cases of children who had been allowed to absent themselves from school, generally on account of their parents' carelessness or indifference, making a total of 45 cases for the month. In the month ending January 11th four cases of truancy were dealt with, four children were started to school who had not previously attended, two children were provided with clothing as a result of my investigations and 14 other cases of neglect on the part of parents were attended to, making a total of 22 cases for the month.

During the month ending February 8th, nine cases of truancy were dealt with, four children were provided with clothing, two of whom were taken to school who had not previously attended and 23 other cases caused by parents' indifference, besides a charge was laid against a picture house, making a total of 39 for the month. In the month ending March 6th six cases of truancy were dealt with, nine children were provided with clothing as a result of my investigations, two of whom were taken to school for the first time, and twenty-five other cases were reported on, making a total of forty cases for the month. In the monthly report dated April 19th, fifteen cases of truancy were reported as having been dealt with. Three children were clothed as a result of my investigations, four children who had been neglected were placed in the Orphanage St Vincent de Paul, and thirty cases of children who absented themselves from school because of their parents' indifference were investigated. I also attended three juvenile Court when three boys were up for stealing. Sentence was suspended and they were given a severe warning. Total for the month fifty-five cases.

During the month ending May 10th, sixteen cases of truancy were dealt with, seven children were taken to school who had not previously attended, four of whom were provided with clothing; three children who had been neglected were transferred to the Orphanage, and twenty-one other cases were investigated, making a total of fifty-two cases for the month. On June 14th, twenty cases of truancy were reported as having been dealt with, and forty-five other cases were investigated, and reported as having been caused by parents' indifference regarding the education of their children, making a total of seventy-seven cases.

On Oct. 11th, twenty cases of truancy were reported as having been dealt with, four children, two of whom were clothed, were taken to school for the first time, and thirty-six of the usual class of cases were attended to by the only manner available—that is, by the using of my persuasive powers, but which only has a temporary effect. One boy was before the Juvenile Court for stealing and was committed to the Children's Aid, but this order was suspended. One boy, a vagrant, and having no home, was taken before the Juvenile Court and then taken to a temporary detention home on July 24th. One child was received by the Children's Aid through the Juvenile Court and immediately placed in a foster home. I laid information charging neglect, and one family was stopped from begging about the streets, and also provided with some of the necessities of life, making a total of sixty-five cases.

In the month ending this date, Nov. 8th, sixteen cases of truancy were dealt with, and seventeen cases of children who had absented themselves from school because of their parents' negligence also received attention. Two boys were before the Juvenile Court for stealing, and the case was adjourned for consideration as well as to give this society an opportunity to give the matter attention. In the Juvenile Court to-day, Nov. 8th, an investigation was also held to ascertain whether a family of six children were neglected children, and an order was made in the affirmative, committing the six children to the Children's Aid Society.

In the past year, 125 cases of truancy were dealt with; 22 children were provided with clothing and a result of my investigations, 19 children were started to school who had not previously attended. I attended the Juvenile Court, where nine cases were con-

sidered. One action was taken against a picture house, charging that children under age were allowed to enter. Seven children were transferred to the Orphanage and 249 other cases were investigated, making a total of 431 cases that received due attention during the past year. Besides what can be stated in a formal report, it is safe to say that the conditions in a number of homes have been materially improved as a result of our inquiries and assistance. With the exception of a few very extreme cases, truancy can be handled fairly successfully with the means now at our disposal, but there is great need of having some more practical system for dealing with a number of parents who continually permit the children to remain about home instead of going to school. The average attendance at school is decreased more by parental indifference than by truancy on the part of the children. Several cases have also come up recently which show that there is extreme need of some definite action being taken to more effectively deal with juvenile delinquents.

Yours, etc.,  
N. N. McPHEE,  
Agent for the Children's Aid Society.

