

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, 1914.

MR. SCHURMAN'S "MEIN UND GOTT"

Yesterday we referred to a letter from Mr. D. Schurman, Secretary of the Temperance Alliance, which appeared in the columns of our Contemporary. It is customary for any one who wishes to reply to a newspaper to do so in its own columns, where if the letter be temperate and couched in parliamentary language, it is assured publication.

Mr. Schurman seeks to defend his action in engaging detectives to discover breaches of the Prohibition Act. There is no objection on the proper occasion employing detectives to discover the perpetrators of crimes committed. What is objected to is the employment of men to commit crimes in order to have others punished.

There are only three points in Mr. Schurman's letter requiring answers. He says the Government prevented the officials of the Alliance seeing the doctors and druggists' returns. This is incorrect. Only one official was refused and this was for reasons with which Mr. Schurman is, or ought to be familiar.

Mr. Schurman complains that "the Government passed a law giving them power to dismiss the Stipendiary Magistrates." At whose instance was this law passed? Did not the Alliance complain again and again about the conduct of a certain magistrate, and was it not in compliance with their desire that the law was amended, and did it not serve the purpose they had in view?

In the third place Mr. Schurman asserts that conditions were never so discouraging as at present. But "the present" is always discouraging to Mr. Schurman, because like the Kaiser, he is never satisfied unless the partnership be "Mein und Gott," "Mein" being the predominant partner.

Mr. Schurman will never be satisfied until he attains the impossible. He would like to put the legislature, the Government and the Governor under foot and allow "Mein" to rule supreme, uncontrolled and unquestioned. But, thanks to our constitution, such kaiser-like autocracy is impossible. Governor Rogers is as good a Presbyterian and as sound a Prohibitionist as ever Mr. Schurman has been, and moreover, is a constitutional administrator. We make bold to say that were it a contest between the Government and Mr. Schurman to-morrow, the result would be the Government first; Mr. Schurman "also ran."

THE LITTLE ONES

Around our theatre doors, on our streets, drifting occasionally into our homes there are to be seen daily and nightly little human waifs begging for pennies, for bread, for admission to the theatre, in short, for anything they can get. Some of these poor little people no doubt need what they are begging for. Some of them are, no doubt, often hungry, often cold, always comfortable. Some of them may be as earnestly longing for a peep at the movies as those whose parents can afford to gratify them.

But with all their needs, great as these may be, begging is degrading and will, if persisted in, lead eventually and inevitably to its sister evils, theft, drunkenness and kindred vices. Some of these children may belong to respectable and honest but very neglectful parents. Some of them are known to belong to drunken parents who send them out to beg and who from the proceeds of the day's or the night's work buy more liquor.

This is not a creditable thing for a Christian city; not creditable to the modern ideas of conservation which have done so much for the conservation of our other natural resources. These children are innocent victims of conditions which they cannot control. They know no better; they are taught no better and they see no better in their homes. There are homes, we are told, which have no right to be left in charge of children; there are children whose parents use them as tools to beg in order that they may have money to buy drink.

It is from this class that a very large percentage of our criminals come. Indeed, in such surroundings it is almost impossible to grow into anything but criminality. What is the City doing about them? Some day, and not a very distant day, the city will be compelled to take charge of them as criminals. Would it not be more Christian to take charge of them now and save them from lives of crime, then to wait until their lives are ruined—until perhaps they involve others in their ruin?

The Children's Aid Society has done and is doing much in a charitable way, in providing clothing and even food for destitute children, but there is a level below destitution, a level unfortunately reached in some cases, where children should be rescued from the care—or the curse—of parents who are unable to properly care for them. This, perhaps, is a question for the courts, but the Society would be carrying out its best purposes by bringing such cases to the attention of the courts.

As to the glass seen nightly on the streets, in doorways or at theatre doors, this is a matter for the police. Children should not be permitted to beg and it is the duty of the police to see that they do not. The theatre proprietors have repeatedly warned those little ones but as

they cannot keep constant watch their warnings have little effect. If one or two of the offenders were arrested and locked up for a few hours and assured that punishment would follow a repetition of the offense it would prove effective. The Christian portion of the city is responsible for those little ones and the responsibility should not be shirked. The little ones are being trained for usefulness or uselessness or worse. It is for the city to say which.

