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MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1917.

FALCONWOOD ENQUIRY

Everyone commends the promptitude with which Premier Matheson met the demand by Mr. Geo. E. Hughes for investigation into certain charges which he brought against the administration of Falconwood. The inmates of that institution are the poor and unfortunate who, for the most part, are dependent upon the Province to keep them from harm and harm's way. It is of essential importance that the administration of the Institution should be above suspicion, and this it has hitherto been, until the Opposition brought it into politics. In the old days, desperate attempts were made to get the Conservative Opposition to make party capital out of alleged scandals and complaints for which there were more or less substantial ground. But to their lasting credit the Conservatives positively declined to bring the Institution into politics. When complaints and charges were brought to their notice, they immediately went to Falconwood and investigated the truth on the spot. There were no substantial grounds, the charges were discarded, if there were some grounds, they were ascertained and handed privately to the Premier for his information and action. The result was that Falconwood and its unfortunate inhabitants were kept out of party politics while the administration was kept on the quiet because it never occurred to the day or hour when a visit would be received from a deputation of the Opposition. We have been informed that during the Liberal regime the Hospital and officials received more informal visits from the Opposition than they did from the Government members or even trustees. Probably this may be an exaggeration but that is the impression that remains in the minds of some of the old officials.

The Liberal Opposition has not followed the commendable practice of their predecessors. Instead of instilling confidence in the administration of Falconwood they have taken every means in their power to throw discredit on the administration. This conduct is all the more reprehensible in view of the fact that the Government has been devoting more than ordinary attention to the Institution, and that it has never been better administered and supervised than at present. Two grounds are taken by the Opposition for their adverse criticisms: (1) That the cost of maintenance has increased under the present government, and (2) that certain patients have made charges against an official. With regard to the first we need merely point to the fact that the cost per capita in 1911 was \$2.77 per week and in 1916, 2.88 per capita per week. Notwithstanding the increase in the cost of foodstuffs and the fact that the inmates are being better fed than under the Liberals, the increase is merely 11c per person per week. This is the lowest of any institution in Canada, the next being \$4.50 per head. As for the second ground a committee has been appointed to investigate and it would be unfair for us to prejudice the matter, but we have the assurance of the Premier that if the charges are true punishment will follow, if not, then the member who made them in the House will have to stand the consequences.

OUR NEW ALLY

The entry of the United States into the war opens a new chapter in the great world tragedy. She enters primarily as a result of the German aggression which ravaged Belgium and which developed step by step until it culminated in the ruthless submarine campaign which threatened all neutrals. As the greatest neutral nation and the natural leader of non-belligerent civilization the United States has taken up the challenge. The logic with which President Wilson in his address to Congress, a summary of which appears elsewhere in this paper, trends his way to the inevitable conclusion will not be confined in its appeal to a single nation.

Wherever there is reasonably unprejudiced publication, in the neutral nations of Europe and of South America, the inexorable indictment of Prussia presented by President Wilson must have its effect. Recollection of his long patience in the face of insult, intrigue and actual attack must increase the effectiveness of his final and unqualified statement that the Allies are in fact as they have asserted themselves to be; that their form of government and policies, in peace and war, make it impossible for the world in general to aid in their progress. Normal civilized life is impossible of attainment where Prussianism has been eradicated and where the nations to her alleged national needs have been rejected and nullified by the righteous indignation of law-abiding nations. Germany aspires for the domination of the world. To consider the rights of others in carrying on this war, which so often puzzles observers of the course and students of her policy, is a refusal to

born of monumental ambition. Germany must progress to victory regardless of what lies in her path. No right can exist where she recognizes a "national necessity." It is folly to imagine that Germany is taken by surprise by the entrance into the war of the United States. Her plans for world domination, long formed, have comprised a calm consideration of this factor in the contest. The Mexican plot exposure revealed her tactics. We must expect, the United States must prepare against, other revelations. People outside Germany should remember always that Germany's goal is a world Prussianized, and that the German Government, backed by the vast majority of the German people, are at this moment inspired by that ambition. Their arrogance has not been decreased by anything that has occurred on land or sea since war began; rather has it been inflamed into malignant passion.

President Wilson immediately proposes co-operation with the Allies. And there is no doubt the Allies require his co-operation. This is a sobering thought calculated to keep enthusiasm in Canada from tempting the public towards any relaxation of effort. Our case against Germany has revived new support and again is vindicated. The fight remains to be won through the defeat of a desperate enemy intent on abandoned destruction of all that stands in his way.

