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MARRIED

SULLIVAN - COADY. - At Kelly's Cross on Tuesday, 20th inst., by Rev. Dr. Curran, Mr. John L. Sullivan of Clinton, New London, to Miss Mary Coady, of Lot 30. Congratulations.

BIRTHS

DINGWELL. - At Red House on Friday, Jan. 16th, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Judson Dingwell, a daughter, F.

DEATHS

HUGHES. - At Graham's Road on the 16th inst., of Meningitis, Joseph Ian son of Harry W. and Mrs. Hughes aged 3 years. Suffer little children to come unto Me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

MCLENNAN. - At Alexandria, Jan. 25th, Finlay McLennan, aged 79 years. Funeral from his late residence, Alexandria, to-morrow, Tuesday, at 2 p. m. Interment at Alexandria cemetery.

GAUVREAU. - At Maidenhead, Berks, England, January 2nd, in her 94th year, Caroline, widow of Dr. E. Gauvreau, formerly of Charlottetown and Rimouski, P. Q., second daughter of the late Captain the Honourable William Swabey, R.H.A., of Charlottetown.

McNeil. - In Los Angeles, California, January 23rd, Alexander James McNeil a native of Charlottetown, P. E. I. Leaving a widow eldest daughter of P. L. McNeill, Charlottetown, and numerous other friends and relatives to mourn their loss. Mr. McNeil was for a number of years Indian Agent in Sarcee Reserve Calgary, Alberta, and also in Duck Lake, Battleford and Qu, appelle, Saskatchewan.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 50c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edman's 50c. & Co. Limited, Toronto.

THE GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, JANUARY, 26th, 1914

DIARY OF EVENTS

TO-DAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.

Supreme Court, 11 a. m.

Prince Edward Theatre, 7.30 to 10 p. m.

Burns' Anniversary Concert, People's Theatre, 8 p. m.

Meeting of contract holders of C.H. I. C., Board of Trade rooms, 4 p. m.

Meeting of P. E. I. Branch of Canadian Red Cross Society, Judge Hazard's chambers, 4 p. m.

The Evening Guardian

A 2nd Edition of the Evening Guardian is now published at half past four o'clock every afternoon. It contains all the latest Telegraphic and Local News, and "Bud" Fisher's famous "Mutt & Jeff" series of humorous cartoons.

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COMPARISONS.

Our Liberal friends doubtless building upon the hope that, as human memory is not infallible, many things must have been forgotten, are at present indulging in comparisons. The laws of today are held up to scorn as compared with those enacted by the heaven-born legislators of the late administrations federal and provincial.

The Road Act of today, after each snowstorm especially, is condemned and that of the past regime held up as a criterion, when the fact, known to everybody, is that the latter was in its time, condemned even by its friends, and that, after the present Act was passed, many of its provisions were said to have been stolen from the Liberal lawmakers who had intended passing similar enactments had they remained in power.

The manner in which the Prohibition Act is being enforced by the present government is condemned in certain quarters and odious comparisons made with the good old days when these same "quarters" were the lawmakers. What are the facts?

Have they forgotten that first meeting of the Prince Edward Island Temperance Alliance held after the present government came into power? Have they forgotten that the whole subject was threshed out at that meeting, the weaknesses that made the Act a comparative failure, fully discussed and the amendments outlined that, in the opinion of the Alliance would make it effective? And have they forgotten that the legislature at its last session passed every amendment asked for by the Alliance?

Human memory is not sufficiently frail to have forgotten these things, and that the Alliance gratefully acknowledged at the time the sympathy and the assistance given by the Government in enacting these amendments. The comparison between the Act as amended by the present government and the Act which their predecessors pretended to try to enforce is about as ridiculous a comparison as could be made.

It is true that the law, notwithstanding the fact that it provides means to detect and punish practically every possible violation—as far as human enactments can do so—is being persistently violated. It is not true, however, that it is violated any more persistently or flagrantly than under the past regime. On the contrary, many houses in which liquor had been sold illegally for years have been closed up, convictions have been secured against old and new offenders, many of whom did a thriving and unmolested business in the good old days of Liberal rule.

It is true, as already said, that there are violations still. It is probably true that there will always be violations of the Prohibition Act as there always will be of each of the ten commandments.

Had the ten commandments been given by a Conservative government what a perpetual revelry of howling our Liberal friends would enjoy, for one or another of these is being constantly violated.

There are weaknesses in the Prohibition Act which, it appears, are beyond the power of our provincial government to overcome. One of these is the fact that liquors can be imported here by individuals, in small or large quantities, and very much of the liquor used even in Char-

lottetown, and probably the greater part of that used in the country districts is procured in this way. This is a weakness. Have our Liberal friends any remedy to offer?

There is a weakness in the fact that certain people throughout the province are quite satisfied to see the law violated so long as they can lay the blame on the government. Have our Liberal friends any remedy to offer by which the Act can be amended to cover this weakness?