TERMINOLOGICAL INEXACTITUDE

When Lord Charles Beresford challenged the Liberal Government in the House of Commons with having issued election literature containing false statements concerning "yellow slavery" in South Africa, Mr. Winston Churchill admitted the impeachment in the historic words: "We admit a terminological inexactitude in so describing Chinese labor conditions."

We charge the Patriot with "terminological inexactitude" in publishing in its editorial columns accusations against the Attorney-General in connection with the notorious statement submitted by an official of the Temperance Alliance. It is the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor alone, who is responsible for exercising executive clemency, and he must act on his own initiative. The following letter from the Attorney-General, dated November 25, 1913, puts the case in a nut-shell:

"Dear Sir,—In reply to your application re Mrs. [redacted] a prisoner in Queen's County Jail for violation of the Prohibition Act, I have to say that this is a case in which the Lieutenant-Governor alone can exercise the pardoning power. I quite appreciate His Honor's consideration in proposing to have me share the responsibility with him, but I must respectfully decline to do so. "The Lieutenant-Governor is the only person or officer who has the power, and he must bear the responsibility of acting or refusing to act in this and all similar cases."

We shall return to an examination of the cases quoted by the Patriot, and meantime we demand that our Contemporary, or its informant, produce the names and dates of the specific cases it cites in its editorial columns. This is too serious a matter to allow to rest without thorough investigation and exposure.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO

The embargo placed by the United States Government on the importation of Canadian cattle was probably a precautionary measure to enable the authorities to more readily stamp out the foot and mouth disease which has recently broken out there. It is not stated that foot and mouth disease has appeared in Canada. Indeed, the authorities at Ottawa have forbidden the importation to Canada of United States cattle until such time as the outbreak of disease in the states over the border has been checked. The situation for the cattle trade is a serious one. The disease was first noted only a few weeks ago; but it was brought to Chicago and got into the stock yards from which it was spread through a considerable section of the eastern and New England states. Local quarantines have been established to check the movement of animals from infected to non-infected districts, and widespread work undertaken to stamp out the pest. The great stock yards at Chicago have been closed for ten days and will be subjected to a cleaning and disinfecting process. Like action has been taken at Buffalo, and it is to be presumed that nothing will be omitted that promises to secure early relief. Many things of late have co-operated to bring the industry of animal husbandry before the public notice and to impress its importance to the country upon governments and people. Both the United States and Canada maintain staffs of professional experts to deal with such emergencies, and they may be trusted. In regard to Canada it is noted that the reports of the Veterinary Director, general, for two years past, make no mention of foot and mouth disease, nor has it been reported that during recent months any cases have been found in Canada. The quarantine ordered by the U. S. authorities is to be regarded as a measure of extreme precaution which, presumably, will soon be relaxed.

STARVING NATIONS OUT

The American Review of Reviews discusses the possibility that nations can be starved out in an interesting way.

"Since the world awoke to find that war was not only a possibility but actually going on, we have not heard much of the naive assertion that the great bankers could prevent war by refusing to finance it," it says. "That was very much like saying that the owners of any other kind of property, say horses, or hay, could prevent war by refusing to let the government have it. Now that it has been demonstrated that the government at war can get anything which exists within its reach, the discussion has turned to the question as to whether the necessary supplies exist or not. Obviously there is no such matter. Even a military autocracy cannot get supplies which do not physically exist within its reach. Compared with this problem, even that of financing the war, that is of keeping the war chest full of the means of buying supplies and paying other expenses, is of minor importance.

"The question of food, not only for the armies, but for the non-fighting population as well, will admit to be of equal importance with that of men or ammunition. But it must be borne in mind that the question of food is not a question of living as well in time of war as in time of peace. It is rather a question of finding the basic necessities of life. A people who would prefer to be whipped rather than undergo a change of diet or give up luxuries will probably get what it prefers. It is therefore important that we study the available supplies of these basic necessities before jumping to the conclusion that any of the warring countries can be starved into submission."

NOTES

Owing to the international upheaval, the Chinese radical leaders have sunk their differences and will join hands in upholding President Yuan Shi-Kai and the Government. In this they are showing much political wisdom. It is a foolish country that is not united these days.

There is reported to be a tendency in Germany to blame the Crown Prince for the failure of the Kaiser's armies to reach the gates of Paris. There may be truth in the report. When a national failure comes the people always seek a scapegoat. There is trouble ahead for Wilhelm minor as well as Wilhelm major.

