

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915.

CENTRAL SEED FAIR

The Central Seed Fair in Charlottetown opens today with the judging of exhibits in Agricultural Hall and agricultural meetings in the basement of the Annex. The formal opening by his honour the Lieutenant Governor and addresses by the Premier and Commissioner of Agriculture will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow.

This Seed Fair will give Charlottetown citizens an opportunity to help the City by establishing it as a permanent institution that will in future be as eagerly looked forward to as the annual autumn exhibitions. It is true there will be no aeroplane attractions, no abnormally fat women or cadaverous men, to draw the crowd and no fakery or peanut men to victimize those who try to beat these artists at their own games.

Last year's Seed Fair was a success and citizens were justly proud of it. This year the attendance should be at least double what it was last year and the fair should be two fold the success it was last year.

Let the citizens then unite in helping the Seed Fair. Extend the glad hand to visitors and exhibitors. Make the city gay with bunting and make the fair a credit to the City and to the province.

BY THEIR FRUITS

OUR contemporary the Examiner joins issue with certain kirk sessions in alleging that "social vice" is "in evidence" in some parts of the Province, and demands particulars as this generalization is gross slander on the whole Province.

It will be remembered that Mr. David Schurman wrote a letter of a similar description as this Presbyterian resolution to The Guardian, charging ministers of the gospel with failing to root out a pest house in our midst, and when summoned before the Grand Jury to give the necessary information, escaped by stating that the specific case he was familiar with did not come within the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury of Queens' County.

Under the resolution as submitted to the Press by the Presbytery every kirk session is under suspicion of having knowledge of the prevalence of "social vice" in their midst, and it is for each and everyone of them to clear their reputations or submit evidence that their influence for good is a negligible quantity.

Similarly, "some sessions" being constrained to cry aloud that the alleged laxity in the administration of the Prohibition Law makes them despair, the Presbytery has seen fit to admonish them and to call upon them to take such steps as will educate the people in their parishes to a greater appreciation of the boon conferred upon them by the Prohibition Law.

Now we have not the slightest doubt that these kirk session resolutions were passed and forwarded to the Presbytery with the best intentions and with no ulterior political motive. But they are self-condemnatory, in every part where the church is a living force in the midst of the community the Prohibition Law is effectively enforced. Where the gospel is a dead letter, where the minister is a politician first and a parson second it may be that laxity prevails, but this is not the fault of the Government.

The resolution proceeds: "The attention of the Presbytery is called particularly to the spectacle we have witnessed in the recent investigation and its issue." This is significant and explains the whole matter to even the uninitiated. We have no desire to traverse the whole question again but as this is an insinuation re the piety and uprightness of one of His Majesty's Judges, we would just remind our readers that Judge McLeod and his family are universally honored and respected in Summerside as supporters and workers of the Baptist Church, and his word and judgment should carry at least as much weight as those of Mr. David Schurman, Mr. W. E. Bentley and the Rev. W. D. Wilson. By their fruits shall ye know them.

TEMPERANCE KNOCKERS

We are in receipt of a letter from an indignant Prince Edward Islander, now residing in a city in Alberta, enclosing, and asking us to contradict, a communication which appeared recently in a Calgary paper, declaring that the Prohibition Act is a failure in Prince Edward Island. The communication referred to is in reply to a letter from Rev. A. D. McDonald, also a former Prince Edward Islander and well known in this city. The Rev. Mr. McDonald is, with other good men, engaged in a temperance campaign preparatory to the Prohibition election which is to be held in Alberta in July, and in his letter he referred to the splendid results of Prohibition in Prince Edward Island, incidentally remarking upon the general prosperity of the province.

A few extracts from the letter before us, and which purports to be a reply to the Rev. Mr. McDonald, will suffice to show its character and also the character of its writer. Here are some of his "arguments": "In fact there are some 60 places that do business in intoxicants in that town (Charlottetown) and most of them do it openly." "If Mr. McDonald can name one hamlet in Prince Edward Island that does not support, at least, one 'blind pig', run openly, I will vote for that act that is to be brought in by the local government." "I have never seen a more generally shiftless and ill-cared-for farming district in my life than meets the eye in passing through the island." "All one has to do is stand on the street corner on market days and watch the farmers come in to town and he will appreciate fully the satire of Mr. McDonald's reference to the prosperous natives of Prince Edward Island."