Dr Fullerton moved that a copy of the report be sent to the City Council and the Provincial Government. He thought that at the end of another year of the existence of the Children's Aid Society, judging from their agent's report, they would readily see the great good the Society was doing in the city. They would agree with him that the Society was a most useful and necessary one. He must congratulate the agent on the efficient way he had performed his duties during the past year. They had two classes of children to deal with, the neglected child and the delinquent child. The first was one who lived in a home where moral influences were feeble and where parents were neglectful of the child's welfare. This was the great difficulty with which the agent had to deal. The law made no provision to deal with these cases, but he hoped and believed that before long it would.

Dr Fullerton gave a lucid description of the Society's aims and methods, contending that all their experience went to show that their work in this province had been a great success. They had no authority with children over 16 years of age. The child became a burden to the Society and the parents had no more authority. A special statute made the child the ward of the Society until it became a certain age. They had very few delinquent children. These children were dealt with in the conditions set forth in the delinquent law set forth by the Dominion Government. This Act provided that they have a detention officer who provides two rooms in his own house as a temporary home for any cases prior to their being sent to a foster home or industrial school. The evil example of the parents had a great influence on the children. They must have great patience with these children. To advise them and endeavour to reform them was the aim of the Society. When the child was incorrigible they had to resort to reformatories. They had no such establishment here and they had had considerable difficulty in providing shelter for possible delinquents. He thought that with patience on the part of their agents and the Societies these children might be prevented from becoming confirmed criminals.

Speaking of Catholic children, he said that the doors of Shawbridge Institution and the Brother's School were now closed to them. These institutions were no longer able to keep their doors open to our children. He had been in communication with His Lordship the Bishop with regard to Catholic children and had learned that they would shortly secure another institution for Catholic delinquent children.

In closing, Dr Fullerton proposed that a small honorarium be granted Dr Conroy for his services, which sometimes interfered with his other work.

Canon Simpson in a few pertinent remarks said that they had not come together as a mutual admiration society. He thought the School Board ought to have their trust officer. He thought the delinquent should be dealt with at once and sent to a home or reformatory. He did not think that the Government was keeping its pledge. The Dominion Act required that there should be an industrial home to which the child could be sent and paid for. In the past seven years no child had been placed in an industrial home. They were becoming looked upon by the children of this town as "easy marks." Last winter a number of cases of petty theft had

(Continued on page three)

## BELGIAN FETE DAY FUND INAUGURATED LAST NIGHT AT LARGE MEETING

At a large and representative meeting held in the Legislative Chamber last night it was resolved to take immediate action in raising subscriptions in response to the appeal for a Belgian Fete Fund. The appeal was cabled from London by the Lord Mayor, through Sir George Perley, to Sir Robert Borden, and thence by him to the Premiers of the various provinces. The meeting resolved to request the clergy throughout the province to make immediate collections in their respective parishes to be supplemented by a special collection on Sunday. Individual subscriptions are solicited from all interested and these should be sent at once to the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr D. J. Riley, Charlottetown, in order that the

money might be cabled to the Lord Mayor in time for the Fete Day, Monday, November 15.

Mr W. H. Aitken, chairman of the Belgian Relief Committee, presided, and Mr D. J. Riley, Secretary-Treasurer of that committee, was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The Acting Premier, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon, having explained the object of the meeting, the motion inviting the clergy to give their actual support was moved by Judge Fitzgerald, seconded by Mr C. H. B. Longworth, and supported by Rev. Fathers McLehlan and McIntyre. After discussion the motion was adopted and a committee consisting of the following appointed to carry it into effect:—

The Lieutenant-Governor, the Acting Premier, the Mayor, the City Clergy, Mr W. H. Aitken, Messrs D. J. Riley, J. D. Hyndman, Arch. McLean, John Anderson, Samuel Kennedy, Jun., C. H. B. Longworth, Charles Lyons and James McIsaac.

At a meeting of the Committee held afterwards, arrangements were made to communicate with the clergy forthwith, and requesting them to arrange at once to make the collections.

