

THE Charlottetown Guardian

Advertising Phone 132-3
Subscription Phone 132-2
News and Edit. Day Phone 133
News and Edit. Night Phone 132 & 133

Head Office at Charlottetown Branch Office at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague.
London Office, Marconi House, Strand, W. C.

President A. A. Bartlett
Managing Editor J. R. Burnett

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915.

GERMANY AND THE EMERGENCY

Whether or not the Liberals at Ottawa believed in an emergency, the Germans were ready for one at the time the Naval Aid Bill was before Parliament. This is proved by the following significant account of disclosures made in the Boston Law Courts last week.

It will be recalled that the Kronprinzessin Cecilie unexpectedly appeared at Bar Harbor ten days after the beginning of the war and removed from there to Boston under a convoy of American war vessels.

Captain Pollack, her commander, testified in a suit brought to recover loss of interest upon certain shipments of bullion to the other side, that he had in his keeping for two years a sealed envelope only to be opened when she should receive a message by cable or wireless, signed "Siegfried." Fancy an unromantic ship's captain carrying about a sealed package of that sort for two years!

He probably knew the folk lore of his country and understood the significance of "Siegfried"; he had hung enthralled, no doubt upon readings of the "Nibelungenlied" in childhood, and must have known that this hero belonged to the ancient Norse version of the legend in the Volunga Saga and the Edda. He surely had heard sufficient of Wagner's "Ring" to comprehend that Siegfried was husband of Kriemhild.

Therefore, when, on the night of July 31, of last year, 1,070 miles at sea from Plymouth, his first port of call, he received a wireless message reading: "Eberhard has suffered an attack of catarrh of the bladder, Siegfried," he knew he was about to unravel a secret that had been "eating him" for two long years. (Very unromantic message, one would say.) Fancy his astonishment—or, perhaps, his non-surprise—when he found a code book within the sealed packet that enabled him to construe the cryptographic message thus:

"War has broken out with England, France and Russia. Turn back."

Siegfried, by the signature, was not the Wagnerian hero but the veritable name of the chief director of the North German Lloyd company. Perhaps, he hadn't thought of that fact previously. He obeyed orders; hence his presence in Boston.

This would appear to be good documentary evidence of "preparationness."

WHAT OF BULGARIA ?

Recent telegrams from the seat of war told of a Bulgarian invasion of Serbia. The invasion was by irregulars and was driven back but not before the invaders had done considerable damage.

The cause of this movement is somewhat obscure. It would appear that it was instigated by Germany and it will be remembered that, not long since, Bulgaria received a considerable loan from Germany. It is quite possible that the action may lead to further intervention by Bulgaria. This would probably mean the entrance of Greece, and, very probably, Italy, into the maelstrom.

Bulgaria has an army of 400,000 and it is a fighting force. Should she join hands with the Turks and Germany and Austrians her help would be more than offset by the other Balkan States which undoubtedly would follow suit. It is quite probable that the whole of Central Europe will be drawn into the conflict, for the fever of war appears to be epidemic.

The next few weeks will, in all likelihood, bring revelations. There are many moves in progress which at this distance and with the meagre information doled out, it is difficult to gauge even approximately.

Our telegrams yesterday told of vast German armies moving from Flanders to meet the Russian steam roller which is now threatening the very borders of Germany, and it has been announced that when the fields are sufficiently dry to permit of the moving of heavy guns and cavalry the war is to begin. Millions of men are facing each other, ready to move. Then will come the real game, the real strategy, the real fighting. We know the efficiency of the German fighting machine, perhaps the most perfect in the world. We know also the resourcefulness of the two men who are leading the forces of the Allies and the indomitable pluck of the men whom they are leading. But the movement of armies numbering millions cannot be contemplated without anxiety and the despatches of the next few weeks, will be watched with greater interest than those of any previous stage of the war. Victories or reverses in these gigantic moves will mean much.

HER NEXT MOVE

It will be interesting to watch the next move by the United States Government in her play with Germany. It will be remembered that Washington, a few days ago, asked Germany for a statement with reference to the death of a United States citizen who perished when the ship on which he was a passenger was sunk by a German mine. Our despatches yesterday gave Germany's reply. She placed the whole blame on the British Government; she, Germany, had, warned neutrals to keep away from the war zone. If they ignored this warning and perished, it was their own fault!

