

The Guardian is Read Daily by 42,000 People.
Sworn Circulation Statement Furnished Advertisers

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1915

Morning Daily founded 1891
Weekly (now Evening Daily) 1897

(\$3.50 Per Year (delivered) in advance
\$2.50 per year by mail in advance

PATRIOTIC RALLY A GREAT SUCCESS

Largest Meeting Ever Held in the Province.
Splendid Parade. Eloquent Speeches.

Last evening's patriotic demonstration in Charlottetown was an epoch-making event and from the standpoint of numbers it was an unprecedented success. At about half past seven the cadet corps of the public schools, and the Home Guards met at Queen's Square and, marshalled by Col. F. S. Moore, marched to the Drill Shed accompanied by the bands of the 82nd and 4th Regiments, who played excellent patriotic selections. As the hour appointed for the opening of the meeting approached knots of citizens poured into the Shed, and before 8 o'clock the place was overwhelmingly filled. His Worship Mayor Sterns presided, and associated with him on the platform were His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir W. W. Sullivan, the Premier, Hon. J. A. Matheson, Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Rev. Canon Simpson, and Mr. A. McKinnon, P. E. D. Nicholson, M.P., and A. B. Warburton. A number of ladies were also on the platform.

The meeting was opened by the playing of "Rule Britannia" by the band the audience joining in the chorus. The chairman, then, in a brief speech in which he referred to the unparalleled heroism of the Canadian at Flanders and the noble part the island's own men played in the famous battle and the glory they have won for themselves, made an appeal to every man in the audience capable of bearing arms and having no obligations of more immediate urgency than the call of the hour, to go forward and do his duty in the defence of his country and the Empire. He then called on Sir Wilfrid Sullivan, who gave an eloquent address, paying tribute to the sons of Canada who had taken part in the historic battle of Langemarck, this he said would rank in history with the immortal Waterloo. Canada was nobly represented there, and those who had carefully studied the despatches from the War Office would realize how highly the Canadians were appreciated by the British. The French, brave men though they were, were overcome by the uncivilized methods adopted by the enemy in its resort to foul and poisonous gases, and consequently their support was taken from the Canadians, who had of necessity retreated. They did not and, unfortunately, lost four of their guns. The same night, however, they reformed and with bravery, courage and determination never surpassed in warfare, assailed the enemy and recovered their guns. Having remarked on the brutality of the Kaiser and his subordinates, and referred to the Empire's need for men to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion, Sir Wilfrid asked the question, "What can we do? We have Britain and the Allies fighting bravely in defence of—what? What are they defending? They are defending the principles of Christianity, and what we do to aid them?" The Province had already contributed handsomely in every direction, he said, in money, food and men; but there was urgent demand for sacrifice. The Empire needed more men. It was thought that this Spring all the British would have to be called to march to Berlin. That was a mistake. Germany and Austria were vastly superior in numbers to the Allies, and it would take every available man of the Allies to cope with the enemy. He again referred to the bravery of the Canadians at Flanders. "Are there no men here?" he asked, "to emulate their brothers who have fought and perished for them on the fields of Flanders? Are there no brave young fellows here, who have no ties to hinder them from going forward? They could never die so glorious a death as if they fell fighting to uphold the honor and integrity of their country." Before peace could be talked of, he continued, it would be necessary to drive every German out of Belgium and plant the Union Jack in Berlin. There could be no peace but peace with honor. When peace is to be talked of, it must be peace that shall endure for all time, peace established on such sure foundation as never to be set aside—universal peace. He concluded by expressing the hope that as many young men as possible would signify their intention that night of going to the front to add to the glory already won for Canada and to perpetuate the memory of her brave sons fallen in defence of their country and the honor of Britain's name. (Cheers.)

The next speaker was Mr. A. A. McLean, M. P. He began by reminding his audience that the war in which the Empire is now engaged was not one of aggression on the part of Britain, but one of defence—defence of principles supposed to be universally recognized, defence of the freedom of Europe and the world from the domination of a despotic, unscrupulous and barbarous organization. Britain entered the war to vindicate her honor and to support the weak against the oppression of an overwhelming foe. In England, he continued, the gravity of the situation outweighed every other consideration, and in the one overriding desire to fight the enemy the Government had invited to its Cabinet members of the Opposition. He urged on the young men present to enlist, all who could possibly do so. There were men there, he said, who could very well go to the front to assist their noble brothers who had achieved such incomparable glory. Men were needed and men must go, even if it meant sacrifice. The Bishop of London, speaking in reference to the Canadian sacrifice, had said that their faces reflected a spirit of determination which was an assurance of victory and belied the expectations of the Germans that they would be found wanting. He concluded by an urgent appeal to all who could do so.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. A. B. Warburton, who followed on with a stirring address, marked throughout by a splendid note of patriotism. They had been inspired from their earliest day, he said, to deeds of patriotism and valor, and the great and glorious traditions of the British nation in the past. But today Canada was proud, through the admirable bravery and undaunted courage of her noble sons, to be able to hand down to her generations to come an enviable history of heroism and sacrifice. He said it was the duty of every man capable of bearing arms to go to the front in defence of his country. Never before did he so much deplore old age as he did at that moment. (Cheers.) If it were at all possible he would be in the fighting line, and he felt so strongly in the matter that he urged on all the extreme necessity there was for men. He hoped every young man who could would throw in his lot with his fellows in Flanders and take part in a glorious work in the interests of civilization and humanity. He expressed the wish that a Prince Edward Island unit could be formed, and thought that officers that could not go as such should go in the capacity of a private.

Ex-Governor D. A. McKinnon said it was a very anxious time, but there was a better time coming. Things would be better than ever they were in this world when the Germans were beaten—and they had to be beaten! "Are there any boys here," he asked, "who will join and help to beat the Germans?" He said that Prince Edward Island was proud of her roll of honor and the noble sacrifices that her sons had made in the Empire's great cause. Canada was proud that her brave men had fought for the Empire in South Africa and helped materially to establish peace there. As a result of that work, what was South Africa doing today? he asked. South Africa was driving the enemy out of that country and assisting the Empire in a splendid and admirable manner. They must cultivate a military spirit in Prince Edward Island, he said, much as that spirit was to be deprecated. Men were the prime necessity of the hour, and men must be got if the existence of the Empire was to be assured. He did not know what the neighboring republic would do to avenge the murder of a hundred odd of her citizens, but he did know that Britain had never stood, and never would stand, for injustice to any of her subjects. (Cheers.) The sinking of the Lusitania, appalling and tragic though it was, seemed to him only to indicate that any nation who aspired to the overthrow of the British Empire must have gigantic forces and then resort to underhand tactics. He had great faith in the Navy which was the stay of the Empire. He urged the young men to enlist.

Mr. Donald Nicholson, M.P. followed

PERSONNEL OF NEW COALITION CABINET

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, May 25.—Lord Kitchener retains the post of Secretary for War in the coalition cabinet which has received the sanction of King George. The new First Lord of the Admiralty will be Arthur J. Balfour, Winston Spencer Churchill, former head of the Admiralty, is given the portfolio of Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Herbert H. Asquith retains the premiership and Sir Edward Grey, Minister of foreign affairs. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the old cabinet will be minister of munitions in the new one. The con-

stitution of the new cabinet is as follows: Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Asquith; Minister without portfolio, Lord Lansdown; Lord High Chancellor, Sir Stanley Buckmaster; Lord President of the Council, Lord Curzon of Kedleston; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for home affairs, Sir John A. Simon; Secretary of State for foreign affairs, Sir Edward Grey; Secretary for Colonies, A. Bonar Law; Secretary for India, J. Austen Chamberlain; Secretary of State for War, Lord Kitch-

ner; Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George; First Lord of the Admiralty, Arthur J. Balfour; President of the Board of Trade, Walter Runciman; President of local Government Board, Walter Hume Long; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Winston Spencer Churchill; Chief Secretary for Ireland, Augustine Barrill; Secretary for Scotland, Thos. McKinnon Wood; President of the Board of Agriculture, Lord Shelborne; First Commissioner of Works, Lewis Harcourt; President Board of Education, Arthur Henderson; Attorney-General, Sir Edward Carson.

GERMANY NOW WOOS ROUMANIA

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, May 25.—German diplomacy is exerting itself in every possible way to persuade Roumania to preserve its neutrality, says an Amsterdam correspondent to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Emperor William invited Roumania to send a military mission to German headquarters. Prince Charles Von Wied is being sent to Bucharest on a confidential mission from the Emperor. The German press publishes rumours but this has not been confirmed.