Perhaps we should apologize to our readers for quoting even so much of this communication. And yet, barring the venom about our farmers and their homes, it is but a repetition of similar charges that have gone out broadcast from representatives in our midst of temperance organizations, influenced largely by one or two disgruntled politicians whose sole aim is to discredit the Government.

The liquor interests and the enemies of temperance, in their fight against the prohibition measure now about to be voted on, are but repeating the arguments put in their mouths by supposed friends of temperance in Prince Edward Island. The same argument was used in the House of Assembly in Halifax last year to defeat a prohibition measure in that city.

Our province, instead of being held up as an example for others to follow, is being quoted by the enemies of prohibition as an "awful example" of the detrimental effects of practical prohibition. This, as everyone knows, is a gross calumny but it is the natural outcome of the misrepresentations being made for political purposes and not in the interests of temperance.

The vast majority of the people here know and appreciate the benefits of prohibition. A new generation is rising up practically free from the wiles and temptations of the open saloon and if they be kept from indulgence in alcohol until they attain the age of 25 we have the authority of Sir Thomas Clouston for saying that there is little probability of their succumbing to the temptation of over-indulgence. Is that not something to be proud of and to boast about? Why should not our temperance reformers be optimistic and boost our prohibition law for all it is worth? It would soon become contagious and the day would not be far distant when public opinion would of itself insist upon the adequate enforcement of the law.

Instead of this optimism, alas, among the so-called leaders of temperance we have a few pessimistic, disgruntled politicians parading the country and lamenting that perfection has not been attained within the compass of ten years. They are the greatest retarding influence prohibition has in our midst to-day. No progress or advance was ever made by means of knocking and the curse of our province in other directions hitherto has been the knocker. We are eliminating him in agriculture and commerce and he must also be eliminated in temperance work. The heart of Prince Edward Island beats sound and true in favor of prohibition. Never has it had a government more in sympathy with the effective administration of the Prohibition Act, and simply because the political views of one or two of the Government or because they have become disgruntled for some reason or other best known to themselves, they are going about proclaiming to the world at large that prohibition is a failure. It is a scandal and disgrace and we confidently predict that were these dissatisfied and disgruntled politicians to take a poll to-morrow on the question whether or not the present Government was the most effective administration in the enforcement of the prohibition law since prohibition was adopted, the Government would obtain an overwhelming majority. The cause of temperance not only in Prince Edward Island but throughout the length and breadth of Canada is being materially injured by the knocking propensities of this handful of malcontents.

CANADIAN STABILITY

The Charlottetown Guardian says that Prince Edward Island has no unemployed, but on the contrary, an unlimited demand for labor on the land. The Victoria Colonist cautiously puts forward the view that the process of re-adjustment is well advanced in British Columbia, and that a more hopeful feeling is gradually taking possession of the community. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, Canada is weathering the storm far better than anyone expected.

We imagine that two or three decisive victories by the allies, which should come in April or May, will have a surprisingly stimulating influence upon business throughout the country. Once people feel that the end of the war is in sight they will begin to anticipate an improved financial future. Their optimism may at first overshoot itself, and, if so, there will be reactions, but the whole trend of business will be upward toward the normal.—Toronto News.

NOTES

When business seems "just naturally dull" the merchant who is made of winning stuff PUTS ON MORE STEAM IN HIS ADVERTISING.

"It is deeply instructive in human nature," says a London exchange, "to feel less disgust for crimes done in a passion than for crimes deliberately planned. If Germany pleaded to the world that the sack of Louvain was a gesture of rage the offence would smack of the common devil. It would be comprehensible. It would not cease to be a vile and stupid act, but as a blind act of rage it would be less repulsive than it actually is as an act of calculated policy. We reach the limit of horror in villainy when the brain of the villain is cold. That is the horror of lago; and it is also the horror of Louvain."

Insurance companies of various kinds, says the New York Commercial, have been gathering their agents at their home offices for conferences and plans for the future. These men come from every nook and corner of the country. They are in close touch with business, large and small, in their respective communities and no class of men except bankers have a better working knowledge of the business affairs of their neighbors. The sentiment of the conferences is that we are in for a tremendous business boom. America has been thrown upon its own resources by the war. It must supply the needs of 100,000,000 of people within the borders of the United States.

MAY GOD BLESS 'EM! Their Majesties to Our Boys.



May God protect you, and bring you home safe.
Mary R. George R.D.

TELLS OF TRYING TO GET SNIPERS

LONDON, March 5.—The 'Little Black Devils' have had their first grailing in the present war. Two of their number are now in Shorncliffe, Cornwall Charles Smith, of Allan, Kilham and McKay, has a compound fracture of the left arm. Private Fred Welsh has pretty much the same injury in the right arm. Private Welsh has as room mates Private Lawton, of Toronto, and Private Comer, of Sydney, N. S., who have been invalided.

With four companies Welsh went up to the trenches a week ago yesterday. They were under Capt. Durand and had with them an equal number of Somersets. He was in the trench about eighteen hours before being hit. He probably would have escaped this experience but for his own blunder in volunteering for a hazardous enterprise of which he gave us modestly the following account:—A lance corporal came along and wanted someone to go out to try to finish off a German sniper who was in the open giving a lot of trouble. We were trying along with Joe Jones and Bill Scarrow. Three came along with us.

"The sniper we were after was ahead of the German trenches in a ruined house. In the same neighborhood were two other ruined houses. We made a dash for the first of them but did not find the man we were after there, so went to the next, but came up against barbed wire entanglements put up by the Germans. There was a mist on; that was why the corporal gave me a good time to try and get through the barbed wire and the mist suddenly lifted. We were busy enough and had not time to look round. The consequence was the sniper saw us easily.

"If he had not seen us, parenthetically added Welsh, giving a little gasp, his arm at that moment happening to give him an extra twitch of pain. "I should not be lying here. However, he did see us. One man got it right in the hand, another dropped as well, but we did not know this at the moment as we had started right back, for the mist lifting made it foolish to stop there any longer. When we got back and found this man missing another man and myself went out again to try and get him back. The sniper saw us coming and hit my rifle, smashing the bolt, parts of which went into my arm. We could not get to our man and so came back to the trench.

After this our corporal would not let any others go out. Jones and Scarrow got back all right."

SARAH BERNHARDT NOW CONVALESCING

"BOUDEAUX, March 5.—Miss Sarah Bernhardt is now convalescing in the regular manner from the dislocation from which she has been suffering for several days, and which, it is stated, has no connection with the recent amputation of her right leg. This announcement was made yesterday in a bulletin issued by physicians in attendance upon her.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

TO MY SON.

Do you know that your soul is of my soul, such part. That you seem to be fibre and core of my heart? None other can pain me as you, dear, None other can please me or praise me as you.

Remember the world will be quick with its blame, If shadow or stain ever darken your name. "Like mother like son" is a saying so true, The world will judge largely of "Mother" by you. De yours then the task, if task it shall be. To force the proud world to do homage to me, Be sure it will say when its verdict you've won, She reaped as she sowed. 'Lo! this is Her son."

SOLDIERS ARE SAFELY LANDED IN BRITAIN

MONTREAL, March 5.—The first detachment of the Second Canadian Contingent to sail from Canada, arrived safely yesterday at Liverpool and Queenstown. The steam ship Missinabi docked at Liverpool with a section of the force, while the steamship Megantic and Southland put into Queenstown.

Included in the units carried by these three vessels were the 23rd Westmount battalion; the Sixth Canadian Field Artillery, Montreal; the 32nd Battalion of Winnipeg and the 30th Battalion of Victoria, B. C. Great secrecy was observed in connection with the sailing of the Second Contingent across the Atlantic, due to the blockade of the British Isles announced by the Germans. Every precaution was taken to prevent the enemy from learning of the movements of the transports, and the first official information of the actual departure of the Contingent is the bare announcement that these particular vessels, a battery from Kingston and the 2nd Battalion of Victoria, B. C. The detachment was about 4,000 strong and was made up of the following units:

On the steamer Missinabi:—Lieut. Colonel Fisher and staff and the 23rd Battalion; Lieut. Col. Hall and the right half of the 30th Battalion of Victoria, B. C.

On the Megantic:—Col. Rathburn and staff and four batteries of the 6th Artillery Brigade, including the 21st Battery of Montreal; Major W. G. Seely, a battery from Kingston and two from Fredericton and the Maritime Provinces; the Canadian Mounted Rifles of Toronto, and No. 4 Company, 30th Battalion, Victoria, B. C.

On the steamer Southland:—Colonel Cowan and staff and the 32nd Battalion, Winnipeg; No. 3 Company 30th Battalion, Victoria.

The flotilla left Halifax, Monday, February 22, convoyed by the cruisers Essex and Glory. When these vessels sailed it was believed that the voyage would be made in nine days, but the general opinion was that the fleet would put into some quiet haven and wait a few days in order to throw off the scent any enemy ships that might be too well informed as to the date of sailing. It is probable that a few days were spent in this way as the time from the actual date of sailing from Halifax to the date of arrival on the other side, is somewhat long.

Colonel G. R. Murphy, of Ottawa, was in charge of the embarkment of the troops, assisted by Lieut. Col. Lindsay, of the marine department. Colonel Lindsay came to Halifax from New York on board the Megantic.

DEAD LEFT UNBURIED.

PETROGRAD, via London, March 5.—The Russians on recovering Przasnysz after its occupation for three days by the Germans, are reported to have found nearly every house filled with wounded or sick German soldiers. In addition there were Russians who had been prisoners for four days. Except for the small service rendered them by the inhabitants, these men had virtually been without care. Hundreds of men had died from lack of medical service, and their bodies lay unburied.

DUAL TRAGEDY IN HOTEL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The desk clerk at the Hotel Windsor was called to the telephone early this evening and was asked by a voice from the other end whether Mr. and Mrs. Charles St. Clair, of New York, were registered at the hotel. The clerk replied in the affirmative, and was startled when the person on the other end then said: "Very well, if you'll go to their room you'll find them dead. I will be over there myself before midnight. I think I may still catch the 8 o'clock train from New York. Good-bye."

The clerk ran up to the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair and found the door locked. He called another employee of the hotel and together they broke into the room. In the bath lay Mrs. St. Clair, while her husband lay on the floor beside her, his fingers clutching a revolver. On the bureau was a note which read: "I am Charles C. St. Clair, 156 East 41st street, New York City. Please notify Mrs. Charles C. St. Clair, same address, phone 4413 Plaza. I am sorry for the trouble I am causing. Please take care of my cane. It is valuable."

To this the man added another sentence which was indiscernible, and

House of Quality Corset Talk. A woman to be properly gowned must be properly corseted. D. & A. and Le Diva. Corsets combine all the grace and suppleness that every woman desires. James Paton & Co. "Home of the Better Corset"

signed his name. Then he went to the ghastly business that had its first expression in the telephone call from New York. At the Hotel Windsor, Detective Manceley awaits the man from Manhattan. The woman's forehead, it was found upon examination, was shattered by the explosion of the revolver, leaving no question but that the man held the weapon against her and then fired. From all indications there was no struggle in the room.

Recall Cold Tablets will quickly and easily cure that cold—the cost will be small and the satisfaction great. Guaranteed. Price 25c. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Streets.—MELT.

When You Think of Housecleaning, Think of US. Because we have scoured the market to secure just the supplies that are needed to make the once disagreeable and laborous task of house cleaning easy and pleasant. Fennell & Chandler, Victoria Row

"The Haberdashery" STETSON. YOU will find it easier to see the difference in hats than we do to tell you about it. Get one of our new Spring Stetsons into your hands and on to your head. Henderson & Cudmore, Sunnyside