The United States Government when the paper blockade was proclaimed by Germany, warned the German Government that she would hold it responsible if harm came to an American citizen. Harm came in the shape of death. Washington demanded an explanation. Germany "sneezed back." Will Washington let it go at that?

The United States government has observed a fairly impartial neutrality. There were many instances since the war began in which she might with justice have raised her voice in protest. Her best citizens demanded that the government should at least show its disapproval of violated treaties, of inhuman methods of warfare, of murder and piracy on the high seas, but no protest against them ever came. The only protest she uttered was against Great Britain's interference with neutral commerce, when that neutral commerce was known to be carrying contraband goods to Germany, and her best citizens protested against

that protest. Now she is up against it in a way which will necessitate some kind of action or a straight back down.

The game the United States is playing is a complicated one. That she should keep out of the war is to her credit. She would have been committing an unpardonable crime against her citizens if she had so interfered as to involve her in war with any of the belligerents. But in standing mutely by and permitting, without a word of disapproval, the wanton and deliberate violation of treaties and rules of warfare to which she herself was a signatory, she has placed herself in such a position as to give some justification for Punch's cartoon—a German with his fist under the President's nose, and the words, "Remember the German vote."

THE KAISER TO BLAME

An exchange points out that Ford Madox Hueffer, whose name should absolve him from the charge of innate anti-German prejudice, takes strong issue in the London Chronicle with the theory that the Kaiser himself is not much to blame for the policy which brought about the present war.

His argument is well worth following. He maintains, for instance, that the psychology of the Prussian State under Bismarck was comparatively loose, easy-going, paternal and benevolent, and that the man who has brought about the amazing change in it is the present Emperor. Bismarck had secured an immense power for the head of the State, and the Kaiser himself a mediaeval figure, has used this like a vulgar fairy prince, disposing at will of every problem and setting absolutely the rates of all his Ministers, whether of the Imperial Chancellor, or, above all, of the Minister of Education.

It is in regard to education in Germany, that, according to Mr. Hueffer, the Kaiser's influence has been most sinister. Instead of attempting, as some autocrats have done, to suppress the education of his subjects, the Emperor William, accepting the theory of universal education, has poisoned the very springs of German knowledge by dismissing Minister after Minister of Education, teacher after teacher, professor after professor, who would not teach the youth of Germany that the sole hope of prosperity for the Empire lay in the House of Hohenzollern and in the doctrine that the first duty of the State is the waging of war. As a result, Mr. Hueffer claims that today there is no man of forty or less in the German Empire who has not been taught by school-teachers and professors, whom by his nature he regards with extreme reverence, that France is a nation exclusively of decadents incapable of resistance; that England is a nation of decadent hysterics sunk in sloth and incapable of armed resistance; that Russia is a nation of ignorant barbarians incapable of armed resistance—and that the only way in which every German may enjoy unmeasured wealth and immeasurable glory is the way of the sword.

Much concrete evidence is presented by Mr. Hueffer to support this contention. With most of it the students of modern Germany are familiar. It is fully borne out, for instance, by that remarkable book, by Mr. G. H. Ferris, "Germany and the German Empire" which was written three years ago, and the conclusions of which have been so strongly verified by the events of recent months.

NOTES

You'll not have to go very far into today's advertisements before you find information that is worth money to you today.

The Germans who told the British refugees in Belgium that they would meet them in London must have a very hazy idea as to the location of the prison camps.

A gentleman who evidently knows the game points out that Germany, Austria and Turkey have made a record in this war as they have afforded the only instance in the world where three of a kind fail to beat two pairs.

Bismarck always respected the neutrality of Belgium. In that way he kept the support of the English, and if he had lived to be a hundred years old the chances are he would not have changed his mind on that point.

The system of sinking a ship with neutrals and non-combatants of the warring nations aboard is something new in Christian warfare. "By their fruits ye shall know them," it is said of Christians. The silence of Christian ministers the world over is weak-kneed neutrality in the face of these barbarities.

If the Victoria Cross is the fitting reward for a soldier who risks his life to carry in one wounded comrade under heavy fire, what is an adequate decoration for the man who risks his life fourteen times to carry in as many strangers? The French Government has supplied the answer. Private David Shields, Dundee, 1st Black Watch, has been awarded the French Legion of Honor for carrying in fourteen French wounded under fire at Langemarck.

The King of England is followed by General Kitchenier in boarding the water wagon. Brandy and soda "art and art" are gaining no distinction in this war—no brewers are to attain the "beverage" by making drunken strikers in the armament works. There is a lot of common sense in total abstinence when there is a big job on hand. Perhaps when men look upon mere living as seriously as they do upon war, the art of killing, prohibition will have arrived to stay.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A recent consular report says: On March 15, in accordance with a recent order of the Bundesrat, about 25,000 automobiles will cease operating in and about Berlin. This step has been taken to conserve the supply of benzine, benzol and rubber. The word "benzine" is used in the continental manner and refers to the motor fuel known everywhere in the United States as "gasoline." When referring to motor fuel, the "benzine" of the continent, the "petrol" of Great Britain, and the "gasoline" of the United States are synonyms for the same petroleum distillate.

This departure (German submarine "blockade" marks the degradation of the soul of a great people, but so far as its moral effects in this country are concerned it stands already defeated. No one is unnerved or dismayed. While adopting precautions which will be "not wholly ineffective," we are going about our business as usual. Week by week the enemy is proving to the world, by its deliberate words and acts, what aid we, in association with our Allies, are rendering the cause of humanity in the determined prosecution of this war. His impudent communication to the United States serves further to unmask the real Germany.—London Daily Telegraph.

A letter written from a military hospital near the firing line in France spoke of "the loneliest man in the British expeditionary force," who had not received a letter nor a parcel since his enlistment and who felt dreadfully neglected in his sick cot. The communication was published in a London newspaper, with the result that the private in the First Rifle Brigade, who was referred to, had delivered to him in the space of a few days 120 letters and postcards and 30 packages in one mail and 470 letters and 200 odd parcels in the next. The loneliness has vanished and the soldier is recovering rapidly. The incident is fine proof of the regard in which the man who is doing the fighting is held by the people of the United Kingdom.

STRENGTHENING THE PROHIBITION ACT

(Continued from page three)

was. Then Mr. Bentley, who was acting for the Alliance this time, wrote me a letter dated the 12th day of September, which was not delivered to me until the morning of the 14th. The hearing was to be resumed on Summerside on the 14th. This letter contained the first request that was ever made to the Government for money. Up to that time we supposed they were rolling in wealth, but this time they asked for money.

AN EXORBITANT REQUEST

They asked that the extra expenses of the witnesses attending in Summerside, over what it would cost in Charlottetown, should be paid by the Government. I replied that the extra cost of all material and necessary witnesses would be paid. I am sorry to say that in making out the case in the letter that is published, we have that same twistiness which characterizes the conduct of those gentlemen from the time that they first began. It is true the letter was dated the 12th and that I did not answer it till the 14th, but that conceals the essential truth, as you will see, that it was delivered on the 14th. I marked it at the time, because I had already begun to see that they were working up cases against us. On the following day, after saying that all necessary material witnesses would be paid, I got another letter asking that we would pay all hotel expenses, etc., and I wrote again, stating that I had met their request absolutely. We went to Summerside; Mr. Bell was there and he raised the question, "who is going to settle for me necessary and material witnesses?" Judge McLeod said, "Of course, I will settle that," and I said, yes, there never was any other thought; and so there was nothing left to do. Mr. Bell then wanted a postponement, and it was asked him in the Court, upon what grounds do you ask for a postponement? Put in any kind of affidavit, any kind of reason, and there will be no opposition, if you propose to keep the Court sitting day after day; already we have been twelve days in the Court. It was quite apparent that what they were seeking for now was some way to twist out of the situation. However, the Court kept open and Mr. Bell went off for the afternoon to see what he could do, and he came back late in the evening and said they were not going any further. Yet, upon these facts, they have sent the statement broadcast through the country that the Government refused to pay the extra expenses of their witnesses in Summerside. It is an unfortunate thing that men should have usurped the place of reformers and that under the flag of temperance they should be leading a violent and bitter crusade against the officers of the law, for that has been their course.

SELF-CONSTITUTED JUDGES

You know, we have no Court in the land, no constituted authority in the land, that is too high for these men to touch. We have a Governor appointed to represent the Crown, and the Crown puts in the Lieutenant-Governor this confidence, that he shall determine whether offenders in prison here shall be pardoned or not pardoned. In him, by virtue of his office, is vested that high power and Lieutenant-governors of this Province have always exercised it. He is the constituted authority, the highest authority we have, in the exercise of that power. Governor Rogers pardoned a number of persons who were serving time in prison for prohibition.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

HE WENT FOR A SOLDIER

He marched away with a blithe young score of him. With the first volunteers, Clear-eyed and clean and sound to the core of him, Blushing under the cheers. They were fine, new flags that swung a-feral in the air. Oh, the pretty girls he glimpsed a-crying there. Pelting him with pinks and with roses— Billy, the Soldier Boy! Soon he is off with the blinding smoke of it— Volley and curse and groan: Then he has done with the knightly joke of it— It's rending flesh and bone. There are pain-crazed animals a-shrieking there. And a warm blood stench that is a-racking there; He fights like a rat in a corner— Billy, the Soldier Boy! There he lies now, like a ghouliah score of him. Left on the field for dead: The ground all around is smeared with the gore of him— Even the leaves are red. The thing that was Billy lies a-dying there. Writhing and a-twisting and a-crying there; A sickening sun grins down on him— Billy, the Soldier Boy!

How much longer, O Lord, shall we bear it all? How many more red years? Story it and glory it and share it all, In seas of blood and tears? They are braggart attitudes we've worn as long; They are tinsel platitudes we've sworn so long— We who have turned the Devil's grindstone, Borne with the hell called War!

"Forget your corns by getting rid of them. Forget the pain and discomforts by using Rexall Cold Soles. It is guaranteed to cure or money refunded." Mac Kinnon Drug Co., Cor. Great George and Kent Sts., M.B.

MORE THAN "MORE ROOM"

Sir:—Your Editorial "More Room Wanted" is very well in theory, but how could it or any other progressive move in that direction be practical, with prohibitive legislation in effect against auto traffic?

I am Sir, etc., G. A. SHARP. March 7, '15.

offences. Who will say that he was actuated by any motive that was not just and sound? Who will say?—I will tell you, Mr. David Schurman and the group around him. They will sit in judgment upon the constituted authority and without knowing why, have no hesitation in condemning Governor Rogers, who may have made mistakes or he may not have made mistakes, but of one thing I am sure, and that is that he gave to every single case where an application was made to him, the most conscientious and scrupulous care, and when he acted, he acted as he thought for the best, and who is there that should sit in judgment upon him and without knowing what material he had to guide him, would condemn him. I know that they did not aim at him; they were aiming otherwise. Nevertheless they struck him. Mr. Bell proclaimed loudly what the standard of the law was sought to be upheld. But we judge the law to the last limit in every case. It is a very simple rule. There was a very simple rule in China some years ago, that is, that where a man was not fit to have his freedom he was not fit to have his life; and so they just chopped his head off. It was the simplest of criminal law, the cheapest and perhaps the most effective that any country possessed. There was a time even in our own Empire when the relentless enforcement of the law, without one single atom of mercy, was the standard that was sought to be upheld. But we look back upon these times now with horror, and the severity of the penalties and the ruthlessness of their enforcement. It is not the highest authority, but it is a pretty good authority and has been followed for guidance, that "Earthly power is shown to be of God's when mercy seasons justice." There are times when we ignore the cries for mercy; but to ruthlessly enforce the law is the action of a brute and not a human being. We are condemned right and left by resolutions, because in some cases some consideration was given to age and want and misery. There is an old man known to the member for Bradshaw, a man, I am instructed, of about 80 years. He was in prison for a breach against the law. He lives with his old wife when he is at home. He became ill and the doctor advised that his life was in peril. He was removed to the hospital and operated upon, and the doctor advised that while he might go back to jail, yet considering his age and condition it would almost surely kill him. And then a call came from the people around his home saying that the poor old wife was there and a burden upon their hands with no one to care for her, and asking that he might be allowed to go home. He went home, and the sentence has been suspended and there it stands. Do you think that that was a crime? When we came into Government the law stood thus. A sick man or woman taken from jail to hospital could not be put back. There was a man named O'Brien in the jail, and in this connection I am going to take my full share of responsibility. In this case I did volunteer it, and assume it, because the Governor was in great distress to know what to do, and I thought it was only fair, when he came for advice, that I should take the responsibility along with him. The jail physician said the man had appendicitis and he considered he was liable to die unless operated upon. Another doctor was called in and he said the same thing. The man was taken to the hospital and two other doctors said he should be operated on. But the man said he would not be operated on for appendicitis and he would not; and he could not be sent back. The worst that could be said of that was that the man had fooled the doctors. The Governor asked me, "Will I take the responsibility of that man's life in my hands?" The best advice I could get said if he is allowed to remain in jail he will die. Am I to take that burden?" I said I thought it was too much for any man to carry alone, and I think so now. This is one of the great crimes charged. In order to guard against a recurrence of that kind of thing we amended the law at the first opportunity, so that any person sent from prison before the expiration of his term can be sent back. There were a number of other cases, some of them in which the Governor applied to me and in which he acted contrary to my idea. But do you suppose I would say he is wrong? He bears upon his shoulders that responsibility, and I have no doubt in the world that honestly and truly he performed his duty to the best of his ability and knew what his duty was far better than those men who sit in judgment upon him and condemn him. It is nothing but condemnation all along the way, no words from their mouths but words of condemnation—the magistrates condemned, the prosecutors condemned, the Governor's actions condemned, the Attorney General condemned, the Legislature condemned, all because they would not register the decrees of that Kaiser of our own. Imagine this Legislature, only elected by the common people of this country, attempting to take time to consider whether they would pass Mr. Schurman's legislation or not! You have done it gentlemen; you actually took time to consider. Nothing terrible has happened to you, but not because Mr. Schurman and his little group have not called down all the curses upon you that they can invoke.