There is a weakness in the fact that men, good, well meaning temperance men, knowing of violations and in a position to give the prosecutors information that would lead to convictions and probably to discontinuance of the business, but who solace themselves with the idea that it is none of their business, otherwise, that they are not their brothers' keepers. Can our Liberal friends suggest an amendment to the Act which would strengthen this weakness?

There is much hypocrisy and cant and insincerity in connection with the Prohibition Act and the greatest of these is the hypocrisy which sees nothing in the violation of the law but a government's fault and recognizes no duty except to denounce the government.

MR. GEORGE AND THE NAVY

According to a recent telegram there is a split in the British Cabinet over Mr. Churchill's Naval program. Mr. Lloyd George we are told opposes Mr. Churchill's policy of "making good" the promise of three Dreadnoughts from Canada, which through the action of the Senate failed to materialize, thus upsetting the admiralty's calculations. It need not surprise anyone that Mr. Lloyd George has taken up this attitude, and for two reasons. First, he is Chancellor of the Exchequer and it is his business to keep a tight hand on the purse-strings. Any large scheme that would involve heavy expenditure naturally finds an opponent in the head of the treasury—unless he be a man of large outlook, breadth of mind and patriotic statesmanship.

In the second place, there is keen rivalry between Mr. George and Mr. Churchill in connection with the succession to the leadership. The most likely successor to Mr. Asquith is Sir Edward Grey, but it is not considered he would long retain that position, as he is too moderate in his views and conservative in his foreign policy, to retain the confidence and support of the advanced sections of his party. After him the choice lies between the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Hitherto it has been a neck and neck race between them for popular favor, the race, if anything being slightly in favor of the former.

Mr. George launched his land scheme, thinking he would carry the country with him in his proposal to abolish all landed proprietorship, and make everyone tenants of the Government, paying rent to a Government Commission. The scheme fell flat, and the agitation set afoot with so much enthusiasm and organization has practically fizzled out, being acceptable neither to the advanced land reformers—the single taxers—nor to the farmers who own and work their own land. The only parties his scheme appealed to were the large estate owners, who saw in his portentious scheme a magnificent opportunity of foisting on the Government agricultural and other land which had long proved unremunerative.

Mr. George is shrewd enough to realize his mistake, and in order to retrieve his position has thrown in his lot with the "little Navy" section, with a view to "ditch Churchill," whose star was in the ascendant.

But the pity of it that the future of this great Empire should be jeopardized by the jealousies and ambitions of politicians who put personal ends before the interests of the State. The Quarterly Review, the most powerful of the periodicals, whose discussions are world-famous and whose opinions are universally respected, in dealing with "the whole-world needs of the Navy," clearly shows that the Admiralty's program for 1916 "will be ludicrously inadequate to our needs," and proceeds as follows: "The Admiralty does not apparently dispute this. Speaking on behalf of the Board, Mr. Churchill has given two pledges. In the first place he has declared that, if the Canadian ships should definitely miscarry, a gap will be opened. To fill which further sacrifices will have to be made, without undue delay by others. In the second place he has announced that, if further developments occur in the Mediterranean or in the Pacific, beyond what was in prospect when he spoke on March 31, 1913, the situation will have to be reviewed. By the temporary expedient of accelerating by six or seven months the construction of three British ships, the First Lord of the Admiralty has

put off the evil day of action, but the day will come; in the spring he will have to face a crisis. It will not be of the same character as the crisis of 1903, when the people of the United Kingdom awoke to the fact that in the preceding ten years Germany has begun 24 battleships against the 28 laid down for the British Navy; it will be a crisis imperial in its character, bringing with it this question: Shall the British flag be shown in rightful dignity and adequate force in the outer seas?

"All the British people will then have to determine whether they will abandon the Maritime heritage which has been their's in the past. Everything that they cherish depends upon the reply made to the renewed challenge which is being made to British supremacy. They must decide whether they can afford to economise on Naval power to such an extent that British interests must go practically undefended on the great highway to Egypt, India, and the Far East, and whether it is compatible with the dignity of England to recall Nelson's famous phrase that hardly a single large armoured ship should ever be seen in the Pacific or the Atlantic, where the great fleets of Japan and the United States are gathering strength month by month."

This grave warning appeared in the October Quarterly, and the writer was a true prophet because he knew "whereof he spoke."

Mr. Lloyd George's attitude has precipitated the crisis in the cabinet which was foretold and its progress will be watched keenly and intently by everyone who has the interest of the British Empire at heart.

ROBERT BURNS

1759—1796 1914

Tonight the anniversary of Robert Burns will be celebrated in practically every city in the world. Born on the 25th of January 1759 years ago; born on a farm—a poor one at that; educated in a country school sufficiently to enable him to read and write and so to educate himself; reared in poverty and amid difficulties of which the farmers' sons and daughters in Prince Edward Island know absolutely nothing, he gave to the world its sweetest songs.

