

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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Friday, Dec. 25th, Christmas Day being a statutory public holiday. The Morning Guardian will not be issued on Saturday, Dec. 26th.

"The Evening Guardian will not be issued on Friday but will be published on Saturday as usual."

Advertisers will please note these changes.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1914.

CO-OPERATION

There are many points in connection with the Forward Movement Meeting in Amherst, a report of which was given in Monday's Guardian, which, if the Movement is to develop, should be pressed home to all Maritime men and women.

The keynote of the meeting was co-operation, mutual helpfulness, mutual dependence. And this must be the keynote of the Forward Movement—if it is to move forward. Someone, in agitating a reform, prescribed "Agitate, agitate, agitate." The advice of this meeting was "co-operate, co-operate, co-operate," and, if the hopes expressed are to be realized, the advice must be followed persistently until each province is welded into a solid mass, its people working and striving together in the only strength possible to a people, the strength of unity.

In our Province, thanks to the different organizations which have recently sprung up, the spirit of co-operation is already manifesting itself in a healthy and practical manner. In this we have had the assistance and direction of both the Federal and Provincial Governments, and it is noteworthy that Premier Mathieson's address at the Amherst meeting strongly emphasized that as the great need of the forward movement. In the "assembling together of so many of the people of the Maritime Provinces," laying plans for what we shall do in the days to come," he saw the beginning of a real getting together and "using our energies to take the best advantage of the changed conditions that confront us."

This is the proper spirit in which to meet the future with its "changed conditions," conditions which, although, not changed to our entire disadvantage, will require the united strength and the united intelligence of all to meet successfully.

Emphasis is usually laid upon the obligation to buy at home, to patronize home industries, to insist upon buying "Made in Canada" goods. The advice is superfluous if not useless. People will buy at home when it pays to do so, they will patronize home industries when the products of those industries is worthy of their patronage they will buy "Made in Canada" goods when these goods are as good and as cheap as they can get anywhere else. The forward movement must see to it that the quality and the price we offer to our customers are the best they can get anywhere. This assured our markets are assured. If the people of each Province while insisting upon the quality of whatever products they place upon the market, take a pride in proclaiming the excellence of their products, make it known to the world that their goods, whether of the soil, the sea, the mine or the forest, are the best of their kind in the world, then the forward movement will take care of itself, not otherwise. We need loyalty to our own, pride in our Province, but that loyalty and that pride must have something to build on and that something is merit. A shout on that foundation will count for much.

In the course of his address, and in line with the co-operation he had been advocating, Premier Mathieson suggested the formation of a joint fisheries board for the Maritime Provinces. This suggestion, we feel sure will commend itself to all interested in this great Maritime industry whether as dealers or as fishermen. The fisheries of the Maritime Provinces are so bound up together that neither Province can engage successfully in the business without in some way coming in contact with the others whether on the fishing grounds or in the markets. A joint board, such as suggested, could do very much to regulate fishing seasons, to feed the markets and to maintain prices. It would be in line with the forward movement, whose chief aim is to effect such a union of all the industries and interests in the Maritime Provinces as will ensure the best possible results.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

Henry Claws & Co., of New York, in their financial report of Dec. 19th, after remarking on the improved conditions as compared with the first months of the war, say:

The present war is causing a fearful waste of capital, and the enormous new borrowings for financing the war will inevitably exert a heavy pressure upon the world's security markets. The world's savings will doubtless be materially curtailed, and the urgency of war loans will make it difficult to secure capital for new industrial or business enterprises. This means that capital, or savings, for some time to come will command high rates. On the other hand, we have an important counteractant in the form of cheap money. Funds are accumulating at home and abroad, very largely as a result of the diminished volume of business. In consequence, short term money can be more freely obtained. This will facilitate the carrying of good stocks which are already selling at low prices and yielding much more profitable rates than short term obligations. Our own bank reserves have been greatly strengthened by the operation of the new banking system, not to speak of the return of funds from the interior and the lessened demands for commercial purposes. Funds are almost comparatively abundant in London, and there is no longer any talk of gold exports from here, especially as the balance of trade is working in our favor. At present gold imports are more probable than exports.