ALL CONDEMNED.

Well now, we have the Judges of the land, the magistracy condemned, wilfully refusing to do their duty. They sit in judgment upon cases which the magistrates have tried, where the magistrates have heard the evidence. But those gentlemen don't trouble with hearing evidence. They simply condemn the magistrate and his judgment; and when Judge McLeod, after giving them fifteen days to prove their cases, found that there was nothing in them, what did they do? They just turned round and condemned Judge McLeod. Could anything be simpler? Is there any power on earth that would be able to stand

against the condemnation of Mr Schurman and his friends? So far they have made 100 per cent. in condemnation. In all the Empire there is no authority constituted to pronounce final judgment without a trial and always to reverse the judgment of everybody else. There is no such tribunal except the Temperance Alliance, with Mr. David Schurman dominating. I think we should be glad that such an unrestrained power is not exercised against us with more malignity. At this stage the House adjourned to 8 p.m.

On resumption at 8 o'clock the Premier continued his address. He said: Mr Speaker, the resolution covers

the whole ground of the proposed amendments of the Prohibition Act, and when the House rose at six o'clock I was dealing in a general way with the course the Government had taken when it came into power in regard to its enforcement, and some of the difficulties with which we had to contend. Now, I had reached and partly passed the appointment of Judge McLeod under Royal Commission. (Continued on Page Six)

"TEA will be served in St James dining hall from 5 to 7 p.m. this evening. 9395

"MEATS, JELLIES, CREAMS, cakes of all kinds can be obtained at the refreshment table in St James Hall to-day. 9395

Stylish Rain Coats For Women, Misses and Girls



Rubberized Repp in one of the New Seasons' models, full fitting style, comes in Black, Blue, Tan, Green and Grey. Regular \$6.50 value for \$4.95. 50 special Coats in single and double Texture Paramatta Cloth, especially designed for good service also Navy, Taupe and Tan at \$5.25, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.00 to \$10.00.

Ladies' Black Slicker Coats at \$5.25. All sizes. We have about a hundred garments to select from. All our Coats are guaranteed.

SPECIAL SALE OF GENT'S UMBRELLAS NOW ON

98c values for 75c, in a variety of straight or turned handles, good heavy covering, strong ribbed and self-opener. Get one of these and protect yourself from April showers.

PATONS



Volunteers Wanted

for Overseas Service in 55th Battalion of Infantry

PAY, \$1.10 a day with \$1.00 a day extra toward board while in Charlottetown.

Age, 18 to 45, Height 5 ft 3 in. Chest Measure 33 1-2

Men under 21 must have parents consent and married men their wives consent, IN WRITING. Apply by letter or personally to

Capt. G. H. CAMPBELL, or Lieut. R. B. ROGERS, Summerside

How We Can Help You With Your House Cleaning

Housecleaning time is now here and you will need to be equipped with everything that will lighten your labor—the proper weapons with which to combat disease germs.

That's where we can help you. We have a complete stock of everything that will assist you to do the work quicker and better, with the least possible physical effort. Everything we sell in this line is better in quality, price considered, than you can purchase elsewhere. Better call in and get your supplies here.

Fennell & Chandler Victoria Row