THE
Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1916.

BOARD OF TRADE

The annual meeting of the Charlottetown Board of Trade, a report of which was given in yesterday's Guardian, once more directs attention to the splendid service given by that body and the even better service it could give in the general interests of the province provided it had more general support and better opportunities for service.

The excellent address delivered by the retiring President, Mr John O. Hyndman, opened up a field for thought and for discussion which by no means ended with the meeting. His suggestions, many of them at least, will be further discussed and eventually acted upon. The Board of Trade, unfortunately, has not figured as largely in the commercial and civic life as it might have done, although it his done a great deal for both.

A suggestion was made, and we understand is to be acted upon, that the Board move into more central and more suitable quarters. The suggestion is a good one. While the rooms in the Market Building are large and comfortable the location is not sufficiently accessible to meet the requirements of a live Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade, to be of the utmost value to the City and Province, should have its rooms open daily so that merchants and others could meet daily and discuss current business matters. It should be in reality a business men's club, always open and with such means of information at hand as would be of service in the discussion of business matters. It is hoped that, at an early date, such means will be placed at the disposal of our merchants. Much can be learned by casual, social intercourse; matters can be initiated and shaped at such casual meetings and made ready for formal presentation at the regular monthly, or oftener, meetings of the Board.

The President's suggestion that the Island Boards of Trade should meet frequently was also a good one and will, we trust, be acted upon. The Province, after all, is but a small community, but its interests are large and vital. There is no room for sectionalism, for what benefits any one portion of the Province will benefit the whole, and vice versa. Much could be gained by the long, strong pull together of the different interests of the Province, and these interests can best be represented by the various Boards of Trade.

The President's reference to the conditions arising out of the war and the changed conditions which must of necessity follow the war, was timely and should awaken the interest of all our people in the problems that must shortly be faced. There will be an influx of immigrants to Canada from Europe. There will be new lines of industrial development. Above all there will be the return of our own Prince Edward Islanders. These we shall either lose to our sister provinces or retain them in our own, and all will depend on how we face the problem. President Hyndman well said the Province could support double its present population. He might have said quadruple and be within the mark. It is up to us to get our share of the immigration that is coming—and, above all, to get our own.

What a live body of business men working together in the interests, not of a section, but of the whole Province, can do is incalculable and we look to the Board of Trade, the only organization of business men in our midst, to tackle the big problems that are now so near us, and we look to the general public thoughout the Province to lend their assistance.

CIVIC ELECTIONS

Another civic year is drawing to a close and in a few days citizens will again be called upon to select their civic administrators. The financial report for the past civic year, recently published in the Guardian, leaves room for nothing but commendation. Prudent economy, not of the "penny wise and pound foolish" variety, was practised in the administration. Civic public works were economically looked after, but by no means neglected, although the total civic expenditure was some $4,000 less than last year.

The civic election will be held on February 9th and doubtless slates will be in the making shortly. We understand that Mayor Sterns has declined renomination. In this connection it is only fair to state that when he leaves the Mayor's chair he will do so with a clean and an honourable record. His administration has been most creditable to himself and those associated with him on the Civic Board, and he has neglected no opportunity of boosting the city and advancing its interests, commercially and socially.

We understand that Councillor D. J. Riley has already been approached by influential citizens with an offer of nomination and that he has not "turned it down." So far as we know no other name has been mentioned and the probability is he will be elected by acclamation. Mr Riley has wide experience in civic government and his position as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council has given him excellent opportunities to become acquainted with civic government in its most important department. There is no doubt that he would fill the Mayor's chair with as much credit to himself and profit to the city as he has done in the many years of his handling of the civic purse strings.

STEREOPTICON IN RECRUITING

In conversation with a representative of the Guardian, Rev. R. G. Fulton, who with other clergymen of this city and of the province has had a good deal of experience in recruiting, suggested that the use of stereopticon views at recruiting meetings would be of very material assistance, both as a means of giving a more realistic idea of what the war means to the countries that have been ravaged by it, and as an incentive to the young men of the province to take their share of the burden that has been so willingly and patriotically shouldered by others. He explained, as an example, that the splendid results secured in O'Leary and vicinity were due very largely, if not wholly, to the efforts of two young men in that village who at their own expense procured a stereopticon machine and a stock of excellent war views and gave illustrated lectures at different points in their neighbourhood. The proceeds of the lectures, from small admission fees, amounted to over $250, which was handed over to the Red Cross Fund. In addition to the gift to the Red Cross the communities visited became so interested in the war and in what it meant to them as well as to the rest of the Empire, that when the call came they responded as no other part of the province did. The two young men referred to are Mr P. W. Turner and Mr "Jack" Turner, the latter now serving with No. 2 Heavy Battery in England. The former had volunteered for service, but owing to slightly defective eyesight was not accepted. He, however, has done his part in other ways and has to his credit perhaps more recruits than any other man in the province outside of the regular recruiting officers. So convinced was he of the efficacy of the stereopticon in securing recruits that he loaned the machine and slides to Rev. Mr Fulton, who has used them most effectively in connection with several lectures, two at least of which are well remembered by our citizens, namely, those delivered in the First Methodist and Grace Churches.

The suggestion of the Rev. Mr Fulton, that such means be used at recruiting meetings, is a good one and it is hoped the experiment will be tried shortly.

SPLENDID CONTRIBUTION

A letter from Mr O. A. Hornsby, Vice-President of the Trust Company of Cuba, tells what the British Colony in Cuba has done in the way of contributing to the various patriotic funds. The British Colony numbers only 500 and they have contributed $18,000 in cash, besides sending to the Red Cross Society as a Christmas gift to the soldiers, 75,000 cigars, 350,000 cigarettes and half-a-ton of Cuban fruit preserves.

The $18,000 cash contribution is made up as follows:—Red Cross Fund, $3,250; Red Cross Christmas Fund, $1,250; Prince of Wales' Fund, $10,500; Patriotic League of Britishers Overseas, $3,000; and, concludes Mr Hornsby in his letter, "we are not through yet."

The contribution is a remarkable one and an expression of patriotism such as has probably not been given anywhere else in the whole British Empire. It represents a gift of $36 per head for every man, woman and child in the colony. To form an idea of the magnitude of the gift, had Prince Edward Island contributed at the same rate our total contribution would have been well over three million dollars. Mr Hornsby above mentioned is a brother of Mr J. J. Hornsby of this city.

THE REAL MONROE DOCTRINE

The question is often asked, would not the Monroe Doctrine save Canada in case of an invasion? Would not the United States, under the terms of the Monroe Doctrine, come to the rescue of Canada? The most effective answer that can be given to this question is being given by the United States herself, in her submission to the murder of her citizens, not only on the high seas, but in their own cities. There is one "doctrine" that is saving and, please God, will continue to save both Canada and the United States from invasion, that "doctrine" is the British Navy, and it is not a "scrap of paper" to be torn up by German brutality. While it dominates the sea Canada and the United States are both safe from invasion and the commerce of the world will flow without interruption from one country to another. If Germany had one warship afloat on the ocean things would be vastly different.

NOTES

The census of 1911 showed that there were in Canada 1,326,000 men between the ages of 20 and 39, and that 793,000 of them were unmarried. Conditions in this regard do not change much in four years. It is to be inferred that if the full 500,000 men the Government has taken power to enlist should enter the military service, there would still be a small margin of availables for a future call. It is trusted, however, they will not be needed. The price of success in the war will be high without the last man being sent away.

HOW GERMAN S.W. AFRICA WAS CONQUERED

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH BRITISH CAPTAIN

BY DR. ALEXANDER ROSS

Sir,—A number of officers and men who took part in the rounding up of the Germans in German South West Africa, have arrived in England to take part in the grand finale when the Hun will be made to bite the dust. It has been my privilege to meet Captain Tomlinson who took an active part in that brilliant feat of arms, and who conducted those who refused to give their parole to the concentration camp. His experiences will no doubt be of as great interest to your readers as they were to me. He was very proud of the whole affair, especially of a march of 275 miles which the infantry made in 16 days.

The expedition sailed up from Cape Colony to Walfish Bay. Walfish Bay is the only harbor for miles along that part of the West coast of Africa. It is in the centre of German South West Africa, and was reserved with 15 miles of coast by the British when this part of Africa was given up to the Germans. Adjoining this land the Germans, at a cost of many millions, had built an immense pier, which the British navy destroyed at the beginning of the war.

North of Walfish Bay, German South West Africa, which is about 400 miles wide there, extends for several hundred miles. Near the coast it is barren land and inland it is barren, but a strip of fertile land runs down the centre. The Germans attempted to colonize this strip, and it was from there that they were cleared by General Botha and his army of loyal Boers and Britons.

BOTHA'S ORDERS.

When the South Africans saw the tremendous work that was ahead of them some hesitated, but Botha told them if they worked well they could do it in 18 days, and actually they did it in 16. The infantry, with its flanking outriders of cavalry, swept the country clean of Germans and the whole territory is now policed by men appointed by the South African Government. It was along this route that the Germans poisoned the wells, which is an unpardonable crime in South Africa as well as in all dry countries. These were poisoned with carbolic acid and arsenical sheep dip.

General Botha sent word to the German Civil Governor that if it happened again he would start to take reprisals. The Governor sent him word that in future he would cause all poisoned wells to be marked. General Botha replied that he was not there to discuss the matter, but he was merely notifying him that if it happened again he would start reprisals and he knew what a Boer was like when he started reprisals.

No more wells were poisoned.

Germans can't ride. When called upon to throw up their hands they could not, or they would fall off their horses. It was very comical to see them trying to put up their hands and at the same time trying to keep on horse back. The Boers who are magnificent riders enjoyed the spectacle immensely. Finally they rode up, took Mr. German by the scruff of the neck and threw him down, smashed his gun, drove off his horse, and left him there for those who came after to pick him up. The German, what with his fear of the natives whom for years he maltreated, and his fear of perishing in the wilderness, was quite anxious to be picked up.

Finally General Botha succeeded in pushing the Germans back to the edge of the wilderness where they surrendered.

SUPERCILIOUS GERMANS.

The German officer, as usual, was very supercilious and refused to believe that such a magnificent infantry march was made. General Botha told him his believing it or not made no difference, that he had the men there to compel his surrender.

The Germans were given two days to give their parole when they were allowed to return to their homes. Many gave their parole at once, but the German soldiers and officers were quite insolent about it and refused. After the two days were up many were anxious to be paroled, but the day of grace was past and they were marched to detention camps.

They were, as is the British custom, used very well. Each man was allowed to keep his rifle and ten rounds of ammunition, and to buy his horse back if he could afford it. This was necessary as a protection in these wild countries. Even the men on their way to detention camp had their rifles and ammunition. Asked if it was not unsafe to allow this, the answer was: "Oh! no, the German knows when he is beaten."

On the way to camp some 5,000 Germans had 800 British as a guard. The railways line is narrow gauge and very crooked, built probably after the P. E. I. pattern. They travelled by day and camped at night. In order to wind the affair up as quickly as possible Capt. Tomlinson, who was in command, ordered the engineer to try and make 30 miles per hour. The German officer, a prisoner, with the usual German modesty, told Capt. Tomlinson he was travelling dangerously fast and ordered (!) him to go slower. Captain Tomlinson told him the British were taking the same risks as the Germans were and he did not see there was any cause for complaint, but he wished to observe that it was time the German officers learned manners. In future he would ask him to make his requests in a proper tone and not presume to order a British officer about. He ought to be thankful to be alive and that he did not get his deserts for poisoning wells and other atrocities.

GERMAN OFFICER COWED.

At one particularly difficult part of the journey the convoy, which was travelling in two trains, came to a stand still, the head engine not being able to carry its load. The engineer of the first train signalled for a shove up grade. Capt. Tomlinson asked that the engine be uncoupled from train No. 2, but as this would necessitate the throwing out of piquets and practically encamping, it was decided to give the shove without uncoupling—a rather dangerous thing to do. At any rate the engine bumped into the rear car of the first train and one German was killed and several bruised. There was the devil to pay. The Germans were wild and were loading up their guns, and, as they were much more numerous than their guard things looked pretty serious. Capt. Tomlinson went up to the German officer and asked him to pacify his men. He refused. Capt. Tomlinson then told him he could see it was an accident and said:

"If trouble begins you and I are going to have the first scrap."

"My God!" said the German, "are you going to shoot me in cold blood?"

"You just bet," said Tomlinson. "You are the first to go if there is trouble. Calm your men."

He calmed them.

It took nine days to get them down to camp and there they are behind barbed wires and are waiting the day of judgment.

Speaking of conditions in German South West Africa, Capt. Tomlinson told me the usage of the natives by the Germans was shocking. They got the natives to work usually for nothing and shot them down in cold blood on the slightest provocation. The British heard many stories of

(Continued on page Six)

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

IF I COULD KNOW

(By Belle Case Harrington)

If I could know the agony of pain
In which my brother wrought, yet gave no sign,
His bungling work would take on graceful shape,
And glory would illumine every line.

If I could know the heartache bravely hid
Beneath the smile of courage, day by day,
I'd not withhold the kindly deed and thought
To cheer my friend upon his lonely way.

If I could know the struggle to do right
Of that poor fallen one so sore beset,
Not "shame," but "bravo," would I cry to him;
"Thou fightest foes whom I have never met."

If I could know the longing pressing close
Beneath derision's sneer at holy things,
A friendly hand I'd stretch across the gulf
And know the thrill which world-wide kinship brings.

And I can know! Come, Son of Man, Divine,
Flood all my soul with sympathy benign,
Until my very life is love impearled,
And pulses with the heart-throbs of the world.

—Sunday School Times.

DIFFERENT VERSION

Sir,—In your issue of Dec. 18th a long interview with Dr Leo Frank was published. My name was mentioned in connection with a visit to Dr Frank's ranch, and the statement made that I had offered Dr Frank $750 for one of his best foxes, or rather its pelt. I did offer $600—for a pair of foxes.

Kindly publish this in the Guardian, as it is unfair to me (as well as to the gentlemen I have bought foxes from) to permit the impression to prevail that I would pay Dr Frank more for any of his pelts than to any other breeder, and the latter think that I have not acted on the level with them. I am, sir, etc.,

JAS. A. HANSON.

[It is to be regretted that Mr Hanson delayed making this correction until Dr Frank had left the Island.—Ed. G.]

MOTHERS

We want to show you and your Boys.

A Bargain in Suits

All new, manufactured since Dec. 15th.

Only billeted for Christmas trade **50** only, nifty Dark Tweed Suits Norfolks, fit lads from 9 to 16 years old. Values up $7.50.

On sale to-day, $4 98.

PATONS

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 27th, 1915.

Trains outward—Read down.						Trains inward—Read up.			
Tues.& Fri.	Daily ex.Sun.	Daily ex.Sun.				Daily ex.Sun.	Mon.Wed. Thur.Sat.	Tues. & Fri.	Tues. & Fri.
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.				P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
2.50	1.45	7.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	5.25	11.30	12.10	10.10
4.15	2.39	8.13		Hunter River		4.15	10.31	11.03	8.50
4.55	3.08	9.00		Emerald Jct.		3.32	10.03	10.19	8.00
	3.32	9.45		Kensington		2.51	9.38	9.45	
	3.55	10.20	Arr.	Summerside	Dep.	2.20	9.15	9.15	
	Tues. Thur. & Sat.							Daily ex.Sun.	Mon.Wed. & Fri.
	4.15	11.20	Dep.	Summerside	Arr.			8.55	12.15
	5.14	1.14		Port Hill				7.54	10.42
	6.07	2.44		O'Leary				7.01	9.25
	6.51	3.57		Alberton				6.21	8.22
	7.30	5.00	Arr.	Tignish	Dep.			5.45	7.30
	Mon. Wed. Thur. & Sat.							A.M.	
5.00		3.55	Dep.	Emerald Jct.	Arr.			8.50	7.50
5.50		4.25	Arr.	Cape Traverse	Dep.			8.00	7.00
	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun..	Sat. only.					Sat. only.	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	
	P.M.	P.M.					A.M.	A.M.	
	3.00	3.00	Dep.	Charlottetowu	Arr.		10.30	11.05	
	4.55	4.15		Mt. Stewart			9.15	9.35	
	5.39	4.54		Morell			8.40	8.56	
	6.12	5.19		St. Peters			8.17	8.25	
	7.45	6.30	Arr.	Souris	Dep.		7.00	7.00	
	8.55	7.35	Arr.	Elmira	Dep.		5.40	5.40	
	4.40	4.15	Dep.	Mt. Stewart	Arr.		9.20	9.40	
	5.52	5.27		Cardigan			8.04	8.15	
	6.20	5.56		Montague			7.33	7.40	
	7.05	6.40	Arr.	Georgetown	Dep.		6.50	6.50	
	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. only					Sat. only.	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	
	P.M.	P.M.					A.M.	A.M.	
	3.10	3.10	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.		9.45	10.00	
	4.57	4.25		Vernon River			8.31	8.23	
	7.00	5.55	Arr.	Murray Harbor	Dep.		7.00	6.30	

For The Odd Jobs Around The House---These Three

Every home-making man, brother, father, husband, son, needs a good plane, hatchet and saw for the many odd "fixing-up" jobs around the house

When you want a really good bargain in dependable tools of this kind—COME HERE.

We will satisfy you on quality and price—for this is the store of dependable hardware values.

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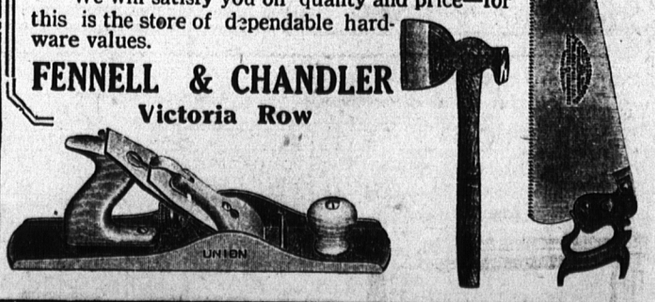
Victoria Row



Winter Footwear at GOFF BROS.

Men, Women and Children

The cold weather has arrived you will need some of our cold weather footwear such as—Overshoes, 1, 2 and 3 Buckles, Lumberman's Rubbers with Red TUFF FOOT Soles, Oiled tanned Moccasins Snow Shoe Moccasins, Felt Boots and Slippers, Leggins and Gaiters.

We take ordars for Military Rubbers and Overshoes. See samples in our window.

GOFF BROS.
The Home of Good Shoes

The best winter Shoes for men, women, boys, misses, children and infants can be found here.