Subscriptions should be sent at once to Mr D. J. Riley, Charlottetown, in order to be forwarded to the Lord Mayor of London on Monday, November 15. There must be no delay so that Prince Edward Island's contribution reach London in time.

## AMERICAN NOTE AROUSES GREAT INTEREST IN LONDON

(Special to The Guardian)  
LONDON, Nov. 8.—The press and public are largely occupied to-day with the American note which has been broken by the invaders close to the point where it leaves the main Belgrade-Nish-Saloniki line. A large number of prisoners, ten guns and a lot of war material fell into German hands.

The Bulgarians also are advancing from the East but in the West the Montenegrins claim to have inflicted another defeat on the Austrians. The Austrians are said to be concentrating a force of 120,000 men in Herzegovina for the invasion of Montenegro.

The Russians continue their attacks in Courland and Volhynia in Galicia. While they report some success they are apparently not making any attempt to advance. According

to Petrograd correspondents there is no intention of such an attempt at present, the object being to harass the Austro-Germans and prevent them from preparing positions for winter.

The Italians captured the Goldidani. After a charge through the snow they hoisted the Italian flag on the summit. The Austrian War Office admits that the Codilana was taken by the Italians but declares that counter-attacks by the Austrians resulted in its capture. There has been no action of importance on the Western front. Submarines are becoming more active. The British have sunk in the Baltic the German cruiser Undine, which was escorting a German ferry steamer. Now all the German ships in that area are under heavy convoy. In the Mediterranean the Germans have sunk several steamers, including a British boarding steamer.

ordinate the work of the general staffs of the Allied armies. It is considered impossible for Premier Asquith to hold both offices of Prime Minister and minister for War for any length of time. The Earl of Derby, director of recruiting, has been mentioned as a possible incumbent during Earl Kitchener's absence.

## EARL KITCHENER'S MISSION TO EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It is generally assumed Earl Kitchener has gone to the east with the immediate object of rearranging the military personnel at the front, and effecting, in conjunction with the Allied nations, some central organization to control the scheme of military operations. To unravel the tangles in the east, with Great Britain's partners will likely occupy his attention for some time. Whether, when his task is accomplished, Earl Kitchener will or will not return to the War Office, is known to only a very few, and must depend on developments. It is not thought Premier Asquith would undertake the burden of prolonged tenure of the war portfolio, in addition to his present heavy labours, and so speculation may soon be set at rest.

When the vote of credit is introduced by the Premier in the House of Commons on Wednesday there will be full opportunity for debate and for the extraction of such information as the government is then in a position to furnish.

The London news agency claims to have authority for the statement that Earl Kitchener intends to remain in office as Secretary for War until the end of the war.

The Times, remarking that circumstances lately have freed the Field Marshal from the whole business of recruiting, which had been his great preoccupation during the first year of the war, says: "Lord Derby's scheme now is in full progress, and Lord Kitchener's presence at the War Office cannot materially assist it."

"He is therefore at liberty to divert his attention to other matters. Of these, by far the most urgent is the new development of the war in the near east, a theatre of which Lord Kitchener possesses long standing and first-hand knowledge. It would not be

unnatural, therefore, if for the time being, he were to devote himself entirely to consultation with the Allies for a settlement of that tangled problem."

The Post says editorially: "The news that Earl Kitchener has left the War Office will be far from encouraging confidence in the present government. So sudden a change can hardly be regarded except as another example of an unstable, vacillating policy."

The Evening News makes the definite assertion that Earl Kitchener will not return to the War Office, and adds that his great abilities and long experiences in the eastern theatre of war will be usefully employed.

The Globe in its issue of to-day, which was seized by the police, sticks to its guns and again asserts Earl Kitchener has resigned, because of "manoeuvres and machinations" of politicians. It says, however, that King George has refused to accept his resignation.