Apply to Jas. McKenna, 225 Queen Street. 1055-5-26m31

WANTED—A SILENT SALESMAN about 3 ft. long and 2 ft. wide. Apply at this office. 1095-5-26mtf

FURNISHED HOUSE (SMALL) OR Apartments. State situation and terms. R.F.A. Guardian Office. 1067-5-26mtf

WANTED.—TO RENT A MODERN dwelling, centrally situated, with modern improvements. Apply to E. R. Brown, city. 1055-5-26m31

FOR SALE.—FIFTY ACRES OF the choice land, in good locality. Apply to Harry R. MacEwen, Grosvenor P.E.I. 1059-5-26m21

WANTED.—A SALESMAN FOR A retail boot and shoe store. Apply, in writing, P.O. Box 443. 1063-5-26m31

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER JUNE 1st, 1915, our store at Belle River will be operated on a cash basis. D. J. Ring, Belle River. 1051-5-26e21

WANTED.—A SHOE SALESMAN TO travel P.E.I. with a full line of boots, shoes and rubbers. Apply to Morris & Smith. 1062-5-26m31

TO RENT.—THE BEAUTIFUL ST. Anthony's Villa, fronting on Dundas Esplanade. Apply to City Hospital. 9709-4-15mt

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A GIRL for general housework. Apply Mrs. Harry Foster, corner Rochford and Kent Streets. 1071-5-26m31

GAS ENGINE.—2 H. P., in first-class order, for sale. Apply Ray Macdonald, Guardian Office. 9045-3-17MEtf

WANTED.—BY THE 25TH OF JUNE, a capable woman as cook. Good wages. Apply to Mrs. John Richards, Bideford. 1047-5-19mtf

WANTED.—By June 1st, House with modern improvements, centrally located. Apply at this office. 9818-5-6Mtf

WANTED.—AT ONCE A MAID FOR general housework. Apply Mrs. D. A. Wedlock, 249 Prince St. 1041-5-26m31

ISLAND FOXES FOR SALE.—Apply to C. C. Heeschen, Jun., agent for J. J. Turner & Sons, manufacturers of tents, awnings and campers' supplies. Box 212, city. 1035-5-26m31

SPIRILLA CORSETS MEASURED and fitted at my dressmaking rooms, 53 Queen St. (upstairs). Perfect fit guaranteed. Nettie M. Seller, Experienced Corsetiere. 1066-5-26m61

FOR SALE.—Offers will be received at the Water and Sewer Department, City Hall, from parties wishing to purchase a Blake Underwritten Steam Pump, 96 h.p., capacity 2,000,000 gallons per 24 hours. Pump in ready to run. 1052-5-26mtf

BUSINESS ENVELOPES.—NO. 8 printed with name and address, either on flap or front, \$3 per 1,000; \$5.50 for 2,000; \$12.00 for 5,000; \$20 for 10,000. GUARDIAN OFFICE. 8808-11-21mtf

WANTED.—A COMPETENT GIRL for general housework to go to shore for summer months. Middle aged person preferred. Apply at this office. 1095-5-21mtf

FOR SALE.—A 40 H. P. 4 CYLINDER Reliance marine engine, with magnets and accessories. Genuine bargain. Apply "H", Strathcona Hotel. 1022-5-22m31tepp

GASOLINE ENGINE.—2 H. P., HAN, 47 little engine, suitable for farm and other work, for sale cheap. Apply Ray Macdonald, Guardian Office. 9045-3-17MEtf

WANTED.—At once girl for general housework. Must have good references. Good wages paid. Apply Mrs. Geo. Auld, 12 Brighton Road. 1024-5-18MEtf

GROCERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Owing to falling health I have decided to sell my grocery business. This is a good proposition for any-

SUMMARY

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, May 25.—Austria has struck first with her navy and aircraft along the Italian East coast. Italy promptly countered by throwing a body of troops across the North-eastern frontier and occupying a stretch of Austrian territory along the River Isone. Thus, although Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, who has a reputation for forcing matters, is reported in command of Austro-German troops along the new front, Italy in a sense has forestalled him.

Rome officially announced that Italians occupied a number of important towns and compelled the Austrians to retreat. This, in brief, is a summary of the first 36 hours of the new phase of the European conflict which brings new appeals to the popular imagination. The rapid stroke of the Italian army bespeaks long preparation and bears out what the press of the allied countries contended months ago. The Austrians are unable to cope with the entente and was only awaiting an opportunity. Rome's first bulletin dealing with the movements of the army indicates that two movements are underway, one to the northward toward the Carnic Alps, the other through the region of Friuli applying to the region of Gorizia and the Austrian Peninsula of Corviano.

One of the Austrian towns occupied by the Italians is only about ten miles inland from the Gulf of Trieste. Both thrusts should develop severe fighting. Just as Italy lightly characterized Monday's Austrian raids so Austria characterizes the military operations to date as border skirmishes. While to-day's Rome official communication laid stress on the Italian rush across the border an official statement from Vienna ignores it and gives details of the Austrian sloop on the Italian coast enumerating the damage and emphasizing the slight Italian resistance. German claims for the day embrace both East and West, notably around Ypres and North of Przemysl. In the latter region it is announced that General MacKenzen is surging forward taking a number of prisoners. The British War Office admits that the British are unable entirely to reform their line denied by the Germans East of Ypres and this dovetails with the German claims of advances in the region of Flanders. The most interesting statement in the British announcement is that with due precaution the gas attacks can be met and defeated. This is particularly pertinent in that gas bids fair to be used more and more possibly by all the contenders.

OPERATIONS AT THE DARDANELLES

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, May 25.—Recent operations at the Dardanelles are described in an official statement given out here to-night. The statement says: The following information has been received from the general officer commanding the Mediterranean expeditionary force: On May 21 the First French Division made considerable progress and are now close up to the Turkish trenches; on the 22nd the enemy made a determined attack against the left of the Indian Brigade at 3 p.m. They gained a temporary footing, but a strong counter-attack was at once organized and drove the Turks back with the loss of over 500 men. A number of prisoners were taken. On the 23rd the Turks asked for an agreement was signed for suspension of hostilities opposite the Australian and New Zealand army corps to enable them to bury the large number of Turkish dead lying close to our trenches. Over 3,000 Turks were buried, all killed between the 18th and 20th. It was a quiet day in the southern arena on May 24th; the French in conjunction with a British naval division made considerable advance during the night with slight loss. The Territorial Division was also pushed forward and our new lines consolidated.

One interested, B. S. Sanderson, Hillsboro street. 1065-5-26m31 1st pp.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL FOR the old reliable Fonthill Nurseries. We teach our men to sell. Experience unnecessary. Highest commissions paid. Handsome free equipment. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 1050-5-26m261

ITALIAN TROOPS ENTERED AUSTRIA

Occupying Important Heights and Capturing Number of Towns.

(Special to The Guardian)
ROME, May 25.—An official announcement made by the War Office to-day says Italian forces penetrated Austria, occupying Caporetto, heights between Judric and Isone and the towns of Cormons, Cervignano and Terzo. The statement says that these operations took place yesterday in the Austrian crown land Carniolio Friuli district. On Friuli our troops advanced everywhere and encountered only feeble resistance. We have occupied Caporetto

heights between Idria and Isone Rivers, Cormons, Cervignano and Terzo. The enemy withdrew, destroying bridges and burning houses. An Italian destroyer entered Portobuzzo near the Austrian frontier and destroyed landing stages (railroad stations and barracks, as well as all motor boats in the harbour. The destroyed landing stages, railroad stations and barracks, as well as the enemy were killed. We took 47 prisoners, including an officer and 15 non-commissioned officers, who were brought to Venice.

GERMAN SOLDIERS WISH FOR THE END

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, May 25.—A Petrograd correspondent of the London Chronicle writes: Germans are displaying their treatment of Russian prisoners with great brutality. They drowned one party of Russian prisoners in the San River. A German officer shot with his revolver five other prisoners. Another Cossack just escaped to Russian lines after having had his ears snipped and strips of flesh cut off his thighs for refusal to give information as to Russian positions on the Narew. At the Prussian front the Germans have for the first time made use of asphyxiating gases.

