

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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

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

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

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1915

THE BRIDGE DYNAMITER

That the German who tried to blow up the C. P. R. bridge over the St. Croix River is either a fool or a crank, or both, will scarcely be doubted. It is quite possible that he may have been brought to this condition of mind by the hatred of everything British that is preached—and practiced—in Germany at present, and for the expression, in poetical language, of which the author of that well known song of Hate, has been given the Iron Cross by the German Emperor. What brought him to the condition in which he is, however, matters little. He is a criminal of the most dangerous type and the treatment he receives at the hands of justice will have very much to do with the budding criminology of many more like him among the Germans in the United States.

That the United States Department of Justice will comply with the Canadian demand for his extradition is pretty well assured and no doubt he will be brought to Canada in due course, tried and punished. There are many possibilities however, dangerous ones also. The power of money is practically unlimited. There are many Germans in the United States who will advance enough money to fight his extradition in the United States courts, and there are, doubtless also, lawyers in the United States, whether German or native born, who will undertake the fight. It is hoped that, for the sake of the friendly relations now existing between these two American neighbors which are now planning the celebration of a hundred years of peace, there shall be no miscarriage of justice and no delay in its execution that might tempt others to repeat the crime for which this unfortunate dupe is being held. It is hoped, also that, when brought to Canada, as we trust he will be as soon as the regulation quantity of red tape has been unwound, he will be treated as a criminal and allowed to take his punishment without any floral tributes or chicken dinners or maudlin sympathy of any kind, and that the newspapers and prison interviewers will leave him severely alone after announcing the sentence of the court.

Criminal, crank or fool as he may be, he is about the kind of creature that certain diseased specimens of certain diseased kinds of society carry bouquets to both on the way to penitentiary and after he gets there. The only interest in him at present is a certain amount of curiosity as to how long the lawyers can hold him. That over, the least said about him the better.

THE WAR CURE

"Miss Juliet Stewart, Poyntz of the American Association of Labor Legislation rapped the weavers of the latest styles and told them that they were contributing to the condition of unemployment. The present emphasis on "style," said Miss Poyntz, "is a contributing factor in unemployment. Tailors, modistes and shoemakers are handicapped by variety in styles, causing short seasons and dead loss. The foundation of unemployment is seasonal trades." Miss Poyntz said that a similar condition has confronted the public for the last ten years, but that it will take a vast crisis like the present one really to awaken society to the danger it faces.—Boston Post.

And many will agree with Miss Poyntz. In fact, if it were not for the odium that has, rightly or wrongly, fallen upon the expression "I told you so," we would remind the gentle reader that The Guardian, not very long since, expressed the same opinion, inspired thereto by similarly expressed views on the part of a citizen. The immediate inspiration which moved the citizen to this conclusion was the fact that his wife had bought a sufficient quantity of material to make a new dress for herself, and that by the time the modiste could begin operations upon it the "style" had slipped around to the opposite extreme, necessitating the purchase of more of the same material. But Nemesis did not stop here, for when she tried to procure the extra material there was none to be had.

The frequent change of styles is, since the advent of the "hard times," pretty generally recognized, although as generally ignored or bowed to while we were living on Easy Street. It is, also, now generally admitted that it is a contributing cause, along with the war, for the "hard times," and one of the vices which the war is likely to cure.

That the war will cure this or any other of our shortcomings will depend very largely upon the relations existing between ourselves and our short-comings. Some of these, including our weakness for "style," are very dear to us and, war or no war, if we have the money, or the inclination, or both, we shall stick to them. The only way in which the war can effect a cure is by mercifully depriving us of the means by which we can gratify our costly little peculiarities—costly, that is, financially, physically, morally or spiritually. While our indulgence in "style" does not visibly affect us financially, while our indulgence in our other shortcomings does not immediately threaten our physical health or assure us of an uncomfortable hereafter, we shall stick to our "styles" and our shortcomings.

Where the war has struck home it has effected some remarkable "cures." A London, England, exchange points out that since the outbreak of the war there has been a remarkable decrease in crime, that, apparently, the criminal has turned patriot. In the same way the idle have become industrious. "Before the war the number of outcasts, women and men, rescued from the streets and given food and shelter by the Salvation Army averaged 2,000 a night. Since the war not more than a hundred or two are nightly swept into shelter."

These people are nearer the war than we on this side of the Atlantic. They have felt its hot breath, have seen its wounded and its dead brought home and it set even the criminals and the outcasts thinking. The idle, who had lived by beggary, the vicious who had lived on the proceeds of crime, have sobered by the war. We too may need a sobering up, to direct our energies into more useful channels, than, say, changing the "style" every few weeks, or "spending our substances," physically and morally "in frivolous living."

TO CALL OR NOT TO CALL

The city of Brooklyn is agitating itself over the advisability, or the reserve of inviting the famous evangelist, Billy Sunday, to open an evangelistic campaign. That Brooklyn needs such a dynamic as Billy Sunday appears to be conceded by the controversialists. What they are divided upon is whether, after Billy Sunday has set the ball a-rolling, their present staff of clergymen can keep it going when he leaves them in full charge.

"Suppose," argues one, "Sunday should come and should make 15,000 or 25,000 or 50,000 converts, how are these clergymen going to hold these men and women to their newly found faith after their leader goes? The criticism which has been made of revival methods in the past is based on their impermanence. Faith needs constant stimulation and renewal, and faith that has been awakened by the intense emotional excitement of such preaching as Sunday's requires the same kind of food to keep it alive. Do these clergymen think they can supply it? Are they endowed for or even are they willing to conduct the daily service of prayer, exhortation and public confession on which the new converts will seek to lean?"

The reasoning may be eminently logical, but to the casual observer there appears to be little room in the prospective revival for the Almighty. If these clergymen undertake to "keep the converts converted," who have been turned from the error of their way by Billy Sunday, they will certainly have their hands full. The argument recalls the retort of a certain clergyman under somewhat similar circumstances. Walking along the street with a skeptical friend one day, they saw lying in the gutter, drunk, a man who had recently been "converted." The friend remarked contemptuously: "There is one of your converts." "Just like my bungling," replied the clergyman, "if God had converted that man he wouldn't be there."

Another objection mildly interjected by a leading newspaper to the proposed invitation is as follows:—"What the ministers admire in him (Billy Sunday) is the fact that he makes converts among men and women whom they cannot reach, but whom they know ought to be reached. This is peculiarly a church town, and in the churches themselves are many people who would be chilled, not to say shocked or disgusted, by the style of Sunday's preaching. How far will the church's hold over them be weakened if they see their pastors co-operating with Sunday's violent campaign?"

All of which tends to show that there are many difficulties in the way and many uncertainties as to just what particular brand of religion Brooklyn wants or how much it can stand. Meanwhile the invitation appears to be in abeyance.

AMERICAN SHIPPING BILL

The controversy over the American Shipping Bill is waxing warm and has by no means seen its finish. The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, commenting editorially on the subject, says:—

Every development at Washington, in the matter of the Shipping Bill, adds to the embarrassment, if not to the humiliation, of the Administration. Concessions do not signify a change of mind on the part of the President. They mean that he is still unalterably determined to have Government ownership and operation.

Returning from a visit to the White House, to which he had been summoned, Senator Clapp yesterday declared himself to be the keeper of his own conscience. He added that it was high time for Senators to take responsibility for legislation, no matter how ideal the incumbent of the Presidency.

There is scant necessity for interpreting utterances such as these. They explain themselves. They mean that, if at all, we are to have Government ownership not because it commends itself to those who vote for it. They signify a surrender to persuasion or pressure or coercion from one who has power to punish or reward.

None will accuse the Times of seeking to complicate the situation for the national executive—it wishes him too well for that. None, therefore, will question its motives in saying that it is amazed at his obstinacy. Its statement that this is hard to understand should be revised, comprehension being not difficult, but impossible.

Similarly, the Evening Post, which would much rather praise than blame, warns the President that if the Shipping Bill itself was a mistake, some of the methods chosen by the President to urge it on its way to enactment have been a still greater mistake. It declares that Mr. Wilson is both imperilling his reputation for sound judgment and needlessly hazarding his deservedly great prestige.

Danger signals of this kind suggest a question: "What sort of a hue and cry would be raised, were others to attempt to persuade or to coerce?" Instantly, "the interests" would be charged with high crimes. Instantly, would come allegations in which conspirators and lobbyists would figure conspicuously. Probably it would be charged that legislation was in process of purchase.

Concessions may draw some of the bill's teeth, but they only make a little better an undertaking no compromise can justify. There can be no stronger proof of the unwisdom of the measure than the extremes to which its promoter-in-chief has found himself compelled to resort. They confess judgment. Nothing is so much in order as a motion to strike out the enacting clause.

THE FOX CONFERENCE

The Fox Conference is making satisfactory progress with the work it has on hand. Already six sittings of the full Conference have been held, and Committees have been at work on details practically all the time. The first matter to be discussed was the scope and powers of the Conference, and this having been agreed upon, the constitution of the proposed new Fox-Breeders Association was taken up and considered. A draft bill embodying the powers of the Association was then prepared, and subsequently each clause discussed in detail. Many knotty problems had to be dealt with, and evidence was called to enable the members of the Conference to come to a decision. The sittings have lasted each day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and in the mornings and evenings before and after these sittings the various Committees met for business. The Conference has devoted very careful and businesslike attention to the matters in hand, and everything has progressed with the greatest harmony and despatch. It is expected at the next session, beginning on February 15th, the Conference will be in a position to consider its draft report, and that with the opening of the Legislature in March everything will be in readiness for the introduction of the necessary legislation to incorporate the Fox Breeders with the power and authority necessary to deal with the control and management of this very important industry.

NOTES

This is a remarkable passage from the Book of Esdras, with the Lion's prophetic denunciation of the Eagle:—"Thou hast afflicted the meek, thou hast hurt the peaceable, thou hast loved liars, thou hast destroyed the dwellings of such as did thee no harm. Therefore is thy wrongful dealing, come up unto the Highest, and thy pride unto the Almighty. . . . And I saw, and behold, the whole body of the Eagle was burned."

VISITING THE SAILORS

Sir,—May I say, through you, to the citizens of Charlottetown and of Prince Edward Island generally, that the Council of the Canadian National Sailors Society has received with much satisfaction the report of the work of visitation done among the Sailors, and of the distribution of Christian literature among them.

To know that a total of over 400 vessels has been visited will represent to the public how great a field there is, and it is very gratifying to know how much the men and their families appreciate the interest shown in them.

The Council notes with pleasure the contributions of literature from Churches, Sunday Schools and individuals, and strongly commends the work to their confidence. The work is recognized by the Canadian National Society, and is associated with the world-wide operations of the British and Foreign Sailors Society, of which His Majesty the King is Patron. With thanks for your own reports of the work.

I am, Sir, etc., ALFRED HALL, Senior Chaplain for Canada, 510 Ontario Street, Toronto, Feb. 3, 1915.

BOY WHO KILLED GERMAN CAPTAIN

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Sitting in the Cafe du Paix was a boy dressed as a French artillery private, with a naval sergeant and wearing the military medal, which is given only to soldiers or commanding generals. To an inquiry the sergeant said:—"This is France's youngest hero, who has been decorated for valor here and fought on the American continent."

The boy was Jean Mercadier, born sixteen years ago near Rouen and living with his parents in Paris. His father is a workman earning a dollar a day.

The boy went to Mexico at the age of ten years with relatives and found employment on a cattle ranch. He joined Villa's army, with thirty-one cowboys, belonging to the ranch, and fought six months in the cavalry, obtaining the rank of squad leader and receiving a medal from one of Villa's colonels. He was finally wounded by him in the right leg, which caused him to return to his parents.

When the war began he joined the army as a general utility boy in a heavy artillery regiment. He went through the campaign until after the battle of the Marne, when he received a piece of shell in the back, paralyzing his right leg, which is still stiff, but nearly well. Before that he had his right forefinger grazed by a bullet and was slightly wounded in the left eye.

The boy has been mentioned in despatches, first for killing a German captain at Sompuis, near Vitry, in France, and secondly for bearing an important dispatch under heavy fire. Regarding the latter incident he says:—"The captain told me to take a message about two miles, saying, 'You are so small they won't hit you,' so I opened the throttle wide and let her spit down the road. Several shells burst around me, but the motor roared so that I hardly noticed them. It was all over in five minutes."

As to the man he killed, he said, "I was a second class soldier by that time and doing night sentinel duty. I saw a figure approaching stealthily and called 'Halt.' I ran toward him and he tried to strike me with a sword. Then I put a revolver bullet through his head. We found afterward that it was a German captain making reconnaissance under cover of a French cloak."

Soon after the boy was promoted to be a first class soldier and a medal was given him which carries a life pension.

The boy expects to rejoin his regiment soon. As to what he intended to do after the war, he replied, as he rapidly ate ice cream, "Go to America. I wish I was there now."

BROKEN IN FORTUNE SHOOT HIS FAMILY

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Using a Winchester rifle equipped with a Maxim silencer and cartridges with dum-dum bullets and smokeless powder, Herman Auerbach, until recently a wealthy real estate dealer, killed his wife, his two daughters and himself sometime between Saturday night and this morning. The multiple crime was committed in his apartment on the seventh floor of Elberon Hall, 385 Central Park west.

The only member of the family to escape death was the only son, Lester Auerbach, 14 years of age. Although Lester's bed backed up against a wall against which the twin beds of Auerbach's two daughters were placed, and although during the night the boy's head was not more than four feet away from his sisters' heads, Lester did not hear the shots.

Auerbach until about six years ago was a member of the candy manufacturing firm of D. Auerbach and Sons. Then he withdrew from the firm, receiving a large amount of cash for his interest. With this he speculated, until two years ago, his holdings amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. One of his buildings was Elberon Hall, where he lived, which was worth more than \$200,000.

Then a period of real estate depression set in and he had to sacrifice much that he owned to pay the rest. Finally all his property went when 18 months ago he sold Elberon Hall.

The daughters were Beatrice, aged 18, and Daisy, aged 16.

BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON HOMBERG CASTLE

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 5.—French airmen Tuesday dropped bombs on the famous Homberg Castle in Alsace, where a group of important German staff officers were residing. The building was set on fire and burned to the ground.

After encircling the castle the aviators suddenly dropped several bombs. Some of the missiles took effect, causing heavy destruction. Fire broke out in the castle, and spread to a number of farm buildings adjoining it. Soon nothing was left but a smoking heap of ruins.

Homberg Castle was the summer residence of the French Countess Maudslayi. It contained some celebrated ancient furniture. The damage is estimated at several million francs.

CANADA IS THANKED FOR GENEROUS GIFTS

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Secretary Griffith of the High Commissioner's Office, stated this afternoon that local authorities in Great Britain and Ireland have passed resolutions thanking the Canadian Government for the magnificent gifts it has made to the Old Country on behalf of the Canadian people. The local committees concerned in the distribution of the food desire to place it on record that these gifts have proved of incalculable value, enabling them to meet the demands made upon them in no stinted fashion.

Further orders have been given to Canada by large wholesale houses of London and the Provinces. Secretary Griffith says that the aggregate volume of trade placed by Great Britain with Canadian houses is far greater than is generally suspected.

Not only should these orders relieve the temporary stagnation in Canadian industries, but in the event of goods being up to standard there is every reason to believe a permanent connection will be the outcome.

GERMANS REALIZE CAUSE IS DOOMED

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Lord Sydenham, a noted authority on military subjects, contributes to the Times an article reviewing the situation at the end of six months of war.

"No reasonable grounds for any reversal of the verdict of the past six months," he says, "can be suggested. Relatively to the Allies the Germans must grow steadily weaker in men and material. Every plan of their strategists has come to naught. The surprises which the Germans held in store have not materialized and their vaunted Zeppelins are beginning to be regarded as failures."

"The inspired propaganda to which we have grown accustomed is peculiarly significant of the confidence in German arms and German valor having left. Victories have to be invented for popular consumption, and frantic efforts are being made to break the solidarity of the Entente and to enlist the United States as champions of everything that they were created to prevent."

"The ruthless barbarity shown to non-combatants, the deliberate violation of all international conventions framed to promote humanity in war; the mendacious reports spread by all available agencies; the violent diatribes directed against Great Britain—even the high honor conferred upon the obscure author of 'The Hymn of Hate'—combine to tell their tale to any student of psychology."

"When the leaders of a great nation resort to methods of this kind it is a sure indication that they believe their cause to be lost. Neither nations nor individuals vilify opponents whom they feel able to overcome. Germany, though still unconquered, is beaten. And if the Allies remain steadfast, sparing no effort and grudging no sacrifice, the forces already at work will complete what the German lack of success on land and sea has begun."

GERMANS KILLED ON CANADIAN STREETS

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Cologne Gazette published yesterday, an article from its American correspondent, in which he describes experiences of a German-American writer who has spent the greater part of his life in the United States, and is a man of education. In his opinion the position of the German American in Canada is even worse than in the United States. One is horrified to learn that a Canadian mob has slaughtered Germans on the street for no other reason than that they were Germans. In Toronto, the police pay daily domiciliary visits to houses of German Canadians and their mails are all opened. The New York Staats Zeitung are prohibited and any person found with a copy is liable to a penalty of five years' penal servitude.

"These formalities are not printed in the United States, but the correspondent of The Cologne Gazette says he knows all about them from other sources. 'Lately,' the correspondent adds, 'a meeting was dispersed by the Canadian police merely because some person recited a German poem which happened to have some nasty verses about England.'"

KAISER INVESTS MONEY IN NEW YORK BONDS

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Purchase by the German Imperial family of large blocks of New York State bonds, to preserve part of the Hohenzollern fortune in the event of a German disaster, is announced by the Daily Express today in a telegram from its New York correspondent, who goes on:—

"These bonds are for \$51,000,000 and cover canal and highway improvements. They bear 4 1/2 per cent. interest. The sale of the bonds was conducted by the State on the auction principle, on January 21, 1914. A syndicate formed by Kuhn, Loeb and Company and William A. Reid and Company secured the entire issue, offering 106,077 for each hundred-dollar bond, and outbidding 495 competitors."

"Since then my informant understands large blocks of these bonds, of unknown amounts, have been transferred to the Hohenzollerns."

"We have a carefully selected line of gift pipes, all styles, shapes and qualities, ranging in price from 25c to \$3.50. Come in and see them. MacKinnon Drug Company, Cor. Great George and Kent Streets. Mt.

INSURANCE



HYNDMAN & CO. LTD.

Established in 1876
61 Queen Street, Telephone 67 Charlottetown
An office devoted exclusively to Insurance Of All Kinds
Absolute Security - Lowest Rates

The Guardian Toronto Saturday Night

The Guardian has made arrangements with the Publishers of "Saturday Night" whereby it is able to make the following offer to new subscribers:—

One year's subscription "The Daily Guardian" \$2.50
"Saturday Night" 3.00
Special Discount \$5.50
Both Papers for \$4.50

The "Guardian" is as every Islander knows the leading Daily of P. E. Island. "Saturday Night" has the most experienced staff of any Canadian Publication and is probably the most widely quoted Paper published in Canada. Both Papers, during January and February, for only \$4.50 to new Subscribers. Act now. Use this Coupon.

The Guardian Charlottetown
Please enter my name for one year's subscription to "The Morning Guardian" and "Saturday Night" enclosed find \$4.50 in payment of same, as per your special offer.
NAME
DATE
FULL ADDRESS
8287-1-16Metf.

Come Here For Your...

Hockey Supplies Snow Shovels

You'll play better hockey, and get more real enjoyment out of the game if you get your supplies here.
We have everything you need for the game of hockey, the quality of our goods is exceptionally high, and the prices very moderate.
Come in and look over our lines.

Fennell & Chandler
Victoria Row 152 Richmond Street

TRAPPERS TAKE NOTICE

We pay the highest prices for Raw Furs. One trial order will convince you. Write for price list and tags. The New England Fur Co, 131 Marlboro Street, Chelsea, Mass, U. S. A.
NOTE:—No Duty on Raw Furs coming into United States from Canada.
8504-2-5M141

The Place To Get Bargains GOFF BROS

Ladies Boots \$3.10 to \$4.00 now \$2.19.
Special Values in Ladies Tan Laced or butt. Boots \$3.75 for \$2.50.
Ladies Kid House Slipper, 1 strap \$1.15 for 85c.
Ladies Pat. & Gun Metal Pumps from \$3.00 to \$3.65 now \$2.38.
Men's Black & Tan Boots ranging in price from \$4.00 to \$6.00 selling at 25 p. Discount.
The real thing for your boy this cold weather a pair of our Oil Tan Moc-casins.
A job lot of Childrens Boots 90c and 1.00.
Home of Good Shoes