Proceeding, the report says: One of the chief obstacles to further expansion of foreign trade is the temporary scarcity of ocean tonnage. An enormous amount of German tonnage has been withdrawn from the world's shipping resources.

market, and a very considerable British tonnage is engaged in transport work for the British Government, thus causing a very important though temporary curtailment in the supply of shipping facilities.

CIVIC BY-LAWS

A civic by-law demands that citizens shall keep the sidewalks adjoining the property they occupy clear of snow and a penalty is provided for neglect. In the past the great majority of citizens observed this regulation, as they observed every other law and as every law-abiding citizen has a right to do. And there are others who failed in their duty with reference to the sidewalks and who may reasonably be expected to shirk any other law that they can successfully evade.

This is regrettable. Every good citizen will make it his religious duty to obey all the laws. Some of the laws may be harsh, some of them may even be unjust—although few, if any, of our laws will come under either of these classifications. But law is law and, harsh or not, just or not, will be obeyed by every law-abiding citizen. If harsh or unjust it is equally the duty of the law-abiding to bring about, by constitutional means, a revision or a repeal of the law, but none except the lawless will attempt to shirk or evade it.

The by-law with reference to snow-shovelling is just as important as any other law on our statutes. Its observance contributes to our good citizenship, its violation contributes to our lawlessness. If it is not to be observed by all it were much better to repeal it and let all contribute alike to the cleaning off of the sidewalks. It is unjust to exact this service of some and allow others to shirk it, and we trust that the police, whose duty it is to see to it, will see that the law is strictly and impartially and rigidly observed.

Any law on our statute books that is only a dead letter to be observed when it suits is simply an invitation to violate other laws. If we are to have an ideal city we must sacredly observe all our laws, even the law that demands that we shovel off our sidewalks.

A DEADLY BOMB

There have been many complaints about barbarous and inhuman practices in the present war. It is quite within the mark to say that war at best is both cruel and inhuman and that, at least, the international rules agreed upon by civilized nations to make it less so should be adhered to. This has not been done in this present war. Indeed, if we are to believe all that has been told there is not a law either of men or of nations that has not been violated.

The stories of gas bombs are again going the rounds in the press, with what degree of truth it is impossible to say. Surgeons with the armies report cases of men struck blind, deaf and dumb by shell explosions, and of dead men whose bodies bore no traces of injury. What produce death and caused these physical conditions is a subject not engaging the attention of medical men with the different armies. On their conclusions may depend the future attitude of the contending nations. Soon after war broke out pictures were published in leading London papers of a poison bomb used by the Germans, and there have been many announcements about the deadly effects of turpentine the recent discovery of a French chemist, that will cause in instant death to any who breathe the smallest quantity. Knowledge of even a more deadly and destructive agent in the possession of both the British and French authorities and there are hints that its use may be resorted to if the Germans persist in waging war in defiance of all recognized principles.

This discovery, called annihilite, the invention of a British chemist, has been, it is said, placed at the disposal of the two governments. If actual tests demonstrate that it will do what is claimed, its use by one army, would quickly bring about, not a victory, but the complete annihilation of the other. Chambers Journal, in the December issue, discussing the discovery says:

"Terrible as the effects of turpentine are, they are eclipsed by the new annihilite shells, which have been, as the Paris Figaro is aware, placed at the disposal of the French government by a distinguished English chemist, whose name we are not at liberty to mention at present, and which will in due course be adopted by the British War Office. This new explosive well deserves its name, annihilite, as the effects produced by the bursting of these shells are rightly described as annihilating. In the open field of battle against dense masses of troops, in a fortress or on a warship, the explosion of one of the annihilite shells forms a fierce blast of flame some two thousand yards long and from one hundred to two hundred yards in width, which passing over men, animals or material, leaves nothing but a scorched and charred mass behind. Trembles, intoxications and other means of defence are of no avail. The atmosphere within the radius of its explosion is all burnt up owing to its chemical action on the oxygen of the air, which is changed into a consuming fire. It is perhaps too much to hope that the invention of annihilite will mean the stoppage of all wars in the future, but it will undoubtedly help in that direction and form a bulwark of civilization against those who would break the peace of the world. But as regards the present war, this fearful and powerful weapon in the hands of the British and French forces will certainly assist them to bring it to a speedy conclusion, as no human being can stand against the terrible effects of annihilite."
Great Britain and France would naturally hesitate long before using any such destructive agency as this, but the warfare of the Germans may force so terrible a retribution.

NOTES

The Cologne Gazette is objecting to the United States having any place in the peace negotiations. Cologne needn't worry, says an exchange, peace will be dictated, not negotiated, by the Allies.

If evidence were needed in support of the claim that Germany is relentless even to a devastated and impoverished enemy it is found in the despatch from Amsterdam which says that the German Government has decreed that the Kingdom of Belgium must pay \$7,000,000 per month for the maintenance of German troops and raise, as well, a war indemnity as a penalty for alleged violations of neutrality and losses caused thereby to the German forces. It is interesting to note that while Germany is said to be taking this action, the other nations, which do not claim to have a monopoly of the world's civilization or culture, are straining every effort to raise money with which to feed and succor the people of broken and ravaged Belgium. But the action of the relentless Prussian power will react.

The significant increase in applications for enlistment in the British army which followed Germany's murderous raid on the undefended coast towns, may play an important part in the policy of Germany with reference to future naval activity. An attack that killed a hundred non-combatants, chiefly women and children, and gave the army thousands of able-bodied soldiers, can hardly be regarded by the raider as entirely successful. Reputation of the achievement—and there is no doubt it can be repeated on any night—will do Germany little good, but will increase British determination to win and intensify world-distrust of Germany. The war methods of the Hun more than the war itself, and more than the years of preparation for war, are forcing on the British people a conviction that it will never do to make peace until the power of Germany is broken.

SHERIFF HORNE CONTEMPT CASE

Sir:—It is well that the people, who are our ultimate rulers, should fully understand why Sheriff Horne so justly complains respecting the fine and arrears bills of cost recently imposed upon him by the judgment of the Supreme Court.

The Sheriff, in the month of April last, received from the plaintiff's attorneys a writ of replevin, issued out of the Supreme Court, accompanied by certain directions, which naturally excited his suspicions that there was something wrong. He consulted his regular legal adviser and was counselled by him that the writ was insufficient and defective, and that if he executed it without obtaining proper indemnity, he would run the risk of ringing upon himself an action of heavy damages.

The indemnity being refused, and the writ not executed, and for this the Sheriff was arrested under an attachment issued out of the Court, at the instance of the plaintiff's attorneys, and found guilty by the Court of contempt, and fined accordingly.

There were many good and sufficient reasons urged before the Court on behalf of the Sheriff and a strong array of legal authorities to sustain them in their submission. The Court's decision has already been referred to by a correspondent in the Patriot.

I desire to refer to another authority which seems to be diametrically opposed to the course pursued by the Court in this case. The Compendium of Sheriff and Execution Law, second edition, a standard English work of the highest authority at page 52, states: "It is the duty of the sheriff to execute the writ when directed to him within a reasonable time after he receives it for execution, and if he omits doing so an action may be maintained against him by the party suing out the writ." His, of course, is a civil action for damages and not a criminal prosecution for contempt. The Sheriff in this case has always been willing to meet any civil action for damages, because he knows that on account of the defective condition of the writ placed in his hands none can be sustained.

Again, at page 53, in treating of the summary procedure for contempt against sheriffs for not executing writs, the same author declares: "Whenever I shall appear that any such officers have been guilty of any corrupt practice in executing any writ—as where they refuse to do it unless paid in unreasonable gratuity, from the plaintiff, or receive a bribe from the defendant, or give him notice to remove his person or effects in order to prevent the service of any writ—the Court which awarded it may punish such offences in such manner as shall seem proper by attachment. But if there neither appears to be any palpable corruption in the case nor particular obstinacy, as by disobeying a special rule of the Court in relation to the service of such writ, nor other extraordinary circumstance of willful neglect, the judgment, whenever it is left to the discretion of the Court, seems not to be usual to grant an attachment in such cases, but to leave the party to his ordinary remedy against the officer."

These wise directions of Mather are taken from Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown. Why were they ignored in this case? To one can contend that Sheriff Horne's conduct in taking the prudent course of following the advice of his counsel brought himself within reach of any of the misconducts referred to in the author's opinion. He was not instead of firing the Sheriff of the Court, a course of giving the Sheriff all reasonable aid and protection when it was his duty to execute a writ which, looking at it from the most favorable standpoint, failed to comply with the law's requirements. Under the circumstances, however, rests with the people and their parliamentary representatives to decide whether or not it is safe or in the public interest to permit this most dangerous power to remain any longer in the hands of men who are said to put so little restraint on his exercise.

I am Sir, etc.

LEGE TOTUM.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN CAPTURES A RAIDER.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Ministry of Marine announced to-day that the British auxiliary cruiser Empress of Japan had captured the collier Exford, having on board three officers and forty men from the German cruiser Emden, sunk November 10th by the Australian cruiser Sydney.

These are the forty men who escaped to Cocos Island, and subsequently sailed away in a commandeered schooner.

HEARD CANADA WAS ANNEXED.

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 22.—According to a letter received to-day by a London woman from a friend who has just left Germany the people of the Kaiser's Empire were thrown into ecstasies recently over announcements in the German press to the effect that Canada had been annexed by Germany.

NO INVASION BY GERMANS

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The rumor of a German invasion of Canada from Detroit and vicinity was characterized as an absurdity by Judge William Look of Detroit, who was here to-day. German patriotism in Detroit and Michigan, he said, would consist of nothing more than cash contributions to the fatherland.

We have the most attractive showing of dainty Christmas gift goods you could wish to select from, the line includes chocolates, perfumes, toilet waters, dressing cases, manicure sets, hand and shaving mirrors, pipes, cigars and many other articles appropriate for gifts. Mackinnon Drug Co., corner Great George and Kent Streets.

We carry a splendid line of Toilet and Manicure Sets, Travelling Sets, Hat, Cloth and Hair Brushes, all in Parisian Ivory and Ebony. E. A. POSTER, Central Drugstore.

The balance of my stock still containing many useful gift articles, the discounts on which are simply tremendous to clear. So what I have to show you, G. F. Hutcheson.

SAYS AUDACIOUS WAS BEACHED AND REPAIRED

A London Correspondent is informed That Dreadnought Was Saved.

WAS IN BUILDERS' HANDS.

On a Trial Trip When She Struck a Mine—How England Received News of the Happening.

(By mail from a staff correspondent.) LONDON, December 22.—Notwithstanding the very circumstantial and detailed stories given to the press outside England about the alleged disaster to H. M. S. dreadnought Audacious, it is hinted in some quarters that time will show that the British newspaper reader was not hoodwinked either by the censor on the Admiralty. On information derived by The Gazette correspondent there seems to be some ground for asserting—

1.—That the Audacious did not sink. 2.—That the Admiralty has not suffered any loss, and is quite justified in refusing to admit any disaster. The Audacious was not quite completed by the builders, and was only on a trial trip in the Atlantic off the north coast of Ireland when it met a mishap. As is well known the SS. Olympic was diverted from its usual course owing to a warning from the Admiralty that there were mines off the north coast of Ireland. The Audacious, being in the locality for its trial trip, was called upon to guide and protect the White Star liner. The liner escaped, but the battleship struck a mine. It received some damage; but the rest of the story about taking off the crew appears to be mere imagination.

On the authority of someone who was on the battleship, The Gazette is informed that the vessel was beached safely without a single member of the crew being removed. Subsequently the ship was towed into dry dock on the coast of Ireland, where the damage was found to be comparatively slight, so much so, that the vessel was repaired and rendered fit for service within a few weeks. Therein lies good reason for the Admiralty preferring that the battleship should be counted as lying at the bottom of the ocean. But even were it there, the Admiralty would not have suffered a loss, as the Audacious was not on the navy list as yet and the cost of damage would fall upon the builders.

The receipts of American and Canadian newspapers at the beginning of this week produced a profound sensation when the very graphic sensation of the alleged disaster was read, yet the censor still remains obdurate and refuses to allow any English paper to reproduce the story, which is still unknown to the thousands of people who never read any overseas paper. It is really astonishing to find how few Britishers ever read an overseas newspaper. When I handed a copy of The Gazette to the head of a well-known publicity firm, an ex-journalist, he had no knowledge that the story had been published, though like most city men, he had heard vague rumors of the occurrence a month ago. The London papers, irritated and disgusted at receiving American, Canadian and German papers with the who never read any overseas paper, directed against the censor and the Admiralty. The Times, for the first time since the outbreak of war, attacks the Government on party lines and breathes future vengeance. The Globe of this date (4th December) reproduces the whole story, leaving out the names of the ships concerned. If, however, the version of the affair given to The Gazette this week be correct, then the Admiralty and the press bureau will at the proper time be able to vindicate their action, the former being able to prove that they lost no warship, and the latter that they suppressed the news of no disaster. For the American story there are the statements of two or three handsmen, but against it is the denial of the ship's surgeon, together with the significant silence of 2,000 passengers on the Olympic.

A CHRISTMAS HYMN.

No room for Thee, O Baby Jesukin, No room within the inn; No room for Thee, O little Lord of all In cottage or in hall; Yet o'er Thy stable angel voices sound, Telling around To the idle world a Prince is born In Bethlehem.

NO ROOM FOR THEE—YET THE WISE KINGS HAVE SPED TO KNEEL BESIDE THY BED, OFFERING THEIR GIFTS, MYRRH, FRANKINCENSE AND GOLD.

For Thee to hold, And all the angel armies of the air Are gathered there. No room for Thee—yet the wide earth is Thine, And this poor heart of mine, Though oft Thy Hand has tried its doors in vain, Yet come again; Wide open now it stands—O Light of Light, Enter to-night.

PRINCE EDWARD Daniel Frohman Presents THE EMINENT DRAMATIC STAR WILLIAM FARNUM "THE REDEMPTION OF DAVID CORSON" The Tense Drama of a Man's Desperate Struggle With Himself, and His Final Triumph. CAST OF CHARACTERS DAVID CORSON... WILLIAM FARNUM Pepeta, the Gypsy... Constance Molineaux Dr Paracelsus... Robert Broderick Andy MacFarlane... Hal Clarendon Mrs. Corson (David's Mother)... Helen Aubrey Elder Sprague... William Cowper Justice of the Peace... Leonard Grover Gypsy Chief... William Vaughn "SHE WAS ONLY A WORKING GIRL" A Spasm of Laughter. A Satire on the old time Melo-Drama. In Two Parts. 3 SPECIAL FOR XMAS 3 KING BAGGOT "HUMAN HEARTS"

Delicious Confectionery for Christmas Giving A carefully chosen assortment of the daintiest sweets such as we always carry, but in packages much more beautiful—designed especially for holiday giving. You can give such goods as ours with the assurance that the gift will satisfy both the eye and the palate. See our dollar special scarlet package. Jamieson Druggist Give Good Cigars If "he" is a smoker you need not worry any more—give him a box of cigars. Not the so-called Christmas cigars but cigars that will express your good will by their excellent quality. See our Havana Cigars, we have beauties in boxes of 25 and 50. Cigarettes in handsome boxes of fifty each. Jamieson Druggist Give Perfume There are all sorts of perfumes, good and bad. The latter are made to sell at a large profit by people who do not care. We carry a superb assortment of the best makers. We please the most exacting and can please you. Pretty boxes, 25c. to \$5.00. Jamieson, Druggist

Christmas Gift Goods Our store has many pleasing gift suggestions for men and women, and a splendid variety from which to select. Come in and look around, you are sure to see something that will please you, at a moderate price. Courteous and considerate salesmen to make shopping here a pleasure—come in today. Fennell & Chandler Victoria Row

Acceptable Christmas Gifts Nothing could make a more acceptable Christmas remembrance than a pair of pretty comfortable slippers. For men we have comfortable House Slippers, in Felt and Leather Romeos and poms. For women we've House Slippers of Felt or Leather, cozy, neat and comfortable. Also dainty party slippers and pomp effects. We have slippers for boys and girls and pretty little creations for the Baby. Another gift always appreciated by your lady friends—is a box of our silk hole proof hosiery, enclosed in a pretty Christmas Package. GOFF BROS Richmond Street