The announcement that Lord Kitchener is to visit the east did not come as a surprise. It was generally believed when it became known he was about to undertake a mission that the Balkans would be his destination, for there is no man in the British Empire better equipped with a knowledge of near eastern affairs, military and political, than he. It is thought that his activities will not be confined to that theatre of the war, however, but that he will visit Egypt to inspect the defences of the Suez Canal against a possible German or Turkish attack; Mesopotamia, where the British expedition is doing bigger things than was expected of it, and the Dardanelles, where steps are being taken to push the operations to a conclusion.

Besides this, it is understood that his duties will include efforts to co-

## DOMINION GOVERNMENT ENGINEER VISITS CAR-FERRY TERMINALS

(Special to The Guardian)  
CAPE TRAVERS, Nov. 8.—Despite the heavy seas and raging storm in the Straits to-day, one of Roger Miller Co's elegant tug boats arrived at Carleton Point about one o'clock p.m. with Chief Engineer Bowden, of the Department at Ottawa; also Mr. Roy Miller and Mr. Ross, of the Roger Miller Co., as well as Engineers and others of note of the staff and company.

This is Mr. Bowden's first visit to the Car Ferry Terminals at Carleton, and if one can judge he seemed much impressed with the beautiful structure which is being rapidly built, as well as the location and the progress which is being made.

Grading on the new spur line has been completed and the next to follow will be the laying of the steel to the approach of the pier.

Carleton all was smooth and calm as oil. Two of the large reinforced steel concrete cribs have been placed in position and ballasted down for all time to come, while another is anchored in the dock at Carleton where it may remain all winter. Still another, number four, is to arrive, which will be placed in position this fall and which goes towards forming the steamer's dock.

To-morrow Mr. Bowden and party will be taken to Cape Tormentine by steamer to inspect the Car Ferry Terminals at that point.

Grading on the new spur line has been completed and the next to follow will be the laying of the steel to the approach of the pier.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT cures Rheumatism German Cruiser Sunk by Torpedo

(Special to The Guardian.)  
BERLIN, via London, Nov. 8.—The small German cruiser, Undine, has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off the Swedish coast, it was officially announced to-day. The small cruiser Undine, says the official report, was sunk by two torpedoes from a submarine on the afternoon of November 7th, while patrolling south of the Swedish coast. Nearly the entire crew were saved. The Undine was a protected cruiser of 2,672 tons displacement, 328 feet long and 15.3 feet depth. Her armament consisted of ten 4.1 guns and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. She was built in 1901 at Howaldt.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia

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ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charges, twenty-five cents.

PRIME SAUSAGES ALWAYS ON hand at Holman's, Charlottetown. 3797-11-6mtf.

FOR SALE—ISLAND RANGH MINK, J. R. Brehaut, Montague. 3827-11-9e31

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WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at this office. 3805-11-6mtf

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WANTED TWO BARBERS, STEADY job. Apply to Nell O'Brien, Newcastle, N. B. 3564-10-22M16tpd.

TO LET BRIGHT, PLEASANT rooms without board, centrally located. Apply at Guardian Office. 3633-10-26Mtf.

TO LET TWO LARGE BRIGHT SUN-ny front rooms suitable for dress-maker for further particulars apply at Guardian. 3821-10-26Mtf.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH BRED registered, Yorkshire Boar pig (two years old). Apply to Alexander Deegan, Cape Travers. 3683-10-29Mtdt.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

## THE UNITED STATES BLOCKADE NOTE

### Notifies Great Britain that it Considers Blockade Begun Last March Illegal and Indefensible and "Cannot Submit to Curtailment of Neutral rights."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The United States, in its latest note to Great Britain, made public here to-day, covering exhaustively British interference with American trade since the beginning of the European war, declares that the so-called blockade instituted by the Allies against enemy countries on March 11th is "ineffective, illegal and indefensible."

Notice is served that the American government, "cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights," and it cannot "with complaisance suffer further subordination of its rights and interests."

Ambassador Page, to whom the note was sent by special messenger for delivery to the London Foreign Office, was instructed by Secretary Lansing to impress most earnestly, upon the British government that the United States "must insist that the relations between it and His Majesty's government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct to which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account, when the

latter nation was a belligerent, engaged in a struggle for national existence."