The United States can contribute important material assistance to the Allies in the matter of financial support and industrial strength. Men may not be available for some months and it will take time for the full force to be felt but the moral effect of her stand will be immediate and is inestimable. It will strengthen every protest raised in Germany against the mad course of the Kaiser's Government, and it will contribute to every Allied country new assurance and resolution. Perhaps the most gratifying immediate effect of the new acquisition will be the very great advantage given the British fleet in being able to utilize a long coastline, ports, and supply stations, for both the Atlantic and Pacific services. This is apart from the considerable and welcome addition of the United States fleet to the potential strength of the Allies on the seas—meaning a superiority over the enemy which must dishearten utterly the German people.

The Allied Governments and people welcome the United States to a place in the fight with unstinted joy and enthusiasm. Prussianism has now provoked the spirit of Democracy before the eyes of all. Canada has a particular interest in the new Ally, and the spirit of international goodwill on this continent must be increased by our common efforts in service of a common ideal.

PARLIAMENTARY CODE OF HONOR

A member of the Legislature assumes personal responsibility and is subject to the consequences for any charges he makes or formally fathers in the House. If the charges are false and foundationless and a Committee of the House upon investigation so report, the member making the charges, or fathering them, forfeits his seat in the House. The reason for this is obvious. Members of the Legislature enjoy the privilege of being immune from action in a court of law for libel or scandal for anything they may say within the House. It is their right to enjoy the fullest freedom of speech consistent with personal responsibility to their peers for what they say in the discussion of public affairs. But this privilege carries a corresponding obligation. Members must take exceeding care that freedom in criticism is not construed into license to calumniate. They enjoy no such license. Freedom in criticism entails responsibility for the assertions made. A member is not at liberty to make definite charges or innuendoes in the House merely on "information received." He must verify his information and be prepared to stand behind the allegation to which he lends the weight of his name and position in the House. He may then make the charges, cite his authority, call for an investigation. If he is able to substantiate his charges punishment to fit the crime must fall upon the accused persons; if he fail to make out his case, he must take upon himself the consequences of his action and forfeit his seat in the House and any further right he may have to speak under the responsibility of the privileges of the House. It is this that gives statements made in the House more weight than if made anywhere else, and every Legislature is extremely sensitive regarding its honour and privilege in this respect. Nothing that would in any way detract from the force and effect of criticism or lower the standard of honour and responsibility of the Legislators jointly and severally may be tolerated. British prestige, British precedent, British sense of fairplay, British honour, Briton's priceless heritage demand that a member of Parliament shall bear personal responsibility for his statements and accusations reflecting upon members of the House or officials and servants of the Government, be they humble or great. If a member transgress the British parliamentary code of honour the consequences to himself are disastrous, and rightly and inevitably so.

NOTES

Germany threatens that unless Roumania releases by April 14 all interned Germans, including those of military age, Germany will seize more hostages in the occupied districts of Roumania.

Dr. Zimmermann, who sought to arrange a war on the United States by Mexico and Japan—assisted, of course, by such German treachery within the United States as could be pulled off—is still angry because Washington discovered his plot and made it public. "Our behavior," he declares in his latest speech, "contrasts considerably with the behaviour of the Washington Government." There is no doubt

HON. M. MCKINNON CONTINUES DEBATE

(Continued from Page three)

NEARER \$56,000? The new wing to the Asylum was let by contract and before it was finished the cost was twice the amount estimated, and the same thing applied to the jail and court house in Summerside. "The main point to be noted in this connection," said Mr. McKinnon, "is that public works the present government have built have been paid for by the public works built by the Liberals are we still paying interest on. They got an experimental farm. Well, there was not a province that did not get an experimental farm, while some provinces got two if not more; and whereas 'THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM IN EVERY OTHER PROVINCE WERE PAID FOR BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM IN THIS PROVINCE WAS PAID FOR BY THIS PROVINCE AND TURNED OVER TO THE DOMINION'."

Referring to the agricultural grant, Mr. McKinnon stated that no strangers were employed at any time from any of the other provinces when our own men were available. One member had suggested that those farmers who had made a success at farming should be sent around as missionaries to teach others. Mr. McKinnon said that those who were the most successful farmers were the ones that most demanded the assistance of the Agricultural Department. A farmer might be successful, he pointed out, but there were new things coming up every day, new diseases being discovered in vegetable and animal life, and these things were being studied carefully by young men who were specially qualified by their education. They spent four years in an Agricultural College looking into these things and learning the best methods of combating disease, etc., and must of necessity know things which a farmer could not know. It was the farmer who did not see the need of assistance, said Mr. McKinnon. The Opposition complained that none of the grant had been given to the fishermen. Whoever heard of an agricultural grant being paid to fishermen? This grant, Mr. McKinnon pointed out, was intended for agricultural and not for other purposes.