The titled men and women of his day are forgotten, but the name of Robert Burns lives wherever the English language is spoken; the name of the dairymaid whom he loved and immortalized, Highland Mary, lives while history must be searched to recall the name of even one of the imperious James of her day and in whose veins coursed the blood of a hundred earls.

He has immortalized the streams and the glens of his native land, the land he loved, whose "Lugar, Afton, Ayr and Doon, naebody sings"—until he sang them. By his songs he made Scotland known and loved all over the world. There is not an opera house, music or concert hall nor a home of culture anywhere that is not thrilled by his songs, and few musical feasts are undertaken in which one or more of his lyrics is not a feature. Who has not been attracted to an otherwise commonplace entertainment by the promise of hearing "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon"; "Flow Gently Sweet Afton"; "Scots wha hae"; "A man for a' that" or any one of a score of others of Burn's songs?

And this sweet singer, born amid the lowly, inspired by the sorrows and the joys, the defeats and the triumphs of his fellowmen, by the beauty of the streams and the glens and the moors of the country he loved, died at the early age of thirty eight, at an age when most men are beginning their life's work. When only sixteen years of age he dreamed,

"E'en then a wish, I mind its power, A wish that to my latest hour, Shall always fill my breast, That I for dear old Scotland's sake Some useful plow or bink might make Or write a sang at least."

The wish was fulfilled beyond his fondest hopes. He did much for his "dear old Scotland" and, with it, for the world.

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NOTES

In connection with the disappointment in procuring the Prince of Wales College Hall for the Short Course entertainment on Friday night, the facts are as follows:—A committee of the students waited on the Commissioner of Agriculture Thursday afternoon, asking him for the use of the College Hall for their proposed entertainment. The Commissioner at once gave his consent, telling the committee that the hall was at their disposal and asking them, at the same time, to arrange to have it properly lighted and heated. The committee, it appears, neglected to do this and as a result when they came to the hall on Friday evening they found it locked, unlighted and unheated. There was now no help for it; there was no time to heat the hall and the entertainment had to be held elsewhere or not at all. It was finally decided to hold it in the Agricultural Building, where, as previously reported, it was held and very successfully. The disappointment is of course deeply regretted by the Department of Agriculture as well as by citizens generally but the blame cannot be laid at the door of the Department. It was implied an oversight on the part of the students' committee.

ITALIAN IMMIGRANT WILL BE DEPORTED

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Antonio Cupertino, an Italian immigrant, who became violently insane and shot and killed Dr. Arrigo Giannone, an Italian government emigration inspector, while the steamerhip Berlin was approaching Gibraltar on January 12, was brought into court Thursday. The assassin will be deported.

Dr. Ciannone was assigned to duty as inspector to accompany steamers carrying steerage passengers to America. He had a fine record in the Tripoli. The Berlin will go to New-York, having served in Abyssinia and port New's to dry dock before resuming her service to Italy.

IN MEMORIAM

MR. JAMES MOREY

James Morey died in Milford, Mass in November, aged 76. He was the son of Rev. William Platt Morey who preached for forty years without taking a fee. James Morey was born in Milington, England, and emigrated to P. E. I. on the (Vesta) with his parents. The Moreys were the only passengers on the vessel. The voyage was more than six weeks. They settled in North Wiltshire and lived there for six years. He married Miss Jane Gill daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Tanner) Gill in 1861 of Little York, N. Y. They moved to St. Lawrence, N. Y. where they engaged in dairying for 9 years. Then moved to Wisconsin afterwards to Virginia then to P. E. Island, afterwards to Milford, Mass, where he remained until his death, living there for over thirty years. He is survived by his wife and ten children. The children are: Abner, Geth, Luke, John, Nelson Myron, Mrs. Lester Gill of Kingston, Ontario, Mrs. Lemuel Millet, Mrs. Sarty, Mrs. Kinsman. His is the first death in the family, the circle of children and grandchildren are unbroken.

MRS. HARRIETT McEWEN.

She passed peacefully away at the residence of her son-in-law, James A. McEwen, of St. Peter's Bay, Mrs. Harriett McEwen, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Deceased was born at Cable Head, P. E. I., on December 12th, 1818. Her husband, the late William McEwen of St. Peter's Bay predeceased her 37 years. She leaves to mourn four sons and four daughters. Her sons are: F. W. McEwen of Greenwich; John B. McEwen, on the homestead; J. D. McEwen, of Natick, Mass.; Robert D. McEwen, of Lowell, Mass. The daughters are: Mrs. Milinda E. Davison of St. Peter's Bay; Mrs. Annie L. Davison, of St. Peter's Harbour; Mrs. James A. McEwen, St. Peter's Bay and Mrs. Garbet Sanderson of Greenwich. Deceased leaves fifty one grand children and eighteen great grand children. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for seventy years. A devoted Christian a kind and loving wife and mother, and died trusting in the merits of her Saviour. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

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