

THE Charlotte Guardian

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1915.

A SUGGESTION

Mr. E. F. Gaudet of the firm of Arsenault and Gaudet, Limited, Wellington Station, favors us with a suggestion that is well worth passing along. It is, that now, as the merchants generally are taking stock, they lay aside such goods as they may be reasonably able to spare for the Belgians.

AN "AXE TO GRIND"

We admire our Contemporary, The Patriot, in many respects, but we can hardly approve of its journalistic ethics. It gives the use of its columns to a correspondent who hurls unfounded charges over a non-de-guerre, and then seconds his demand that correspondents who reply should do so over their own names!

SMALL CHILDREN OF EMPIRE

We have referred at different times to the munificent gifts sent in from all parts of the Empire to the Mother Country to aid her in the present war. In these gifts, gifts of men, money, food and munitions of war, the whole Empire showed its sympathy, its loyalty and its determination to prosecute the common struggle with a single mind.

The London Times directs attention to another significant incident of the same kind. Niue, or Savage Island, is one of the Cook Islands, which were annexed to New Zealand only thirteen years ago. Its population is only 4,000 and is of the same race as the Maoris of New Zealand.

It is worth while collating for our own edification and also for the information of those who may have doubted the unity and stability of the British Empire, some of the varied efforts on behalf of British arms from the remote

corners of the world during the past few months:—

Among the first was Lewailka, chief of the Barotses, who said for himself and his people, "We shall stand always to be under the British flag; and the Bassato Chief who sent a message saying "The Bassato and myself are grieved at seeing our King attacked by enemies when we, his servants, cannot help them."

The Fijians asked for and have received permission to send a contingent to the front. It is one of the supreme paradoxes of an unparalleled situation that the Fijians, whose fathers ate one another, should now be sending men to fight on behalf of civilization against the barbaric "culture" of Germany.

The Lama of Tibet ordered prayers for the success of the British arms. King Khama sends his best wishes to King George and the English people.

The Somali chiefs in Jubaland petition to be allowed to serve against the Germans. The Blackfoot Indians assure the Empire of their support, and subscribe £240 "to be used in whatever way the Government deem best."

Mohammedan Imams of Freetown (West Africa): "Being powerless and feeble, we have no other means of helping our Great King in the war than that of prayer to Allah: This prayer we have been daily offering since the outbreak of hostilities."

Dalindyebo, Paramount Chief of the Tembus (South Africa), sends assurances of the loyalty and goodwill of his people.

Sir Apollo Kagwa, Prime Minister of Uganda, places himself at the head of an army of 5,000 to march against the Germans.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association (Jamaica) expresses its "loyalty and devotion to the King and Empire."

The Sultan of Brunel (Borneo) sends a loyal message to the King.

Five Uganda chiefs ask to be allowed to join the British Army with 500 men.

These are all worth the attention of the Germans, because many Germans have honestly believed England was a tyrannous power and that the British Empire, based upon an illusion of strength would collapse the moment it was attacked. They had the same idea about British credit; and here they may see that the British Empire is founded upon credit of a different kind.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

The following, clipped from a recent issue of the Canadian Gazette, London, will strike a responsive chord in other places as well as in the Old Land. The respectful and reverent attitude of all audiences during the singing of the National Anthem, since the war began, is in pleasing contrast to the rush for coats and the general preparation for getting out which was so evident only a few months ago.

NOTES

The Boston Transcript's Washington correspondent charges that the Government systematically suppresses all information concerning the Philippines and Mexico the color of which it does not like. Secrecy and censorship are finding favor in strange places these days.

M. Gauthier, of Clagny, a former member of the Parliament of France, has been appealing for an early beginning on the work of constructing a tunnel under the strait between England and France. Fear of France in England has been a strong obstacle so far to all such schemes. If recent events have helped to destroy the fear, it will be some compensation for all the evil they have created.

In yesterday's issue of The Patriot Dr. Livingston T. Mays, American Consul, states that the Guardian "always refused the Consul's reply" to our "editorials in regard to him." We should like Dr. Mays to indicate when the Guardian refused his replies and in connection with what editorials they were sent. So far, we have received no letter from Dr. Mays in reply to any editorial article appearing in The Guardian.

The splendid patriotic gift of the Masonic Lodges of this province, to which reference is made elsewhere in this issue, is characteristic of that fraternity. Their good works are done unostentatiously and continuously. This gift of \$1,025 from the Prince Edward Island brethren to assist in the grand work which originated with Canada Lodge of London is a credit to the brethren and to the efficient Grand Secretary, Mr. W. P. Doull, through whose untiring zeal the excellent result has been attained. No doubt this worthy fund will be still further augmented by the brethren.

A nation that hugs hate to its soul and invokes with pitiful blasphemy the Deity as the inspirer of its hatred is obviously travelling quickly along a road of mental and moral decadence. It is inconceivable that an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a Russian should march into battle vocally expressing detestation of the Kaiser. Between these civilized people and the "kultured" Germans there is evidently so great a gulf that it is impossible any longer to think of Germany and the Germans with the smallest sympathy or with any affection of understanding. They have put themselves outside the pale of decency, and there is only one way to treat the Apaches of Potsdam and there is only one way to treat the Apaches of Montmartre.

UNITED STATES AND THE PRESENT WAR

Sir.—The United States has been severely censured, and even abused, in the past months because she has consistently refused to interfere in the complications caused by the present war, or to protest against the actions of either party; although she has been requested by each to denounce officially the conduct of the other.

Now, the truth of the situation is that the United States cannot intervene by protest, as is demanded of her, without endangering her neutrality. Those who condemn what they call the unpardonable, the criminal, attitude of America seem to ground their accusations on the enactments of the two League Conferences, 1899 and 1907. But this is a false assumption, as those Conferences are, for all the purposes of the present war, simply null and void.

Article xx. of the 1899 Conference reads thus: "The provisions of the present Convention do not apply to the present war, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the contract." (See Literary Digest, Dec. 5th, 1904, p. 1106.)

Now, as all the Articles (or "Conventions" they are called) proposed at the Conferences were not ratified by either England, France, Germany or Austro-Hungary, it is evident that no one of these nations can be condemned, or censured officially by a neutral Power, for acting contrary to the same. Moreover, none of the Powers in contemporary wars, 1911-1912, felt that they were bound by the hands of the United States as simply tied by the provisions of the above-quoted Article xx.; and this has been done by the very Powers that are demanding her interference.

Neither France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, nor Russia ratified the 14th Convention, which is "prohibiting the discharge of projectiles, etc. from balloons. England and the United States are the only nations that sanctioned this Convention. The above-mentioned nations did, but England did not ratify the following, Convention 5th: "Respecting the rights and duties of neutral Powers and persons in war on land." 10th. "For the adaptation of the principles of the Geneva Convention to maritime war." 13th. "Respecting the rights and duties of neutral Powers in maritime war."

It is undeniable then that the Hague Conferences are a dead letter. Let us therefore discontinue to condemn the United States. She no doubt knows her duty and obligations in the matter. And we ought to be sure of our own information before accusing her of criminal neglect of her duties to humanity, even if we don't express a suppositionous reason of her strict neutrality. Especially is this true if we are paid for giving publicity to authoritative and official pronouncements. I am, sir, etc.

PROHIBITION IN SUMMERSIDE

Sir.—As you claim that the Prohibition Act is being effectually enforced, I wish to place before your readers some facts for their verdict on this question. As Summerside has been named as one of the principal points in the Province where liquor is sold, the statements I give have only to do with Summerside and the Summerside Police Court.

From February 1st to December 31, 1914, there were only four cases brought for selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the Prohibition Act. One of these cases was dismissed, two resulted in convictions for first offense, and one for third offense, but so far as I can learn from the Town Clerk and the lines here, not one of these convictions was enforced.

From February 14th to December 17th, 1914, under the charge of drunk, incapable and disorderly there were forty-seven cases brought before the Court, and in resulting convictions and one dismissal. Many of the offenders in this class are from country districts, and our police are very considerate for these unfortunates. Many who were drunk and incapable have been allowed to go to their homes and in some cases our police have used means to get men to their homes rather than arrest them.

When we consider these facts and take notice of the number of men who frequent, often in groups, places where liquor is known to be sold, the conviction is forced upon us that so far as Summerside is concerned the Prohibition Act is not enforced. I am, sir, etc.

J. A. BRACE, Summerside, Jan. 16, 1915.

[Note.—With reference to the above we learn on enquiry at the Magistrate's office in Summerside that there were in all during the year, eleven prosecutions, including two search warrant cases. Three cases stand over for the attendance of witnesses. Five convictions were secured, in three of which conviction has not been enforced. In one of these the party left the Island before a warrant could issue; another was for a third offense, and the party is under suspended sentence, on condition that he does not again offend. Should he violate his promise the conviction will be enforced. The third was a case of "procuring," said to have been an unintentional offence, and the penalty has not been exacted, but the conviction still stands against him as a bar to similar offending in future.—Ed. Guardian.

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SPLENDID MASONIC GIFT

At the outbreak of the present European war Canada Lodge of London, England—a lodge composed exclusively of Canadian Masons—founded a fifty-bed hospital in London, with an auxiliary hospital at Folkestone, for the wounded being taken back from the firing line. This they named the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital.

Head Office, Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 11th January, 1915.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I have to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing a draft for \$1,025.00 from the members of your Lodge towards the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital.

I am, Yours fraternally, (Sgd.) F. Williams-Taylor, Honorary Treasurer.

A WARNING

Sir,—The Pownal Bay Ice has been pushed, from Mr. A. P. Ings' Shore, Pownal, to Mr. Frank Mutch's Shore, Earscliffe. Parties travelling that way will please keep close to the bushed track, as there are cracks and thin spots that have been avoided. The ice is good and safe at the present time on the bushed track.

I am, Sir, etc., A. A. MOORE, Roadmaster.

Pownal, Jan. 15th. (Examiner and Patriot please copy.)

BISHOP DOES DUTY IN PERIL OF LIFE

NORTH-EAST FRANCE, Jan. 18.—One of the noblest figures in French ecclesiastical circles at the present moment is the Bishop of Arras, Mgr. Lobbsey, who, undaunted by German shells, has ministered to those of his flock who remained in their cellars in the bombarded area and to the sick and wounded among the French troops. Since the tide of invasion ebbed, Arras has stood at the apex of the enemy's roughly drawn, obtuse-angled triangle.

The Germans still hold the hecatombs of chalk to the east of the city—natural entrenchments, from which they must be starved or smoked out. Hidden batteries here play on Arras and its purlieus practically every day. Not a single church remains, but the Bishop has lived underground with a few scores of elderly members of his congregation, who prefer to be buried under the ruins of their homes rather than go out into the new and strange land that they know not. So far, the Bishop's palace has escaped the enemy's fire, except for a few broken windows, and here the prelate holds his services for the devoted few.

BOOTS TOO LIGHT TO STAND THE WEAR

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—The Militia Committee appointed to investigate the quality of boots furnished the Canadian soldiers now at Salisbury Plain has presented an interim report, which is now being considered by the department. It will go before the Minister and Militia Council. Though the contents of the report have not been divulged, it is understood that it finds that many of the boots supplied were far too light to stand the wear to which they were subjected. In some cases the quality of workmanship was not of the best.

The Ottawa Evening Journal publishes to-day a letter from "a prominent Canadian officer at Salisbury," whose name "for obvious reasons" is withheld, in the course of which the writer says: "Outside of certain discomforts, we get plenty, and all that money can buy, but I would ask you to appeal to the Government contractors with a view to their wearing to all they care about is to produce some kind of article that has appearance. They evidently do not stop to consider that these sons of Canada are fighting, and sacrificing their all in order to defend these same contractors' factories and persons' liberty. The principal trouble has been in boots, and it is not fair to the soldier to allow these contractors to reap a harvest at his expense. An officer is in a position to purchase his own equipment, but the man who wears the gun must take what he is served out with. Of course, there have been some good boots issued, which have been manufactured by a certain two firms, but the others are absolutely unserviceable after a few days' wear."

TEETHING AT 84 YEARS OF AGE

GREENWOOD, Del. an. 18.—If he develops mumps, or croup James Morris, 84, of this place, says that he will be ready to declare himself in his second childhood. He has had all sorts of afflictions in the last twenty years, and if he has started teething again. Already six pearly molars are showing through his gums.

For two years Mr. Morris has had but two teeth. He has been getting on well, but for the aforementioned ailments, and had no hope of ever doing any heavy chewing again. Last week four teeth appeared on his lower jaw, and this week two more started through.

BANGOR WOMAN SUES FOR FORTUNE

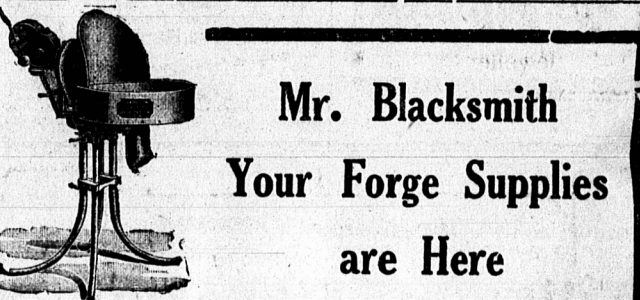
BANGOR, Jan. 16.—One of the most sensational civil cases ever tried in Bangor it on the docket for Monday of next week—this being the suit of Miss Elizabeth Garmong against John B. Henderson, the Washington Clubman and millionaire. Miss Garmong, who has established a residence in Bangor, claims that she met Mr. Henderson in Bar Harbor and that there ensued between them a romance, in the course of which he asked her to become his wife. He refused to make good his promise, she claims, and as a result she now asks damages in the comfortable sum of \$250,000. It is interesting that she will have a very interesting story to relate upon the

stand. Mr. Henderson denies having proposed to Miss Garmong, and says that he never gave her cause to believe that he cared for her. He denies, almost in their entirety, the allegations in her writ. The vast sum asked by Miss Garmong, the prominence of the defendant and the element of romance and mystery that, rightly or wrongly, have been infused into the case, serve to make it of exceptional importance. "Rexall Toothache Stopper will immediately stop the pain, and will be found to be an admirable temporary filling. You should always have Rexall Toothache Stopper in the house. Price 25c. MacKinnon Drug Co., Cor. Great George and Kent Streets, Metf.

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