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LLOYD GEORGE PAYS TRIBUTE TO ASQUITH

Discusses Peace Conference Showing Necessity of Early Settlement and Establishment of Peace Among the Nations.

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, Feb. 12.—Premier Lloyd George was received with cheers when he rose in the House of Commons yesterday to deliver his speech in reply to questions addressed to him. "I regret on personal grounds the absence from our debates of a member who for thirty years adorned these debates. I worked with Mr. Asquith for years and I deplore sincerely the genuine misunderstanding on both sides, as I claim it was, severed our Association. But although since then there have been things in some of his Parliamentary actions which I could not approve of my respect for him personally and my admiration for his great gifts are unlimited."
Speaking of the Peace Conference he said, "There is this difference between this conference and all the other conferences the world has ever

seen. The Conference of Frankfurt in 1871, the Berlin Conference in 1878 and the Portsmouth Conference practically all deal with differences of opinion between two countries. Here at this Conference you are settling questions which involve every continent in the world. It is therefore a very difficult task to adjust all the various claims which are put forward and which will have to be most carefully considered. The whole energy of the delegates of the great powers has been devoted to trying not merely to effect a durable settlement but to effect it at the earliest possible moment because we all realized that not only is peace important but a speedy peace and until we establish peace amongst the nations there will always be a feeling of unrest throughout the world and industry will not settle to its normal."

Britain and France Threaten Germany

(Special to The Guardian)
COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12.—Great Britain and France have sent notes to Matthias Erzberger, president of the German armistice Commission dealing with the failure of Germany to deliver locomotives and agricultural machinery as agreed. The notes virtually constitute a threat to Germany.

Poles and Germans To Stop Fighting

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Allied governments have offered the Poles and the Germans to cease hostilities, according to newspaper reports.

Frederich Ebert Is German President

(Special to The Guardian)
BASEL, Feb. 12.—The German Assembly yesterday elected Frederick Ebert, President of the German state by a vote of 277 out of 379 votes, a majority of 102. Herr Ebert accepted the election.

Penalties for Selling Liquor to Soldiers

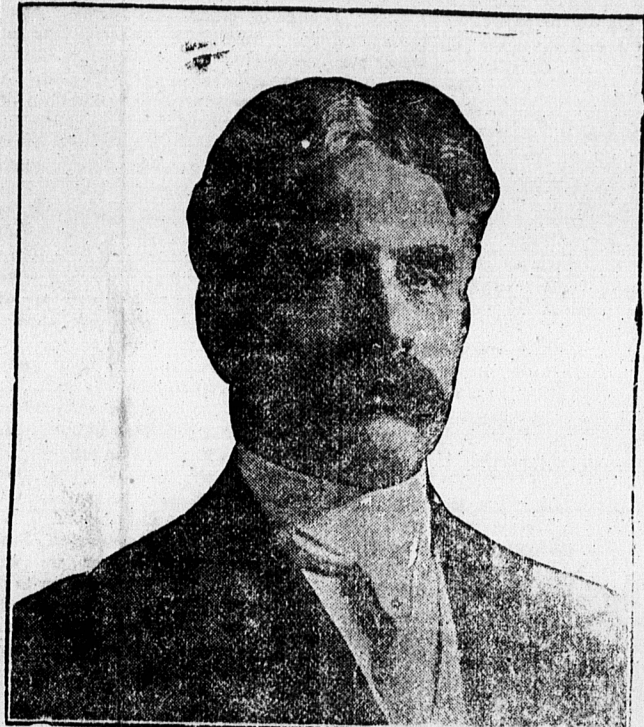
(Special to The Guardian)
OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—Stiff penalties for the sale of liquor to officers or men in uniform are contained in the provisions of an order in council which has been passed by the government. The order provides that any person other than a medical officer, physician or surgeon no matter whether licensed to sell liquor or not who sells to men in uniform may be tried by military court-martial and if found guilty be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not exceeding twelve months or a fine of \$100 or both. The order in council which was passed on the recommendation of Major General Mewburn, Minister of Militia and Defence draws attention to the fact that in view of the great number of troops returning to Canada it is necessary in the interests of military discipline and efficiency and for protection of soldiers generally that further restrictions be made in regard to the furnishing of liquor to men in uniform and not on duty.

MAGNIFICENT OFFER FROM PROWSE BROS.

Offer \$500 to Head Subscription for Soldiers' Club House as Memorial to Fallen Heroes.

Sir:—We have read with a great deal of interest a letter of Corporal Cotton's and also the letter in this morning's Guardian of Mr. Lowther's and consider the suggestions thrown out by them a real good idea—a monument to be built in memory of our fallen heroes to be used for the benefit of our returned men who have been fortunate enough to escape through this terrible war. Mr. Lowther's suggestion in this morning's paper re a club house where the country heroes could be entertained either at a meal or to sleep over night would be to our idea one of the very best monuments that could possibly be put up. A stone monument is only stone and remains stone while a living monument lives as long as life. We feel deeply interested in this matter and only hope that the War Veterans or some other good institution will take the matter up and we will be pleased to start the list with a donation of five hundred dollars (\$500.00).
Thanking you Mr. Editor very kindly for this small space and trusting you will call the attention of the general public to this important matter.
We are Sir, etc
PROWSE BROS., LTD.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN TO BE U.S. AMBASSADOR?



(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Daily Express says that Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, has been offered the post of British Ambassador to the United States.
The Daily Express is owned by Lord Beaverbrook, better known as Sir Max Aitken.

FLIGHT LIUT. NASH HAS ARRIVED HOME

This Intrepid Young Officer Was An Artilleryman, An Aviator and a Prisoner of the Huns.

Back from the "great adventure" in England, France and Germany, there arrived in Charlottetown last night one of this city's best known young men in the person of Flight Lieutenant Freddy Nash, looking hale and hearty after his three and a half years of strenuous and exciting experiences as an artilleryman, a flyer and a captive of the Huns.
Needless to say his parents who went to Emerald to meet him and everyone acquainted with this gallant young officer are delighted that he is back once more to his native Province after doing his bit in noble fashion to stem the tide of threatened Hun invasion.

Flight Lieutenant Frederick Miller Nash is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Nash, Prince Street. He was on the staff of the Bank of Montreal at Fort William, Ontario, when the war broke out. In June, 1915, he resigned his position, being granted extended leave of absence, and enlisted in the 98th, Heavy Siege Battery, as a Gunner, under command of Colonel Arthur Peake. On November 26th, of the same year, the Battery left Charlottetown for overseas service. Gunner Nash having been promoted to Bombardier, The Battery sailed from Halifax, on the S. S. Lapland, and on its arrival in England was re-named No. 2 Canadian Siege Battery. In France later, under command of Major W. B. Prowse, who succeeded Colonel Peake, after passing through many engagements on the battlefield, Bombardier Nash was promoted to the rank of Corporal and was made No. 1 (Captain) of the Howitzer gun. Some months later, he was offered by Captain Prowse, to be recommended for a Commission, either in the Artillery or in the Flying Corps. He chose the latter, and in the Spring of 1917, he left the front and proceeded to London, where he duly qualified and received his Commission as a Flight Lieutenant. A few months later, in the same year, he returned to the front in France, as a Flight Lieutenant attached to Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, No. 29.
Lieut. Nash's first aviation work was as pilot on London home defense,

where he had most exciting experiences in many of the zeppelin raids. In September he went to France and for a month, in his light Nieuport machine, was engaged in scout duty.
On the morning of October 3rd 1917, when his flying squadron was stationed near Rullers, he was delayed for half an hour on the ground when the squadron flew for their regular Hun strafings. Finally remedying his engine trouble, Lieut. Nash ascended and tried to overtake his comrades. The day was hazy and after he had risen to 17,000 feet he could not find any trace of the squadron so he coasted down below the clouds, and, as he frankly states himself, did not really know where he was.
While circling in the sky he noticed 15 convoy trains below and as they had no distinguishing mark he did not know what they belonged to until he saw the uniforms and faces of some troops. They were Germans and Nash considers himself fortunate in disposing of most of the train with his machine gun before the German anti-aircraft guns cut his petrol feed, perforated his engine and shot away most of his controls. He was knocked unconscious when the plane crash-



FLT. LT. F. M. NASH

ed to the ground and when he awoke found himself a prisoner and was led along with the remainder of the transport section.
Lieut. Nash spent six days at the German camp in Douay and for the first two days could not eat the food they provided, but it accumulated and he was forced to eat it at last, or starve. Breakfast consisted of coffee, made from ground acorns and a big piece of soaking wet black bread made from potatoes and rye, lunch was composed of a soup made of water, carrots and ordinary tree leaves and half a bologna sausage made mostly of fish bones. Supper consisted of chopped hay, stewed into what was called tea and the remainder of the bread issued in the morning.
Lt. Nash was afterwards transferred from the camp at Karlsruhe, to camp Gyangelager, Treves (Trier) on the border of Luxemburg, in Germany. Subsequently in March, 1918, he was again transferred from Schlesien, (Silesia), Prussia, near Poland. He remained there until the close of the war.
The armistice was signed on Monday, November 11, 1918, and on Monday, January 13th, 1919, a cable was received by the Lieutenant's parents, stating that he had arrived safely in London. This was the first news that came that he was free and out of Germany. In the evening of Saturday, February 1st, a cable came from London that he was sailing from Liverpool, England on the night of Saturday, February 1st, on the S. S. Corsican, which steamer docked in St. John Tuesday morning of this week.

ARMISTICE QUESTION BECOMING ACUTE

German Attitude and Difficulty of Obtaining Equality of Demobilization Make it Necessary to Settle Whole Armistice Question at Once.

(Special to The Guardian)
PARIS, Feb. 12.—The armistice discussion continues and from it are arising questions of vital interest to peace itself. This extension of scope and working of armistice terms may not commend itself entirely to formal legal minds but the arguments in its favor are extremely weighty.
The German attitude today and the difficulty of obtaining equality of demobilization among the Allies make it imperative to settle at once the general demobilization scheme. In doing so there will be found opportunity of starting at once and practically the great peace work of disarmament and achieving the great peace aim of the destruction of the German militarism. Indeed of the whole principle and habit of militarism throughout the world. In order to do so it is evidently necessary to make a start with the destruction of German militarism.
There are various methods by which this may be brought about but before discussing them it is well to point out that the proposed action is not due to the result of a purely selfish desire to trample upon conquered

Germany but is really, at any rate in the minds of some people, due to the project of starting with a real disarmament of the whole world. The Germans can hardly complain if the beginning is made with them. In dealing with them, however, there are certain difficulties which are increasing as Germany recovers from her revolutionary disorders.
PROPOSAL TO SHORTEN ARMISTICE PERIODS
(Special to The Guardian)
PARIS, Feb. 12.—A proposal to change the Allied armistice policy and greatly shorten the armistice periods is understood to be before the supreme war council. This proposal calls for the limiting of the armistice periods to about ten days at the end of which time new terms would be imposed on Germany. The sentiment is expressed by many in attendance on the peace conference that this would give the Allies a better hold on the situation and enable them to meet the constantly changing conditions. No indication is given to the attitude of the supreme war council in the matter.

Cemeteries For Canadian Soldiers

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—Information contained in overseas news despatches to the effect that bodies of Canadian soldiers who died in Germany will be exhumed and placed in a special cemetery at Bonn is causing adverse comment here. It is pointed out that if these bodies are to be exhumed arrangements should be made for their reburial in France or Belgium and not in the soil of an enemy country.
If the graves of the Canadian dead who died as prisoners of war in Germany are to receive the care which Canada would wish them to have the feeling is that they should be located in an Allied country. It is understood that representations along these lines have been made to the Militia authorities here, and it is considered likely that some action will be taken with the overseas authorities to have the plan of burying Canadians at Bonn altered.

CHARLOTTETOWN WON 13 TO 5 IN LAST NIGHT'S HOCKEY GAME

Charlottetown triumphed for the second night in succession last evening when they met the Moncton hockey team. The score was 13 to 5.
The Moncton team was strengthened by the addition of Ingraham a former Victoria player who arrived by last night's train.
Charlottetown won by superior speed and combination.
The score at the close of the first period was 3-3 indicating that the play up to that time was even and exciting.
At the close of the second period Charlottetown had shown superiority in combination and general stick-handling making the tally 8 to 3.
At the wind-up Charlottetown had rolled up 13 goals to the visitors 5.
Lane and Kelly were the bright and particular stars for the home team their runs being wonderfully fast and spectacular.
McEachern played his usual steady game and showered in a large proportion of the goals.
Hutcherson was always with the puck and did great work in breaking up the visitors combination.
Ingraham, Carroll, and Buote starred for Moncton the first named putting in three out of the five goals scored.
There was a tendency on the part of the visiting team to "rough" matters somewhat towards the finish and one of their players was penalized.
There was a good attendance, good ice and a good hour's skating afterwards.

SERGT. WESTON LOWE HOME FROM FRANCE

Sergt. P. Weston Lowe, son of Mr. Henry Lowe, of this city, arrived home last night from overseas. He is looking fine after his arduous experiences and says he never felt better in his life. Sergt. Lowe enlisted in Vancouver and saw quite a lot of fighting. He was wounded in the elbow at Cambrai. He returned to Canada by the S. S. Empress of Asia which came via the Panama Canal arriving at Vancouver on January 28. His many friends here will be delighted to see him again.

ANNOUNCEMENTS COMING EVENTS MEETINGS, ETC

BIG ENTERTAINMENT IN C. M. B. A. Hall, Thursday, February 13th. Get your tickets at Kelt and McFayden's drug-store. 3949.

CONDENSED SPECIALS

FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE
quantity of small and cut potatoes.
Apply to R. J. McNeill, Scarf Glyndon, R. R. wharf, Charlottetown.

SOCIAL AT MT. RYAN, FRIDAY
night, Feb. 14th. Excellent program
City talent. Everybody come.
13-2-21.

JNO. ALFRED McDONALD, PRO-
vincial Land Surveyor, Hermanville
) (Souris.)
3786-2-5 M20tpd

DAIRYMEN'S SANITARY BUTTER
paper, printed. "Fresh Dairy Butter"
—35c per 100. Per post 40c.
Guardian Oce. 3694-1-30MEtf.

FOR SALE, MILK COW AYRSHIRE
grade, four years old, will freshen
the 20th inst. John D. McGowan,
St. Peter's Bay, R. R. No. 2.
3907-2-11E3tpd.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF GREAT
War 400 Official Canadian British
photographs, 16 color plates. Author,
Professor (Major) Wallace,
Toronto University, three years
overseas. Send for our sample and
convince yourself that ours is superior.
Write today to John Hertz
Limited, Spadina, Toronto.

FRAGMENTS FROM FRANCE

The "Fragments From France" will be seen and heard on Valentine Day. Funds are urgently needed by the Great War Veterans Association and we hope to make this Tag Day a success and we feel that we will have your hearty co-operation.

3959-2-12MR1

Million Salary for German President

(Special to The Guardian)
BASEL, Feb. 12.—The annual salary of the President of the German Republic, who may be elected this week by the National Assembly at Weimar, will be limited to one million. According to a despatch from Berlin the President will reside in Berlin. He will select his executive from all parties.

Fourteen Ships in Prize Court

LONDON, Feb. 10.—What the British Attorney General describes as "the most expensive sustained and carefully organized effort to supply the Central Empire with foodstuffs yet exposed" came in the Prize Court today. The foodstuffs are valued at \$1,415,000 and were contained in ships covering a period of 18 months. Fourteen ships were engaged in the attempt. Two of these vessels were of American register, four were Norwegian, four Swedish and four Danish. The Crown Attorney suggested that although the names of different persons appear as shippers, all the consignments were in fact made by K. & A. Neumond, of New York and Frankfurt, acting for the German Government.
He charged that the cargoes shipped on the steamers Dorigo and Henrick were intended for capture by the Germans, while the cargoes on the other boats were to be forwarded to Germany through Denmark.
The Crown Attorney stated that earlier in the war, and prior to the present case, the Neumonds had been held in the Prize Court to have acted as agents of the German Government. He charged that in the present case, the Neumonds had put other names than their own as shippers on the bills of lading. This time the Attorney declared, amounted to the fabrication of false papers. He asserted that an elaborate code was used in connection with the transaction.

SCHOOL TEACHERS STRIKE

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 10.—One hundred and sixty-five school teachers went on strike this morning, owing to the trustees refusing to accede to their demands for higher salaries.

THE WEATHER TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC

TORONTO, Feb. 13.—Cold and somewhat milder.
Tide will be high this morning at 10.01 and tomorrow at 1.27; it will be high tonight at 9.23 and tomorrow at 10.19.
First quarter of moon Friday, Feb. 7th.
Full moon on Friday Feb. 14th.