Mr. McKinnon went on to show the advancement made in Education during the past five years, in the increase in salaries and school enrolment. He pointed out that the PRESIDENT GOVERNMENT HAD SPENT IN ITS 5 YEARS \$1,000 MORE ON EDUCATION THAN DID THEIR PREDECESSORS, OR AN AVERAGE OF \$40,000 A YEAR MORE IN ROUND FIGURES. In regard to the Sanatorium, Mr. McKinnon took up the statement made by the Opposition that the site of the institution was unfit. He pointed out that a medical man who was eminent in his profession, together with other members had inspected the situation and pronounced it the best in the province. He thought that if there was one thing this province should be proud of it was the fact that when every province in the Dominion was appalled and asked what could be done to save the lives of soldiers, this province, through the magnanimity of one man, was able to respond and take her place in the circle of those who were doing their duty in this respect. If there was anything that should kindle a spark of pride in the breasts of loyal citizens it should be this circumstance. Why this institution, he introduced, "I don't know," said Mr. McKinnon. "The hon. member for West River, said there were 26 patients and 24 attendants, and he knew this to be false."

MR. HUGHES: Do you want the names?
HON. MR. MCKINNON: Yes.
Mr. Hughes then read from a document certain names, about five in number. Mr. Hughes read the names of Dr. and Mrs. Garrison, then added a list of nurses, cooks, servant girls, washerwomen, engineer, firemen, giving their numbers.

HON. MR. MCKINNON: The hon. gentleman said he would give the names. Now let him table the names.

SIR CHARLES DALTON: He is in duty bound to table the names.
HON. A. E. ARSENAULT: A document must be tabled if read from.
MR. BELL: That is an extraordinary doctrine. The names were asked for, and the hon. gentleman gave them. Now the demand is that the source of information, the letter or whatever it is, must be tabled. That is an extraordinary proposition.

HON. MR. MCKINNON: The hon. gentleman made the positive statement that there were 24 attendants. He said he could prove it, and could give the names. Let him do the honorable thing and give the House the other names.

There was some further discussion, but Mr. Hughes did not give the names.
HON. MR. MCKINNON: The hon. gentleman has again put his foot in it. He boldly undertook to give the names of 24 attendants, but when challenged to do so he can only squirm out of the situation. He cannot name 24 attendants because there are not 24 attendants at the Sanatorium. (Applause.)

Mr. McKinnon touched upon the Asylum and in regard to Mr. Hughes' criticism of extravagance pointed out that the Public Accounts Committee last year, on which were two members of the Opposition, had made a thorough and searching investigation, and could report no instance of waste or extravagance. AND THEIR REPORT PASSED UNANIMOUSLY IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. McKinnon received a great ovation at the conclusion of his speech, when the Premier took up the charges made by Mr. Hughes in regard to Falconwood.

PUBLIC MEETINGS PROHIBITED IN DUBLIN.

(Special to The Guardian.)
DUBLIN, April 7.—Public meetings and processions in Dublin next week are forbidden unless authorized by the military.

WASTING SUGAR ON CANDY

Sir,—Now that sugar has become so dear, that in France it is positively prohibitive in price except to the rich, and nearly so in England, would it not be well for our people to follow in this particular the advice of our Federal Government and economize in their use of it.

A large amount of sugar is used in making candy and fancy frostings and icings for cakes, which could be dispensed with without serious harm to anyone.

Would it not be well also to discontinue the sale of candy at public entertainments and concerts. No one needs the candy there sold and many buy it simply to help along a good cause. If the small sum of five cents were added to the price of admission to these entertainments, the cause would not suffer, and a large amount of this necessary food could be economized for useful purposes.

I am Sir, etc.,
ECONOMY.

VICTORY LOAN TOTALS \$266,148,300.

OTTAWA, April 6.—That the subscriptions to Canada's Victory War Loan totalled \$266,748,300, of which \$60,000,000 was received from the chartered banks and \$18,121,000 represented conversions from the 1915 war loan issue, the statement made by Sir Thos. White, Minister of Finance, the amount of debenture stock which will be surrendered in payment of subscriptions is \$5,933,000.

The number of subscriptions to the loan exceeded 40,500, which is over three thousand more than in the case of the loan of last year. Subscriptions of less than \$25,000 represent a total of \$2,880,000. Sir Thomas confirmed the previous announcement that the subscription of sixty million dollars made by the chartered banks will not be accepted, this being unnecessary, in view of the fact that the subscriptions exceed the \$150,000,000 asked for by over one hundred million dollars.

The allotment of subscriptions will be on the following basis:
1.—\$35,000 and under will be allotted in full.

2.—From \$35,000 up and including \$100,000 the first \$25,000 in full, the remainder eighty per cent.

3.—From \$55,000 up and including one million, the first \$25,000 the same as Number 2. The remainder seventy per cent.

In excess of \$1,000,000 the first \$1,000,000 the same as No. 3, the remainder 45 per cent.

Sir Thomas explained that this will result in subscriptions from \$35,000 to \$300,000 receiving an average of 88 per cent. of the sum subscribed, an average of 100,000 to \$1,000,000 an average of 74 per cent. of the sum subscribed, and subscriptions over one million an average of 57 per cent. of the sums subscribed.

Get One For The Young Folks

THE FAMOUS RED-LETTER EDITION OF THE BIBLE.

The wonderful edition of the Bible now being distributed by this paper shall be appetizing to every reader with his family. There is no book that could better be given to boys and girls—since not to know the Bible is to confess an ignorance that in after life will be acknowledged with shame and sorrow. The Bible makes a good foundation for a library—in fact, should be its cornerstone. Start that library today for your boys and girls. You will never regret it. The coupon printed elsewhere in today's paper, explains the generous terms by which the volume may be obtained almost free. Since our supply is limited, we can only urge our readers to be on the safe side and secure their copy as early as possible. We now have only what the publishers have allowed us as our proportion of the general distribution, and hope none of the coupon holders will be disappointed.

NO ENEMIES.

You have no enemies, you say? Alas! my friend, the boast is poor: He who has mingled in the fray Of duty, that the brave endure Must have made foes! If you have none, Small is the work that you have done You've hit no traitor on the hip You've dashed no cup from perjured lip, You're never turned the wrong to right, You've been a coward in the fight. —CHAS. MACKAY.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. LOUSON.

NOT LEFT OF GOD.

We are not left of God So long as a rose blooms at our window pane; So long as the sun shines, and the soft rain Calls forth the early violet from the sod, If but a wild briar by our pathway nod, After its winter death wakened again, Seeing its life we may forget our pain Of unbelief. Who brings forth life but God? He stains with tender tint the lily's lips; Feeds with incessant care the insect crew; Drops honey for the wandering bee to sip, In a white chalice set with pearls of dew. The glow-worm hath his lamp; the fire-fly's light Is but a pledge of love writ on the night. —SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES.

SOME MAIN POINTS IN PRES. WILSON'S SPEECH

"Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic Governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality is such circumstances."

"What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the Governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those Governments of the most liberal financial credits in order that our resources may, so far as possible be added to theirs."

"It will involve the full equipment of the navy in all respects but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with enemy submarines."

"It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided by the war in case of war at least 500,000 men who should in my opinion be chosen upon the people of the universal liability to service and also the authorization of the subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training."

"There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us."

"It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance."

"But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts."

"For democracy."

"For the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own Governments."

"For the rights and liberties of small nations."

"For a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations, and make the world itself at last free."

"The present German warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a war against all nations."

"The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation."

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The United States was with Germany. Its president declared speaking from the chair to Congress in a message destined to become historic, that "Prussianism by its lawless wickedness had declared war against the United States."

"We accept," he added, "the status of belligerents thus thrust upon us."

AN INSPIRING MESSAGE. The scene was impressive. The message was inspiring. It was half past eight o'clock when, with members of both Houses, judges of the Supreme Court and other dignitaries peopling the floor of the large chamber and the galleries thronged to suffocation capacity by a dense citizenhood, the sergeant-at-arms briefly announced: "The President of the United States."

Woodrow Wilson ascended the platform and stood by the Speaker's chair. His mien was serious. He had in his hand the manuscript of his message. Prolonged introductory cheering was succeeded by tense silence—silence all the more impressive by reason of the constant murmur which had all day accompanied the deliberations of the members.

NOT PATH OF SUBMISSION. The President offered no preface. Speaking solemnly but with judicial calmness, in tones which carried clearly to every part of the crowded chamber he began. The great gathering hung hushed on every word. There was not a sound until outlining the courses which confronted the nation, the President, with the deliberation which he invariably and effectively substitutes for emphasis, stated: "There is one choice we are incapable of making. We will not choose the path of submission."

Senators and Representatives sprang to their feet, some of them waving flags. The galleries took up the roar of applause, and it was minutes—ac-

tually minutes—before the President could proceed.

NO TWISTING. He proceeded with greater vigor, with firmer deliberation. There was no trimming or twisting. He spoke the thoughts that were in him, and he voiced the spirit of the nation. As stinging phrase followed stinging phrase it became manifest to the eager listeners that this was no academic utterance. It was full of meaning. It was the message of a man slow to anger, but strong in righteous wrath. The dominant declaration that war involved complete and earnest cooperation with the Allies was another striking sentence which set the chamber on fire with renewed enthusiasm, and the clear-cut pronouncement that the United States army should "in my judgment" be chosen on "the principle of universal liability to service" left no room for doubt as to the resolute earnestness with which the man of peace will wage war.

He proposed that the struggle be waged not entirely upon money borrowed, but upon properly systematized general taxation.

NO NEUTRALITY NOW. President Wilson was unequivocal. "Neutrality," he said, "is no longer feasible or desirable." He alluded to "the wonderful and heartening things" that had happened in Russia, and declared the war was not with the German people, but with Prussian autocracy.

For a fleeting moment the President of the United States drew aside the veil of German intrigue and machination which have been revealed to the Government even before the outbreak of the war. Teuton spies—he used the word and repeated it as though to give it added force—had been operating "in unsuspecting communities" and "in offices of the Government."

HISSED THE WORD. President Wilson's closest approach to the dramatic was in his stinging references to the operations of Germany's accredited representatives to the United States. The second time he used the word "spies" he almost hissed it.

"We accept the gauge of battle," he exclaimed, raising his voice for the first time to ringing resonance. The United States was ready to "spend the whole force of the nation" in crushing the enemy of the world's liberty and democracy.

Touching the international situation regarding Germany's allies the President said it had not been possible to receive the new Ambassador for the Austria-Hungary but he reserved the "question" of dealing specifically with that nation. The intense feeling which exists towards the so-called pacifism or pro-German sympathizers found out let in the almost frenzied cheering and flag waving which greeted the President's firm and magisterial assurance that while the Government had the kindest sentiments towards Americans of German birth and origin, "if there be disclosure of any means of repression."

A HALF HOUR SPEECH. The message consumed less than half an hour in delivery, and as the President concluded he was accorded such an outburst of enthusiasm as falls rarely to public men.

United States citizens, perhaps more than Canadians, wear their hearts in their sleeves. They are demonstrative and outspoken. A woman in the gallery shouted "The New Lincoln" and the cheering and flag waving continued till after the President, with no ceremony, immediately on the conclusion of his address, quitted the chamber.

Opinion was unanimous among the experienced newspaper men from all parts of the country, who occupied places in the press gallery, that it was one of the finest and most telling utterances ever made in Congress.

The House adjourned early tonight to enable the Committee on Foreign Affairs to meet tomorrow morning and deal with this resolution. There is still believed to be a small minority who will attempt to combat the passing of this resolution but tonight's scenes and happenings make manifest the fact that the spirit of the nation in Congress and at the Capital is resolute and determined and nearly unanimous.

ROOSEVELT ON HIS WAY. Theodore Roosevelt is expected to reach Washington tomorrow morning. He comes this time not as a politician but as a warrior. He has offered his services to the Government in raising a military division for co-operative action with the British, Belgian, and French allies on the western front.

Rumor has it tonight that he may be asked to accept a larger commission in the service of his country.

HARRY W. ANDERSON.

This Ointment Possesses Power to Heal the Skin

TWO CASES WHICH PROVE THE EXTRAORDINARY HEALING POWER OF DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

The use of Dr. Chase's Ointment is wonderfully satisfactory because you can actually see the results accomplished. It is surprising what change can be brought about in a single night by this great healing ointment. Mr. George Beavis, 119 James street, Peterboro, Ont., writes: "As a healing ointment, I consider Dr. Chase's the best obtainable. I had a large running sore on my leg, and although I had tried all the prescriptions of two doctors I was unable to get any relief from the pain or to get the sore healed. One day my drug-gist handed me a sample box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and I used it with such good results that I decided to give the ointment a fair trial. Altogether I used four boxes, and am glad to be able to say that the sore on my leg is entirely healed up. Since on this experience with Dr. Chase's Ointment I have recommended it to many people.

Mrs. W. W. Oliver, Port George, Annapolis Co., N. S., writes "I am going to tell you my experience with Dr. Chase's Ointment. There was a spot came on my face something like a mole, but it kept getting worse, and several doctors whom I consulted said it was skin cancer, and that it would have to be cut or burned out. I intended having this done, but changed my mind when my brother recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment. Before I had finished one box of the ointment this skin trouble had gone, and has not bothered me since. I cannot praise Dr. Chase's Ointment too much, and you are at liberty to publish this letter."

If you have never used Dr. Chase's Ointment send a two-cent stamp for a sample box, and mention this deal-er, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.