Declaring that the United States "unhesitatingly assumes" the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, "the note proclaims that the American government will devote its energies to the task, exercising always an impartial attitude."

The note, nearly 15,000 words in length, carries with it a voluminous appendix, giving the text of American naval instructions issued in 1862, and a summary and table showing hundreds of vessels detained by British authorities since the beginning of the present war.

The note deals with all phases of the contraband question, seizures and detentions, prior to, as well as, after, the so-called blockade was instituted, and announces that a separate communication will be sent soon, dealing particularly with the "propriety and right of the British government to include in their list of contraband of war certain articles which have been so included."

## KLARK-URBAN CO. OPENS SEASON

### With Splendid Presentation of Within The Law to an Overflowing and Thoroughly Delighted Audience.

It is many moons since Charlottetown has been visited by an outside theatrical company and for weeks past engagement of the Klark-Urban Company has been anticipated to such an extent that last evening long before starting time, 8.15 sharp, the S. R. O. sign was a realized fact and many disappointed ones were forced to wait over for another night.

Perhaps the re-opening of the newly renovated and thoroughly up-to-date theatre has been anticipated to such a card, but the fact was evident that the Klark-Urban Company as old-time favourites, was certainly the chief attraction and they were splendidly received after a two-years absence.

The opening play, "Within the Law," by Mr. Bayard Vallery, provided the company with splendid material for making a success of their first appearance here and every member of the cast took full advantage of the opportunities offered to present one of the finest plays staged here in years.

ported by Auralla Clark, as Agnes Lynch, a con woman of Buffalo, a young and pretty actress of winning manner, who gained instant approval with her original sayings and jaunty manner.

There were many difficult and unlovable parts to be taken but the cast of artists, which is given below, handled them cleverly and created a most favourable impression which augurs well for the balance of the engagement here.

THE CAST.

(In the order of their appearance)  
Sarah, Edward Gilder's Private Secretary—Lillian Dean.  
Smithson, floor-walker at the "Emporium"—A. E. Tanney.  
Richard Gilder—Harden Klark.  
Edward Gilder, Proprietor of the "Emporium"—Chas. E. Mills.  
George Demarest, Gilder's lawyer—Thomas Brower.  
Helen Morris, a sales-girl at the "Emporium"—Marion Allan.  
Detective Sergeant Cassidy, of the N. Y. Police—LeRoy Kenneth.  
Mary Turner—Masie Ceell.  
Agnes Lynch, a con woman from Buffalo—Auralla Clark.  
Joe Garson, a forger—Albert Patterson.

Fannie, a maid—Helen Frost.  
William Irwin, a lawyer—Lee Kenneth.  
Eddie Griggs, a cook, alias "English Eddie"—Billy Webb.  
Police Inspector Burke, of the N. Y. Police—Frank Urban.  
Thomas, a hater—Henry Forrest.  
Chicago Red, a crook—Henry Peters.  
Tom Dacey—Ned Jackson.  
Thompson, a detective—Fred Nathan Williams—Curtis Short.  
Dan, Burke's aid at headquarters—Fred Milo.

The Company will give daily matinees beginning to-day, when they will present "The College Girl," while to-night's play will be the famous "Squaw Man." To-night specialties will be given between the acts and a most enjoyable evening is promised.

### THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to The Guardian)  
TORONTO, November 9.—Maritime: Fair and cool Tuesday. Fresh East and South winds followed by showers at night.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was cloudy with local showers and cool winds.

The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 44 degrees above zero. At nine o'clock yesterday morning it registered 48 degrees above zero; at nine last night 45 degrees above. The coldest of the previous night was 42 degrees above zero.

The richness of Mary Turner's character is fully repaid by those who were her confederates and she and her husband are cleared of all blame by Joe Garson, a forger, who confesses in his presence.

Miss Ceell was very cleverly sup-

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria