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TO KILL ANARCHY

Congress of Powers to Meet in Rome.

Britain for the First Time Consents to Join—Growth and Spread of the Cult Renders Stern Measures Necessary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Anarchism is to such an extent a peril to civilized and well ordered society, in every part of the world that the international congress convoked by the Italian government, and which meets at Rome for the purpose of discussing effective means for dealing with this danger, must necessarily excite both interest and sympathy. The congress will be all the more important as it is the first of these concerted movements against the declared foes of our social system in which Great Britain had consented to take part.

That the Anarchist movement has made enormous progress since its origin, just thirty years ago, when it was founded by the Russian Baron and ex-convict Bakounine at Geneva, is a universally admitted fact, and it is likewise manifest that existing conditions of police are lamentably inadequate either to arrest the growth of this all-destroying cult or to protect society against its outrages. It is imperative, therefore, that some new means should be devised to efficiently repress anarchism.

The program for the congress, drafted by the Italian government and accepted by all the foreign powers taking part in the conference, comprises five principal points.

POINTS TO CONSIDERED.

First—To define a "criminal Anarchist."

Second—To decide that Anarchist outrages must be considered as crimes against common law and felonies and not as political offences.

Third—To concert special measures against the press which incites the Anarchist out-rages or which carries on the Anarchist propaganda in its columns.

Fourth—To establish a system of special and summary extradition or expulsion of Anarchists or persons suspected on reasonable grounds of being engaged in anarchical plots.

Fifth—To establish a police service commissioned to keep up closer international relations.

The Italian government, in submitting this program for the deliberations

of the congress, wishes it to be thoroughly understood that it has no intention of restricting bona fide political liberties in any manner, and that all the decisions of the conference will be subject to subsequent ratification by the governments of the respective powers taking part in the deliberations.

The main point to be discussed at the conference is one which is not included in the program, except indirectly. Yet it is the most vital of all.

It is the question whether men and women can be arrested and punished for merely professing anarchism or belonging to the movement, or whether it is necessary to wait until they have perpetrated some outrage, some actual offense against the laws of the land before being punished.

Until now anarchism has been regarded, at any rate in England, in Belgium, in Switzerland, in Scandinavia, and in Holland and the United States, as in the nature of a political creed. In fact, many people, probably the majority, confounded it with socialism, and some of them even with the labor movement. And in these countries just mentioned it always has been regarded as one of the fundamental principles of the national constitution that no one should be punished or even persecuted for his political opinion or for his religious creed.

ANARCHISM A CULT OF CRIME. If the congress can succeed in convincing the powers in question that anarchism is not a political creed, but a cult of crime, an association formed with the avowed object of outrage and murder; in short, that there is nothing political about anarchism but that it is solely and entirely criminal, then a great step will have been achieved towards the suppression of those foes of our social system.

For even in England and the United States, as well as in the other countries above mentioned, if individuals can be proved to have conspired together to commit a crime, they can be punished for the criminal conspiracy, even if they have not had time or opportunity to put their nefarious designs into execution.

Once this is established the authorities will find it far more easy to deal with the problem. For as soon as ever it is unanimously agreed that anarchism is not a political conspiracy, but a criminal one, then Anarchists can be hunted down whenever found and placed under lock and key.

This was always the opinion of the late Prince Bismark, who, at the time of the assassination of President Carnot, drew a most interesting parallel between the Anarchists and the Indian thugs. The thugs as every one knows, were a religious sect in India who were taught to believe that the only way to propitiate their sanguinary goddess, Vishnu, was by killing people in her honor, respectively of their age, rank or sex. Every new victim was regarded in the light of a pleasing sacrifice to the goddess, and thousands—nay, it is alleged even millions—of people were thus destroyed by the thugs.

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(Continued on Fourth Page.)

A MIGHTY STORM

Along the Entire Atlantic Coast.

Many Vessels Wrecked or Driven Ashore—Trains Stalled, Wires Down And Scores of Lives Lost—Tidings From Many Points.

HALIFAX, Nov. 28.—(Special)—The storm of yesterday damaged many wires but no wrecks are reported here.

ST. JOHN, Nov. 28.—(Special)—The small schooner Rebecca W. is a total wreck at Dipper Harbor and the schooners Chieftain and Druid have been driven high and dry on the beach at Pisarindo.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—(Special)—The storm did considerable damage to shipping all along the coast, also cut off telegraphic communication and stalled some trains. Seven lives were lost.

Nine vessels were lost at Gloucester, the loss of life from which has not yet been learned. Nearly all were fishermen.