The German Emperor, according to Dr. Adolph Lasson, the Professor of Philosophy in the University of Berlin is "the delight of the human race." But no doubt the learned Professor would resent the application of the title "Turkish Delight" to his idol, who has now added "Allah mit uns" to the "Gott mit uns" on his banner.

VETERAN AND VOLUNTEERS

Sir,—It is much to be deplored that at this eventful crisis when every loyal subject is doing his utmost for the good of his country, that anything should be said or done that unites so essential to the performance of the good work which we are endeavouring to carry out. I feel sure that anything reflecting on the character of our militia must have been due to a misunderstanding and that the remarks made are now regretted.

In the course of a pretty long life I have found that harsh and carping criticism even when well founded is of no service, then how injurious to any cause must it be when groundless and unjust! Col. Peake has well said "the greatest sacrifice a man can make is to leave home and friends and go to fight for his country." It is an act of heroism that cannot be excelled, and is worthy of all honor and the warmest sympathy.

Our militia require no defence but as I have long felt an interest in the force and have seen a little soldiering myself I feel disposed to give my opinion of them. The regiment of infantry considering its slim opportunities has shown unlooked for proficiency and need not fear comparison with the best. The light horse with only a few days of training men and horses are a marvel and will merit the warm encomiums of the expert inspectors. Of our artillery there is no need to say much, their record speaks for them. In competition with the whole Dominion I thought home the highest honors, the report of which caused a feeling of glad elation that this little island, a mere dot on the great map of the Dominion, could produce men so capable.

This efficiency was not brought about without hard work by the men, and much skill with persistent energy by the officers and reflects the greatest credit on both. We have been fortunate in having unusually competent and commanding officers from the first. Col. Irving, Col. Moore, Col. Davison and Col. Peake have successfully devoted their time and energy to promote the efficiency of the corps, they deserve every encouragement and sympathy.

The charge that the men took money on false pretences is too ridiculous to be treated seriously; it may be dismissed with a Kasper. In conclusion I would just say that if it should be that we did not send our proportion of volunteers to the front, though that is not at all probable, it would be accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of our young men are now up and are forced to leave the Province in search of employment, a large number of these men would volunteer if they were here.

I must not forget to add when our gallant boys are leaving to fight for us, those who remain must not fail to give them a wholehearted cheer and a heartfelt "God bless you."

I am, Sir, etc., J. T. JENKINS.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND

Sir,—A correspondent in to-day's Patriot, "A.C.F.," demands an explanation of my letter regarding this Fund. In reply, I thought that few who have read the letters of Mr. Lougheed and Mr. Peake would have any difficulty in understanding mine. However, it is the unique privilege of a Scotchman to speak until understood—I claim that right.

Now, to be plain, I claim that the meeting on Friday last was a disappointment and a failure so far as giving the Fund a proper start. This Fund is intended to provide for the dependents of the men who go to the front. When the prospect of these men could be put to that meeting in the best way possible to secure subscriptions. What plan was followed? Sir W. W. Sullivan, as I understood him, was assigned a topic by the Committee in charge, and certainly did his duty to the satisfaction of a great many. But what impression did his address leave? It certainly lowered, for the time being, the respect of many who heard him for our Militia, and the subscription list.

As a Province we have our duty to perform. And what is the extent of that duty? We will send, before the war is over, 300 or more men to meet the enemy. Ten per cent. of them at least will never return, and we are sure we should have a fund equal to \$5,000 per man provided for their families, making a total of \$150,000? Will "A.C.F." say that is too much? And what is the prospect of its being attained? None whatever. It was killed at that meeting.

Now, look at how that speech hit many in that audience. Pardon a personal case. My brother and I had two boys in the college here last winter. They joined the Militia. One was required to go to Canada, and has volunteered to go to the front, the other is notified to hold himself in readiness to answer the call if it comes. Now, the boys, and only one, have put it up to us to give our consent to their enlisting for the front, if called. Let any parent consider what that decision means. It tries us sorely in the sense of duty on one side, and the sacrifice on the other, but we have to make it. That was my position that night, and I presume of many others as well.

Then, imagine our feelings when listening to Sir W. W. Sullivan's head-on reflections on many who were compelled to listen to him or go out. And that speech was made to carry out a duty. Everyone was called on to do their duty. Stop shouting slogans, be off and shoot the Germans! That was the Militia's duty. What about the duty on the other side? Four men on that platform who evidently approved of that speech, who draw annually total salaries of \$24,200, showed their value for the money.

