

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1915.

LOSS OF THE FORMIDABLE

The loss of the battleship Formidable and 579 lives without firing a shot in self-defence is regrettable, but that is all that need be said in a time of war.

It is well to recall in this connection the hopeful outlook recently given by Mr Winston Churchill in the British House of Commons. The submarine, he said, had introduced novel conditions in naval warfare, the old freedom of movement which belonged to the stronger Power being affected and restricted by the development of this new and formidable arm.

He did not include in those dangers that of an overseas invasion, although it is an enterprise full of danger to those who might attempt it.

The economic pressure on Germany continues to develop in a healthy and satisfactory manner. The President of the Board of Trade has published figures showing that out of 20,500,000 tons of British shipping, 20,122,000 tons were still plying, or 97 per cent. of the whole; whereas out of 5,000,000 tons of German shipping, only 549,000 tons remain plying or unaccounted for; and of those known to be plying, it is estimated that only ten ships are at present carrying on German commerce on the seas.

Although we have suffered mischances, we have had a very fair share of the luck. If the enemy do not attack us on the high seas it must be assumed they do not consider they are strong enough to do so, because that would be the moment of greatest advantage to them when the despatch of the army to the Continent might be prevented or delayed.

The loss of submarines has been equal so far, but of course the German proportion of loss was greater because we have more than double the number of submarines in constant employment.

Our torpedo-boat destroyers have shown their enormous superiority. No loss has been sustained by us, while eight or ten enemy vessels have been destroyed.

In the lighter armoured cruisers we have lost six and the Germans two, but we have three, or four times the number of vessels of this class, and we have to expose them more frequently to possible attacks.

The modern fast light cruisers, built from 1902, are the most important factor in the war. Germany has 25 and we have 35.

Since the war we have lost two, while the enemy has lost, or had shut up, one quarter of their force. The number of new cruisers that have joined our fleet was larger than the number lost by the enemy.

Our strength today is greater than at the outbreak of the war. The prospects for the future are even more satisfactory, because we have an enormous delivery of cruisers rapidly approaching completion. The possible cruisers which the enemy could get for the next twelve months from all sources could not exceed half those on which we could count.

Mr Churchill indicated the reinforcements which both countries would receive between now and the end of 1915. The maximum number which Germany could receive was three, including one Greek ship, which presumably would be taken over.

Between now and the end of 1915 we would receive fifteen ships, as against the German three.

All these would be ships of the greatest power in naval history, and it is no exaggeration to say that we could afford to lose a super-Dreadnought every month for twelve months without any loss accruing to the enemy, and yet be in approximately as good a position of superiority as we were at the outbreak of war.

Mr Churchill hoped, as we do, that these facts would comfort nervous people during the months that lie before us.

They prove that the results of the German policy of attrition are not unsatisfactory to us, nor is there attrition by wear and tear. The reefs of the fleet are being regularly conducted, and the health of the sailors is nearly twice as good as in times of peace.

children endured throughout the awful nightmare in which their country has been steeped during the past five months, or the beastly savagery of those through whom they suffered. It were little short of blasphemy to say these sufferings were inflicted in order that the characters of the survivors might be strengthened; it were no less blasphemous to declare that they were thus tortured in order that some of our latent virtues might be revived.

The truth is that they suffered because "war is hell" and because men were wicked enough to let it loose upon them. In his infinite goodness God will bring peace again to the earth from which it was driven by greed and lust of conquest but God Himself, and we say it with all reverence, cannot undo the wrong that has been inflicted upon the innocent women and children and men of Belgium. They have had their torture and it cannot be wiped out; the dead cannot be raised; those crazed by the inhuman brutality of their torturers can be restored to reason only to live their tortures over again. What the war fiend has written in Germany is written.

As to the other "benefits" from the war, "the implanting of noble ideals" and "making men appreciate freedom more than ever before," we can only say that the price paid to be paid, is out of all proportion to the benefits. Our condition is hopeless indeed if we cannot rise to noble ideals or properly appreciate freedom without turning a continent into a shambles.

With the fourth "benefit" we heartily agree. We shall certainly know some other "peoples" better than ever before. We shall know the Germans.

OUR REPRESENTATION CLAIM

Our contemporary, the Patriot, in its yesterday's issue alleges that we have misrepresented the action of the Senate and the Liberal party with regard to the resolution passed last session by the Commons asking the Imperial Parliament to amend the B.N.A. Act so as to give this Island a representation of four in the House of Commons.

In order to clear up any misunderstanding in the minds of our contemporary or our readers, we beg to append the following extracts from the official Hansard:—

"The House again went into Committee on Bill No. 62, to revise the representation in the House of Commons—Mr Borden; Mr Blondin in the Chair.

"On the schedule—Prince Edward Island: "Mr Borden: My hon. friend, the member for Pictou (Mr Macdonald) moved to insert a clause providing for the representation of the province of Prince Edward Island in case the British North America Act should be amended that the province would be entitled to four members instead of three.

"The same proposition was mentioned to me by hon. members from Prince Edward Island a day or two ago, but at the time I was very much occupied, and neither then nor since have I had sufficient opportunity to give it the consideration it deserves. However, it has had their consideration, it has had the consideration of my hon. friend from Pictou, and I cannot see at present any reasonable objection to it. I would have liked to have submitted it to the Deputy Minister of Justice, as it involves a constitutional question, but since my hon. friend from Pictou introduced it there has been no opportunity. I am inclined to accept it at the time to be submitted to the Deputy Minister of Justice afterwards and, if it should be found that there is any objection to it, it may be struck out in the Senate. I do not apprehend there will be any objection, and I therefore desire to accept the amendment. It is as follows:—

"Provided, that if the British North America Act, 1867, should be amended by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, in accordance with the address of both Houses of Parliament of Canada in that behalf, passed at the present session, immediately upon the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom amending the said British North America Act, 1867, in accordance with such address coming into force, there shall be in the province of Prince Edward Island three electoral districts defined as follows:—

"(1) The county of Kings shall form and constitute the electoral district of Kings and shall return one member.
"(2) The county of Prince shall form and constitute the electoral district of Prince and shall return one member.

"(3) The county of Queens shall form and constitute the electoral district of Queens and shall return two members.
"Amendment agreed to.

"Bill reported, read the third time, and passed.

On resuming after luncheon:—

"Mr Speaker: I have the honour to inform the House that I have received the following from the Senate:—

"Amendment made by the Senate to the resolutions sent up from the House of Commons that an humble address be presented to His Majesty praying that he may graciously be pleased to give his consent to submitting a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom to amend certain provisions of the British North America Act, 1867.

"Add the following as section 3:—

"3. This Act shall not take effect until the termination of the now existing Canadian Parliament.

"Mr Borden moved: "That a message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that the amendment made by the Senate in the proposed joint Address to His Most Excellent Majesty the King, be not concurred in, for the following reasons:—

"1. Because appointments to the Senate have no necessary or appropriate relation to the date of the election of members to serve in the House of Commons.

"2. Because in respect of certain of the western provinces the proposed increase of representation in the Senate has relation solely to the result of the last decennial census, which result has been ascertained.

"3. Because the said amendment is inappropriate and incongruous.

"4. Because no sufficient reason can be adduced for the delay effected by the said amendment.

"Motion agreed to."

From this it will be seen that it was due to the "inappropriate" and "incongruous" amendment made without sufficient reason by the Liberal majority in the Senate that our present representation of four was lost to us.

Mrs. Potter, aged 83, of Newcombe Road, Portmouth, G. B., has received a prize for being the head of a family with the most members in the fighting service. Sixteen of her grandsons (five in the Army and eleven in the Navy) and the husbands of four of her granddaughters are on active service. Two other grandsons, now dead, were in the Navy. The King has sent congratulations to Mrs. Jones, Stamford Hill, on the fact that she has three triplet sons and a fourth son in the army. The triplet brothers, who are so well known, are the triplets of the family distinguished between them, enlisted a few days after the declaration of war.

GOOD ADVICE FROM MONROE

Sir—Your editorial of the 28th inst. has the proper ring and I hope everyone in Prince Edward Island, having the Island's interests at heart, will seriously memorize the advice therein.

To-day, the world's largest financiers are awakening to the tremendous future of fur-farming, developed by the Islanders, and, Sir, I trust common sense will remind them of their great advantage.

To-day they are like the pioneer prospector; after months of toil and hardships in the wilds, he discovers a new mining centre, and after staking his claim is forced by adversity to sell out, no matter how good his claim may be, to the important financial men.

Prince Edward Islanders, as you know mining is the wildest kind of speculation; your developments of the fur-farming industry, and all of these defects and has founder alluring the United States and elsewhere have had their subsidized agents watching the industry—now absolutely proven and they are scratching their heads to know how to get into the business. You have made a campaign that will stampede weak-kneed ranchers, and ultimately steal the result of your life's work.

The industry was never stronger than it is to-day, but you must stand together—only is strength. The year's pups will create new levels.

Every man on the Island must stand pat—the business of fur-farming is all yours. Can you imagine the importance of the industry's future, when such a mouthpiece as the "New York World" is interested in the financial magnates of the United States in the profitable results of fur-farming? Yes, and you, gentlemen, control the situation; stand by those who are in a position intellectually to guide you. If you do this, whatever financial gain you have made to date, will be simply a bagatelle to your future realizations.

I have studied the situation carefully, and I can endorse Mr. J. E. B. McCready's statement, to the letter—the industry is only in its infancy.

Whatever you do, be loyal to the Island, act together, if you do this, then the fur-raising centre of the world will be in your hands and those of coming generations.

Practise the motto of the Anglo-Saxon race, "What we have, we'll hold."

Wishing you all a most prosperous New Year.

I am, Sir, etc., HORACE DAVIS, Montreal Standard.

SHIP ASHES OF DEAD BY PARCEL POST.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—Shipping the ashes of a dead man by parcel post across a continent and an ocean is the latest task laid out for the newest branch of Uncle Sam's Mail service. The ashes of Teijiro Hasegawa, a Japanese artist, whose place of business at one time was at 188A Boylston St., and who lived at 517 Columbus avenue, are now en route to a small town near Tokio in Tokio, Japan.

This is one of the first instances, probably where the United States parcel post has been brought into service to transport a human being's ashes to a point far removed as Japan. At any rate it is the first shipment of the sort that the officials and mailing clerks in the parcel post department of the Boston post office remember.

Hitherto the Japanese living in Boston have sent the ashes of their friends back to Japan, by express but this trial of the parcel post for the same purpose has proved to them that a saving of something more than \$9 is possible. The cost for shipping Hasegawa's ashes was but \$1.10 for a weight of about seven pounds.

Upon arrival at his birthplace near Tokio, the elaborate funeral service prescribed by the Buddhist and Shintoist rituals will be carried out.

STORSTAD CASE AGAIN PUT OVER.

MONTREAL, Jan. 2.—The three million dollar action brought by the S.S. Storstad against the Pacific Coast S.S. Storstad, which was fixed for January 11, 1915, has been postponed until February 15. Mr. Charles S. Haight, counsel for the owners of the S.S. Storstad in New York, filed an affidavit in the Admiralty Court, that Captain T. Anderson, who was in command of the Storstad when the Empress of Ireland sank, and is now in command, had called "Front Harve, France: "Eleventh impossible. Not commenced discharge. Port congested will cable later."

Mr. Haight in his affidavit further stated that the captain, First Officer Alfred Toffness and Third Officer Jakob Sasse are now abroad the Storstad at Havre, that they were on the ship at the time of the accident, and the circumstances which prevent the attendance at the trial are entirely the result of the war. Counsel agreed not to ask for further delay.

A further cable was received from First Officer Toffness as follows: "Working conditions here very uncertain, estimate return (New York) middle February."

DISCARDED HELMETS CAUSED SENSATION.

PORTHAWL, Wales, Jan. 4, via London, 5.10 p.m.—Considerable excitement was caused at this seaside resort Thursday by the drifting ashore in this vicinity of many helmets such as are worn by the British troops in Egypt and India, and afterwards proved to have been thrown overboard from a recently arrived transport.

"Royal Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites will strengthen the run-down system—it builds bone and tissue, improves the blood, aids digestion, and is a splendid treatment for pulmonary troubles. Price 5/6. MacKinnon Drug Co., Cor. Great George and Kent Streets.

"Two splendid Dominion Church Organs are offered at \$140.00 and \$95.00, these instruments when new sold for \$500. and \$350 respectively. In order to secure one of these organs, you must act immediately. Miller Bros., 123 Kent Street. \$141-1-5331.

AN ISLANDER'S EXPERIENCES

The writer of the following letter is the father of Mr. Jas. J. Morrissey, light-house keeper at Entrance Island and is now on a visit to his son. Mr. Morrissey's home is in Tignish, Entrance Island, Nanaimo.

Sir:—I am now planted on Entrance Island. This Island contains an area of about three acres of solid rock. The only sod on the island, was taken from Gabriola, an island about three quarters of a mile to the south of Entrance Island.

There is a light house, a fog horn, a meteorological station and telephone communication, on the island. The climate is mild with very little snow and no frost of any account. The only drawbacks here are heavy fogs. During such times the fog horn must be kept going night and day.

Nanaimo is a coal mining town, the mines are owned by an American Company, and it comprises the principal business. The Company owns vast tracts of land, and have their shaft on Protection Island, where coals are raised and shipped in steamers to Victoria, Vancouver, and all the different towns in British Columbia, also several American towns.

I came yesterday through the Gap, a narrow channel, between Protection Island and New Castle Island, a distance of about one mile from Nanaimo. On the Protection Island side, there are a number of Japanese fishing stations, usually built on the water, also summer houses, which look very handsome from the water.

From the Gap we sailed to Snake Island, a distance of four miles from Entrance Island, and about three miles and a half from Nanaimo. Snake Island, derives its name from the snakes which abound there. "There is a legend told by some old Indians," that years ago there was an old squaw, who they declared was a witch, so they banished her to this island, and when she died she was found full of snakes. This today is believed by the Indians, so they named it Snake Island.

Times in Nanaimo are very dull. You will see hundreds of labouring people walking the streets, they cannot get work on account of the war, money is tied up and those who have money are afraid to invest. Wishing all P. E. Islanders a happy Xmas and pleasant New Year.

I am Sir etc. T. T. M.

INSUFFERABLE INSOLENCE

F. Hopkinson Smith, the American novelist and artist, who has just returned to New York, has given the New York Times an interview on the war. In it he professes his neutrality, "I don't care," he declares, "who wins, not even if it's Japan." Mr. Smith is very outspoken in his views. "Why, in the last analysis, is the whole world against Germany? Because of her insufferable insolence. It is an insolence which has been fairly tried in the case of every German soldier. I can give you a little concrete instance. My daughter-in-law had been serving in one of the Paris hospitals ever since the war broke out. She was finally placed on a committee which was to meet the trainloads of wounded soldiers when they first arrived.

"In one of the cars one day there was a wounded officer, a German. He spoke in French and a young French lieutenant, very courteous, was trying to make him understand something. My daughter too, had no success. Finally a young German, a common soldier who was in the same car said to the German officer: 'I am an Alsatian I can interpret for you.'

"How dare you! And the German officer turned to him in perfect fury. 'How do you, a common soldier, dare to speak to me, an officer!' And with that he struck the Alsatian full in the face with what little strength he had left.

"Now there is an example of the attitude to which the German military has been trained.

"On another occasion when a French officer, after one of the battles, came courteously to the commanding German officer of the division, and said: 'Sir, you are a prisoner.' The German spat in his face. That is all very dramatic and you may say that he showed much spirit, but you could hardly call it a sporting spirit, surely not a civilized spirit.

"It is the demeriting spirit that the whole world is resenting. Nothing that Germany can do through her well-organized press agents can conceal that insolence which has been a continuous policy for many years. American opinion is almost unanimous in its opposition to Germany for this one reason.

"Sir Gilbert Parker recently sent me a whole bundle of papers asking me to judge England's case fairly and ask my friends in America to do the same. I wrote back and asked him: 'Do you waste stamps sending evidence to America? America has the evidence and if there has been any anti-English feeling in America, Von Bernstorff and Dernburg long since demolished it.'

"The world has never witnessed anything so far-reaching as this policy of insolence. Men who in daily life are cultured and fine whose ideas are high and noble, who have achieved names for themselves in literature, art and science—we all have many friends among them, have become unconsciously intertwined with this policy. They are intelligent men but by the gods, when they get on this subject of Germany's place in the sun, they become paranoiacs! This idea of their pre-eminence has become a disease with Germany. Germany is actually sick with it and the medicine that will cure her will be pretty bitter."

WANT LORD ABERDEEN TO RECONSIDER HIS RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Following the appeal of the deputation which waited upon Lord Aberdeen a few days ago, urging him to reconsider his resignation as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a committee has been formed for the purpose of holding public demonstrations through the country in support of the appeal. The first will be held in Dublin on Monday. The Manchester Guardian, a radical organ, devotes an editorial to praising the good work done for Ireland by Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

Prince Edward Trey O'Hearts EPISODE NO. 9 "As the Crow Flies" This great picture has now struck its proper stride. To-day's number is crammed full of life and action. The daring and sensational rescue and flight in a Hydroplane, the sensational escape of Allan and Rose on a special chartered engine. EXTRA The Return IN TWO PARTS An Unusual Western Drama. The Edison Company Presents AUGUSTUS PHILLIPS -IN- Within the Enemy's Lines -A Civil War Drama in Two Parts- -FROM- "A CAPTURED SANTA CLAUS" By Thomas Nelson Page. Col. Heeza Liar Fire Proofing Babies Animated Cartoons by J. R. Bray Defeat of Father Comedies Pond Life Educational -SONG- The Old Plaid Shawl Mr. Arthur Huskins. Matinee 3 to 5 Night 7 to 1030

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BENEFITS(?) OF THE WAR

It is human, perhaps fashionable—which is not always human—to look for causes for rejoicing in every misfortune that befalls. It is a comparatively easy matter to find such causes when the misfortunes fall upon other people. A well meaning and no doubt sincere preacher is reported in one of our exchanges, to have declared that there were "four special benefits attached to the present war. These, he declared, were: (1) The calling of men to suffering and self-sacrifice, and thus strengthening character; (2) the implanting of noble deeds in the hearts of hitherto uninterested men and women; (3) making men appreciate freedom and all its benefits more than ever before; and (4) giving men a wider knowledge of the world and other peoples. The Belgians will certainly qualify for the strengthening of character if the first premise is well founded. No history records such suffering as has been endured by these people; neither tongue nor pen can describe the sorrow and the shame and the agony that these men and women and

NOTES

Mrs. Potter, aged 83, of Newcombe Road, Portmouth, G. B., has received a prize for being the head of a family with the most members in the fighting service. Sixteen of her grandsons (five in the Army and eleven in the Navy) and the husbands of four of her granddaughters are on active service. Two other grandsons, now dead, were in the Navy. The King has sent congratulations to Mrs. Jones, Stamford Hill, on the fact that she has three triplet sons and a fourth son in the army. The triplet brothers, who are so well known, are the triplets of the family distinguished between them, enlisted a few days after the declaration of war.