Several vessels at Portland broke adrift and were more or less damaged and nine schooners were blown ashore at Salem, all on soft bottoms and not seriously damaged.

In Boston 35 vessels of all sizes are ashore or sunk with a loss of twenty five or thirty lives.

DIGBY, N. S., Nov. 28.—(Special)—Much lumber on the wharves was blown adrift. Telephone lines were damaged and schooners Silver Cloud and Josephine drove ashore.

Three small schooners are ashore outside the Gut and nine at Westport. Six are fishing craft.

Schooners Alfred of Lockeport sunk, Primrose of Pubnico dismasted, Champion of Bear River a total wreck and the Alton ashore badly damaged.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—(Special)—Increasing cloudiness, with rain, or snow, warmer, winds shifting to fresh southeasterly.

CHEATING CATTLE-BUYERS

Now on Trial in Halifax for Their Misdeeds.

HALIFAX, Nov. 28.—(Special)—Heber Hartien, victualler, is on trial with Albert W. Lavering.

It is charged that they conspired to purchase cattle from farmers, giving notes that would be dishonored. Lavering was to have skipped out.

Meneleck With 100,000 Men.

LONDON, November 26.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The government is alarmed at the receipt of report that Emperor Meneleck of Abyssinia is advancing on Beru Mioda with 100,000 men, armed with rifles and numerous train of artillery. It is believed that the object of the Niegus is the Bahr-El-Gazel Basin, and that he will attempt to force a definite boundary settlement."

New Postage Stamps.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—When Mr. Muloch was in England recently he was struck by the failure of the great mass of the people there to appreciate at their true value the portions of the British Empire beyond the sea. The thought occurred to him that no more effective object lesson of the vastness and solidarity of the Empire could be given than by presenting a picture on the new Imperial penny postage stamps contrasting the dimensions of Great Britain with those of all other Powers.

The feature of the stamp is a neatly executed map of the world, in miniature distinguishing the British Empire from the possessions of all other Powers. The British possessions are printed in red, and these stand out in bold relief against a dark background. Surmounting this picture is a representation of the Crown, underneath which is a bunch of oak and maple leaves, symbolizing the unity of England and Canada.

At the upper edge of the stamp are the words "Canada postage" in a neat letter. Underneath the map is placed, "Xmas, 1898," so that the date of the inauguration of Imperial penny postage shall be made a matter of record. On each of the lower corners appears the figure "2" indicating the denomination of the stamp, and at the lower edge is the suggestive passage, taken from the words, of one of our patriotic poets "We hold a vaster empire than has been."

TAKES THE MONEY

Spain Accepts the Twenty Million Dollars.

All Europe Hostile to the Republic Acquiring the Philippines—The Prince of Wales Fully Recovered And Popular as Ever.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—(Special)—The peace Commissioners met to-day and the Spaniards immediately announced their acceptance of America's demands for the whole of the Philippine and Lulu groups for \$20,000,000. Next meeting will be held Wednesday.

Spain in her reply says America's offer is not a fair sum but to avoid bloodshed she bows to the victor.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—(Special)—W. T. Stead, just returning from a European tour, says every-where outside of England he met bitter opposition to American expansion, particularly at the Vatican and he says there is a feeling that trouble will result from her appearance in eastern diplomacy.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Prince of Wales' popularity in England has never been more heartily demonstrated than in the light created by the official announcement in the Lancet that his recovery from the severe accident to his knee in July last is now considered permanent.

On Friday, when his Royal Highness attended a meeting of the governors of Wellington College at Marlborough House, he was the recipient of a flood of congratulations.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, November 28.—(Special)—The following are the closing rates:—Nov. wheat, 66½; corn, 31½; oats, 26½; pork, 7.77. Dec. wheat, 66½; corn, 31½; oats, 26½; pork, 7.77. May wheat, 66½; corn, 34½; oats, 26½; pork, 9.22. July pork, 9.22.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

QUEEN HOTEL, Nov. 28.—H. F. Bissett, Cardigan; John E. Yeo, Northam; H. F. Coombs, St. John; Thos. F. Simpson, Brantford, Ont; Ernest Garchin, Lowell, Mass.

HOTEL DAVIES, Nov. 28.—W. C. Kennedy, City; R. N. Cox, Morrel; B. C. Cox, Souris; W. K. Rogers, Richard Hunt, Summerside; J. R. Sylvanus, Hamilton; G. C. Jordon, St. John; N. C. Ross, Montreal.



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