Gentlemen.—Last Winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

"A fresh supply of the most delicious chocolates, manufactured by Moirs, Neilsons and Willards, received fresh today. Price 35 cents to \$2 a box. 60c. per pound in bulk. MacKinnon Drug Co., corner Great George and Kent Streets."

MUCH IMPRESSED WITH BUILDINGS IN ENGLAND

MONCTON, Nov. 11.—Mr. John DeRoche, of this city, has received a letter from his brother, Joseph S. DeRoche, of the 12th Battalion, 3rd Brigade, Canadian Expeditionary Force, now at Salisbury Plains, Pte DeRoche enlisted at Charlottetown. His letter in part follows:—

October 22nd, 1914. Dear Brother Jack:—As you see by the address we are on terra firma, after twenty-one days on the briny. You must, however, not imagine that it required all this time to get here. We left Quebec on the 8th and arrived at Plymouth the 14th of October, remaining aboard seven days. Oh, such terrible some days, nothing doing and in plain view of Devonport, Plymouth, Stonehouse. All these cities comprise a population of 300,000, and are noted dockyards. The harbor at all times is full of dreadnoughts, destroyers and the much feared torpedoes. Well, yesterday morning about six o'clock a tug took us up to Stonehouse and at four o'clock in the evening, we disembarked and proceeded to the North Road Station. Our battalion comprised about 1,300 men. It was a nice sight and we received a big reception. The streets were lined with people, I think I must have shaken hands with thousands. We were detained about one hour, awaiting the train. Our train ran to Salisbury Plain was fast, Past Exeter, Taunton, etc., it would remain, you of the ride from Glast to Aix.

The trains are altogether different from home. You enter from the sides. The seats are two to each box and nicely upholstered I cannot give you any description of the towns passed through, as it was quite dark. There is one very noticeable fact, and one that impresses me most, in a casual way, and that is the finished or permanent work in all constructional work, whether of buildings, roads, docks. Everything is constructed to stand for ages. Buildings of Queen Elizabeth's time are in excellent repair. I was speaking of our trip to Salisbury Plain. Well, we got off the train at 12.15 p.m. after a fast run of 125 miles, and had to march 7 1/2 miles and carry our kits. I lost some sweat, but it counteracted the effect of our idleness aboard ship.

As we have no blankets, after a small cup of coffee and bread, butter and cheese, we lay down in our great coats and slept soundly. Was quite chilly when I woke. It is about one hundred miles from here to London, and there is talk of our having three days' leave for pleasure trips. Shall certainly take advantage of it. Salisbury Plains is a vast and gentle undulating with close cropped grass, made so by numerous herds of sheep, cattle and horses feeding upon it.

I am able to see one farm house, this being the only sight of habitation as far as the eye can see. Had a pleasant surprise this forenoon, when Lieut. McRae handed me your letter. This is the second I received since leaving Quebec. Wrote you from Plymouth some few days ago. Jack, kindly write often. Believe me, there is nothing just tickles one so much as a letter from one's own.

PTE. JOS. S. DE ROCHE, 122th Battery, 33rd Brigade, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Salisbury Plain, Eng.

of the sacrifices of our men by subscribing \$400 in all. Enough said on that.

Now, Mr. Editor, am I not justified in claiming we started wrong, and it would be wiser to start anew? Let whoever thinks different, say so over his signature. My personal part in this does not count, except so far as I can do my duty, and I conceive writing as I have done is also a duty. I am, sir, etc., JOHN ANDERSON.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

Dear Sir:—I think it is a mistake to continue the publication of letters criticizing the speeches at the Patriotic Meeting.

The object of this meeting was to secure funds for those dependent on the soldiers going to the front, and the speeches at the "Patriotic Meeting" should have been confined strictly to that object. Instead of which, some of the speakers were allowed to drift off into matters that were not intended to be discussed there. These speakers should have been called to order by the chairman and if another meeting of a like nature should be called, it would be well to remember this.

I feel sure that everybody who can, will give all he can possibly afford towards this noble object, and this goodwill will inspire men who have ties on them, to offer their services, when they realize that they have the co-operation and support of the whole community.

I am, Sir, etc., J. A. MESSERVY.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the inflamed, clears the air passages, stops drops, relieves the throat, and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All Dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

"Use Mother's Favorite Toilet Soap for baby's bath. You will have no trouble with baby's skin if you do. 10c cake, 25c box. E. A. FOSTER, Central Drugstore 6464-11-11M31.

Men's Fall and Winter Shoes

Our new men's shoes for fall and winter wear are here for you to see, try on or buy, in Banker, Royal and Slater. The style and quality we know will appeal to you at once. Every shoe is the product of the best materials and the cleverest shoe making. We've a fine showing of fall and winter styles from which to make a selection.

Waterproof hosiery—winter weights—six months wear guaranteed. Women's best quality rubbers, 75c., men's \$1. Styles to fit any boot.

See Why This Mattress Can Never Lose Its Shape. DIXIE NoTUFT TEN COMPARTMENT MATTRESS. The Dixie NoTUFT Compartment Mattress has ten compartments or sections. Each compartment is practically a mattress by itself. Amount of filling in each compartment varies according to the individual requirements. Where wear is heaviest most filling is placed. No other mattress can be built this way, owing to strong, protective patents covering this method of construction. A positive guarantee against "spreading" goes with every Dixie NoTUFT Compartment Mattress. Consequently you may rest assured of straight, clean edges, and well draped bedding when you use it. It has no tufts—no dirt pockets, and is easy to keep clean. It is most comfortable because most resilient. It is durable because it has no tufts to give way, and can be made most good as new any time by a slight beating and a sun out.

FOOTBALL TODAY HOTEL ARRIVALS VICTORIA. This afternoon at Victoria Park the Prince of Wales College team, which recently defeated the second team of Saint Dunstan's College in a series of three games, meets the senior team of Abegweit A.A. Last Saturday afternoon these teams played a practice game, and the brand of play put up by the College team was a surprise to the spectators. The Abbies this year have a good many of their old veterans and also a "clashy bunch of youngsters." The Abbies supporters will no doubt be out in full force to again see their team play the game in which the club has been famed for years. As for the collegians, the students, they are always out in great strength to cheer their team on. The game starts at 3:45 o'clock and will likely be witnessed by a large crowd. J. A. Macdonald, John McPhee, Cardigan; Chas. Dalton, Tignish; E. M. Bruce, London, Eng.; W. Hanson, Jun., D. J. McDonald, H. S. McQuarrie, J. E. Purcell, Halifax; N. V. Cunningham, Antigonish; G. A. L. Carter, A. L. McLeod, H. M. Smith, Montreal; J. D. Lynn, W. B. Scott, Toronto. QUEEN. W. T. Anderson and wife, Morel; G. R. McQuarrie, Summerside; Walter Young, Wilmipeg; Mr and Mrs W. D. Sumner, Tignish; A. H. Dixon, Montreal; P. W. Turner, O'Leary; Chas. Windsor, Alberton. "Half price sale of new velvet hats—most interesting bargain sale of splendid stylish headwear at a ridiculous price. MOORE & McLEOD. 6485-11-12M21.

Recruits Wanted for Artillery Unit for Oversea Service. It is proposed to offer a composite battery of Heavy Artillery from Prince Edward Island for service in Europe—the Battery to be composed of members of the P.E. Island Heavy Brigade, Charlottetown, and the Thirty-seventh Field Battery of Montague and Souris. A number of officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners have already volunteered, but to bring the batteries up to war strength and to also form an ammunition column it will be necessary to secure upwards of one hundred recruits in addition to those who have already volunteered. Applications will be taken from recruits with or without military experience, as it is the expectation that sufficient drill will be given the Battery before proceeding to the front to make each member efficient. As soon as sufficient volunteers have handed in their names the proposed Battery will be submitted to headquarters for approval. It is hoped that the required number of men will come forward quickly. Volunteers will please hand in their names to any of the following officers:— Lieut.-Col. A. G. PEAKE, Charlottetown. Major C. LEIGH, Charlottetown. Major C. L. MCKAY, Charlottetown. Major A. T. MCKAY, Montague. Captain A. F. McQUAID, Souris. Captain D. A. MacKINNON, Charlottetown. 6209-10-26mit

Men's Fall and Winter Shoes. Our new men's shoes for fall and winter wear are here for you to see, try on or buy, in Banker, Royal and Slater. The style and quality we know will appeal to you at once. Every shoe is the product of the best materials and the cleverest shoe making. We've a fine showing of fall and winter styles from which to make a selection. Waterproof hosiery—winter weights—six months wear guaranteed. Women's best quality rubbers, 75c., men's \$1. Styles to fit any boot. GOFF BROS