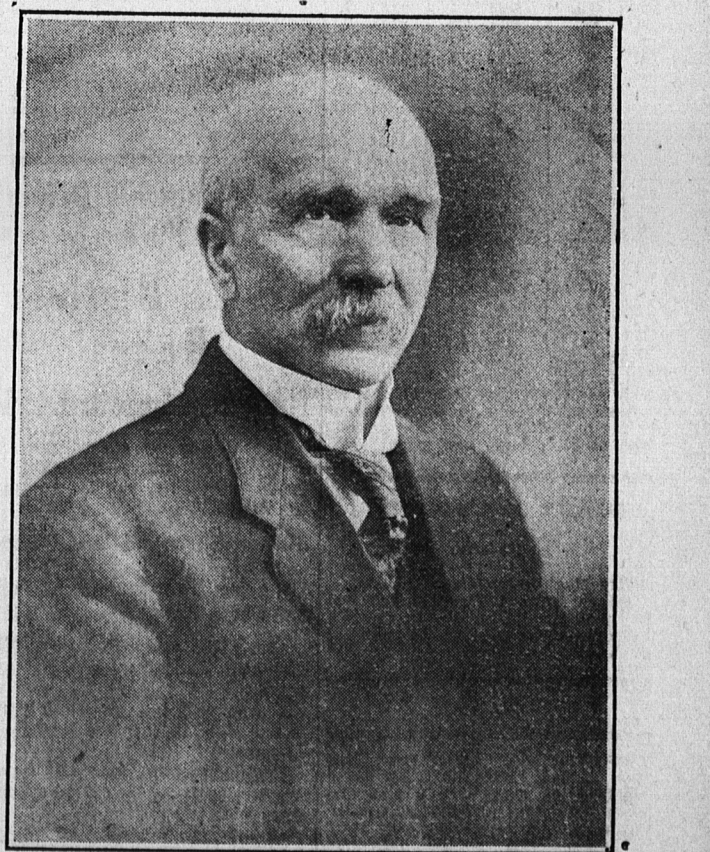
STEAMER CHELTONIAN DAMAGED AT NFLD.

(Special to The Guardian)
SYDNEY, C.B. May 25.—The steamer Cheltonian, under Charter by the Cunard Line from Montreal to London, struck a rock yesterday off Cape Ray, Newfoundland, staying a great hole in her bow forward of the hold. The pumps were not able to keep the ship free so the captain put about and ran for Sydney, where he beached his ship.

MR. JAMES PATON TELLS OF VISIT TO WESTERN CANADA AND SAN FRANCISCO

As previously announced in the "Guardian", Mr. and Mrs. James Paton returned to Charlottetown on Wednesday after an absence of nearly three months, during which time they visited a number of the western cities of Canada and the United States, including the great American metropolis, San Francisco, where they had the enviable pleasure of witnessing the unparalleled sights in connection

city took them to Fort Garry and Riel's grave, which is indicated by a little red granite tablet bearing the inscription "RIEL, NOVEMBER 16, 1884." The following advertisement which Mr. Paton observed in one of the Winnipeg papers speak for itself and shows that the products of Prince Edward Island are known throughout the Dominion wherever quality is appreciated: "Prince Edward Island



MR. JAMES PATON.

with the great Panama Pacific International Exposition of 1915 and seeing there examples of the wonderful possibilities of this fast-growing Canada of ours. They had an experience that will probably never be forgotten, an experience that was at once delightful and instructive. Mr. and Mrs. Paton left the province on March 2nd, and their itinerary embraced Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Banff, Kamloops, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, O. S. San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Salt Lake City, Chicago. In Winnipeg they visited all the places of special interest, prominent among which was the City Hall. In this building there is a beautiful bronze tablet erected to the memory of those citizens who perished in the historic Titanic disaster. A delightful carriage drive through the residential part of the

LAMB. Something in the mother's milk that it has lived on, the grasses the mother eats, or something in the salt sea breeze that they were surrounded with when growing, has put a rich, satisfying flavour into these lambs that no other kind has got. You will never know what good lamb is until you have tried Prince Edward Island lamb. Listen to our prices. . . . Then follow the prices. Mr. Paton's first experience of the "Jitney", of which a great deal has been written in the American press of late, was acquired in Winnipeg. He was struck by the appearance of a sight-board, conspicuously placed on a great many automobiles, with the brief information "Jitney—5 cents," and feeling curious to know the hidden secrets of a Jitney Mrs. Paton and himself boarded one of these automobiles. They were pleasantly surprised to discover that one could travel

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

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

**The great Roman classic, "The Last Days of Pompeii," will be shown at the People's to-day. 1047

**AFTER ALL it is not the price you pay for a typewriter, but the solid satisfaction of every day merit, such as the Remington or Smith Premier Typewriters give you. A Milne Fraser, Halifax, N. S. 1034.

CONDENSED ADS. TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

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

WANTED.—A CLERK FOR A DRY-goods store. Apply by letter to P.O. Box 189. 1057-5-26m31

PARCEL BOY WANTED.—MUST BE willing and a worker. Apply to P.O. Box 65. 1064-5-26m31

WANTED.—GIRL WITH GOOD references, for general housework. Apply at this office, 9673-4-27Mtf.

WANTED.—TWO GOOD MILCH

Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria

Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism.