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## SPLENDID VICTORY FOR FRANK SMITH IN CARLETON N. B.

Result was a Political Black eye for F. B. Carvell who Made the Fight his own

Hon. J. K. Flemming and the Government Fully Vindicated.

Majority of 719 Over Liberal Opponent.

(Special to The Guardian)

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 7.—The election in Carleton County to-day in which F. B. Carvell was elected by a majority of 719 over Robert L. Simms, is regarded as a most conclusive and sweeping endorsement of the new Government of New Brunswick and a severe political black eye for F. B. Carvell. While Messrs. Smith and Simms were the candidates the fight was really between Mr. Carvell and Hon. J. K. Flemming as Mr. Carvell announced throughout the county at all his meetings that he was making the fight his own and strongly appealed to all his personal and political friends to come to his assistance. On the Government side very little was said of a personal nature, the campaign being conducted on the canvass that the Clarke Government was worthy of the respect and confidence of the people and that the success of Mr. Smith's candidacy meant in reality the endorsement of the Government. Another feature of the campaign was that during the election no member of the Government appeared at any of Mr. Smith's meetings, the speaking being done largely by Mr. Smith himself and Hon. J. K. Flemming.

Premier Clarke in a message tonight refers to this and says: "On account of the scandalous campaign which had been carried on during the past five months or more it was thought by some that the confidence of the people in the Government might be affected to some extent. Realizing that the Government determined that the people who have been striving to destroy not only the reputation of good men but to ruin the credit of and bring disaster upon the province. I am satisfied that when the time comes the verdict of the county will be the thanks and congratulations of all thinking men which the borders of New Brunswick should be extended to the supporters of Mr. Smith for the work performed by them to-day in the interests of genuine good Government."

The total vote cast for Smith was 2594 and for Simms 1,875, giving Smith a majority of 719. The seat for which the election was held was that from which Hon. J. K. Flemming resigned in order to contest the county of Carleton-Victoria against F. B. Carvell for the Dominion House.

## CONDENSED ADS. TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charges twenty-five cents.

TAKEN BY MISTAKE AT CHRISTMAS time 2 pairs Moccasins. Kindly return Jenkins & Son.  
8185-1-8M31pd.

WANTED A PARCEL BOX FOR A Drygoods store. Apply by letter stating age and reference to P.O. Box 189.  
8187-1-8M31.

FOXES FOR SALE—Black Silvers, males or females. Further particulars apply to Samuel Kennedy, Charlottetown.  
8118-1-91pd.

FOXES FOR SALE.—BLACK Silvers, males or females. Further particulars apply to Samuel Kennedy, Charlottetown.  
8118-1-m61

WILL THE BOYS WHO PICKED UP a purse on the corner of Grafton and Weymouth please leave at Guardian Office, as they are known, and save further trouble.  
8200-1-8m21

LOST—PAIR SPECTACLES WITH chain attached, between Euston St. East and St. Dunstan's Cathedral. Finder please leave at 118 Kent Street.  
8203-m21

BUSINESS ENVELOPES—No. 8 printed with name and address, either on flap or front, \$5 per 1,000; \$5.50 for 2,000; \$12.00 for 5,000; \$20 for 10,000.  
GUARDIAN OFFICE.  
8608-11-31mf

WANTED A SECOND CLASS TEACHER male preferred for the St. Patrick's Road School, No. 129. Supplement \$20.00. Apply to F. P. Trainor, Secretary of Trustees, Peakes Station, R. R. No. 3.  
8196-1-8M11pd.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

# FRENCH AND GERMANS RACE FOR HEIGHTS AT STEINBACH

## FRENCH TROOPS NEARING ALTKIRCH

(Special to The Guardian)  
PARIS, Jan. 7.—French troops are now only two and a half miles from Altkirch taking up a position in the forest near the town. German aviators attempting to attack Dunkirk have been put to flight by French batteries. Fighting in Flanders is confined to artillery conflicts in which the French have gained advantage over the Germans.

## QUEBEC LEGISLATURE FORMALLY OPENED

(Special to The Guardian)  
QUEBEC, Jan. 7.—The Quebec legislature was formally opened here this afternoon. There were some variations from the traditional ceremony. The customary salute from the citadel was missing. Owing to the illness of Sir Francois Langelier, the Lieutenant-Governor, the speech from the throne was read by Sir Horace Archambault, administrator of the province.

## FIVE BY-ELECTIONS BY ACCLAMATION

(Special to The Guardian)  
OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—Arrangements have been reached between the party leaders to have the five by-elections pending go by acclamation. Four of the seats, London, Jacques Cartier, Terrebonne and Prince Albert were held by Conservatives and Conservatives will be re-elected by acclamation. Westmoreland, the seat of the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson, will return a Liberal by acclamation. The by-elections will be held at once so that new members can take their seats when the House opens.

## BELGIAN WOMAN AND CHILDREN MURDERED IN MONTREAL

(Special to The Guardian)  
MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Van Looy, wife of a Belgian soldier now fighting against the Germans, and her three children, aged 8 years, 5 years, and 10 months were murdered in their home. The discovery of the crime was made this afternoon. The dead mother and children were lying in bed, apparently having been strangled.

## ONTARIO MINISTER BY ACCLAMATION

(Special to The Guardian)  
PRESCOTT, Ont., Jan. 7.—Hon. G. H. Ferguson, new provincial minister of mines, was declared elected by acclamation at the nominations in Grenville to-day.

## PASSPORT SCANDAL TO DRIVE GERMAN OFFICIAL FROM U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A Washington special to the World, says: "In official and diplomatic circles the impression prevails tonight that a certain prominent member of the German embassy will leave this country soon as a result of the passport scandal uncovered in New York last Saturday. But, because of the peculiarly delicate diplomatic situation that might result, it was impossible to-day to get any responsible government official to confirm the story fully."

## THE WEATHER THE TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to The Guardian)  
TORONTO, Jan. 8.—Fresh Westerly winds, fair and mild; becoming a little colder to-night.

THE WEATHER.—The weather yesterday was cloudy, with rain in the afternoon; clearing and mild at night. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 45 deg. above zero and the lowest 37 deg. above zero. The lowest the previous night was 28 deg. above. At 9 a. m. it was 37 deg. above and at 9 p. m. 45 deg. above.

The tide will be high this afternoon at 3:35 and tomorrow at 4:16; it will be high tomorrow morning at 4:08 and Sunday at 5:20. The sun sets this afternoon at 4:34 and tomorrow at 4:35; it rises tomorrow morning and Sunday at 7:40. The moon rises tonight at 12. There was a full moon on Friday, January 1st, at 3:20 a. m. The last quarter of the moon will be on Friday, January 8th at 5:13 p. m. The length of today will be eight hours and fifty three minutes.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

## The Three Mile Race was won by French Light Infantry and the German Battery Climbing From Opposite Sides was Annihilated. The Bloodiest Fight of war Followed Continuing Five Days When the Surviving Germans Were Finally Driven From the Town.

THANN, Alsace, Jan. 7.—A race of three miles up the steep slope of Engelburg through thickets and up rocky steps, between a battalion of French light infantry with mountain guns and a German battery, determined the result of the stubborn fight for the Alsatian town of Steinbach. The French surprised a movement of the German battery ascending toward the summit of the mountain by the road and taking a short cut accomplished what seemed to be the impossible.

The French battalion arrived five minutes before the Germans appeared in an open space and had just time to put into position their mountain guns. Five minutes more all was over. Too late the Germans attempted to retire and the battery was annihilated. Possession of this point permitted the French to cross the River Bur above the town of Thann, and to reinforce the troops operating around Steinbach.

On the morning of December 31 the French occupied all the heights around the town and sent an envoy to the German commander, demanding the surrender of the place. The German officer replied that he considered that our forces are in no wise cut off. The route to Cemay (Sennheim) still is open and retreat always is possible. In any case the Emperor's troops are ready to die; but to surrender, never.

## RECRUITING VERY BRISK

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—Recruiting has become very active in Ottawa with the beginning of the New Year. A large number of men are volunteering for both the infantry and mounted squadrons, and the great majority are men who were born in this district. The recruiting offices today were crowded with a fine lot of young men anxious to enlist.

A majority of the members of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards have been enrolled in the mounted squadron, and applications are also coming in from farmers' sons throughout the district.

## J. C. EATON'S WAR GIFT

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—J. C. Eaton has offered \$100,000 to provide 15 armored motor cars for the Second Canadian Contingent. The idea is that 50 cars in all will be provided, the Government to put up the other 35.

## POLICEMAN AND BURGLAR SHOT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—A policeman and a burglar were shot to death in an alleged highway robbery. The policeman was mortally wounded in two revolver battles the police fought with four robbers caught in an attempted hold-up and a burglary here to-day. The dead are John Sausman, policeman, and George Hennessy, burglar.

## LIVE STOCK LECTURES AT THE SHORT COURSE

Yesterday morning Professor Reid addressed the students of the Short Course, taking as his subject the feeding of calves. He began by pointing out that scientific methods should be applied along with practical work. No definite rules can be laid down, as the individuality of the animal counts for so much. However, the cow we get depends on the way we feed the calf. Mr. Reid then explained a reliable system of calf feeding. He said that the calf is removed from the dam shortly after it is dropped, and for 10 days given the dam's milk, then skim milk is gradually added until at four weeks of age, then the calf is altogether on skim milk. A combination of grain, consisting of nine parts of oatmeal siftings and one part of linseed meal, is added gradually, and at 2½ months should receive 18 lbs. of skim milk with a half-pound of grain. The increase should be gradual as the calf grows older, and at 4½ months the calf should be taking 20 lbs. of milk and 1 lb. of grain. Skim milk should be fed as long as possible. There is no reliable substitute for it. Blood meal, linseed meal have been tried, but cannot compare with it. Roots should be added to it, if they are pulped, and a little whole oats and beans put with them. The calf will take them early, and also begin to eat some hay, which offsets the laxative of the roots. Feed three times a day at first, and as the calf grows older drop to twice. Spring calves should not be turned out the first summer. They should be kept in a shed, or with a yard or shelter to run into. They should be fed regular quantities at regular hours. The greatest bane of calves is uncleanness in vessels and surroundings, and these often cause diseases.

At noon on the same day the French commenced an attack which was continued without intermission. The French successes began with the capture, at the point of the bayonet, of a farm commanding the road entering the town. The French then progressed road by road until the village was reached. Charges and counter-charges of infantry were made amid the continual booming of the French three-inch guns from all the heights, to which the Germans replied with ever-diminishing violence, which indicated a shortage of ammunition.

The Germans made a stubborn defence with machine guns and cold steel at the outskirts of Steinbach, and the Chasseurs also were met with a murderous fire from the church steeples.

One French company asked permission to charge. Many soldiers fell before they reached the German line, but nothing could stop the rest, and the German force guarding the road soon was surrounded and annihilated.

In possession of the road and the farm, the French mounted quick-firing guns on a line of sheds connecting with the village, and sweeping along yard by yard, finally captured the first line of houses.

The struggle was then continued from house to house, the French losing one day the buildings captured on the preceding day, but always returning

to the charge with greater violence and making a further advance. Every day was an ambush and every house a little fortress.

The French finally succeeded in slipping around the enemy's right along the Steinbach brook and then commenced a fierce combat on the position of Steinbach itself. The church and the cemetery twice were taken and twice were lost.

Since hand-to-hand fighting was now going on night and day and from door to door the Germans, unable longer to use their artillery, resorted to incendiary bombs, and set fire to a number of barns and houses occupied by the French.

Changing wind, however, obliged the Germans themselves to quit the first line of trenches, being unable to control the fire, and the flames finally reached the ammunition reserves. The explosion which occurred when the ammunition caught fire made the little town tremble as though from an earthquake.

Still the Germans held on until the morning of January 4, when the last courageous resistance of the defenders was worn out by the persistent and impetuous charges of Chasseurs, and the whole town was occupied. This point, the gateway to Cemay (Sennheim), which commands important routes to the south, to the north and to the east is no longer tenable for the Germans.

## SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A complete change in the situation in the near East may be brought about by the Russian victory over the Turks in the Caucasus. If the Turkish defeat is as sweeping as has been officially reported, the virtual destruction of two and the repulse of the third Turkish army corps, the Turkish menace against the Russians in Transcaucasia has been removed, and the loss of so many of their best-trained officers and men, it is believed here, will compel the Turks to give up any ambition of invading the enemy's territory.

Military men are now taking greater interest in the Russian invasion of Hungary and the rapid advance on Transylvania. These operations are the most gigantic in the war. Meanwhile the Russians are held by the Austro-Germans in western Galicia, and the Germans can only move slowly against Warsaw on account of the mud.

A despatch from Petrograd says aviators have observed German artillery at the frontier railway stations, which cannot be moved on account of soft roads. It has been suggested that the Germans intended to use the Vistula for the transport of their guns, but with the Russians in possession of the northern bank this would be impossible. Although fighting has been intense

## CANADIANS FOR BELGIANS

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Over fifty sturdy volunteers for King Albert's army have arrived here from Canada.

One of them who had settled in Vancouver has already travelled six thousand-odd miles to fight for his country.

Transport Officer Whittaker stated 200 more men would arrive in London from Canada.

at many points on the western front, there is little or no change in Flanders, where the fields and roads are under water. Artillery only is able to work, but in Northern France there has been hard fighting, the trenches changing hands. There has also been hard fighting in Alsace, where the French claim an advance.

The British Admiralty is convinced that the battleship Formidable was destroyed by a German submarine, and in making the announcement the Earl of Crewe divulged the information that the Spartan rule which the Admiralty promulgated after the loss of the Aboukir, Cressy and Hague—that no ship should go to the assistance of another for fear that she might be torpedoed—had been carried out. The captain of the Formidable, knowing his ship was doomed, signalled other ships not to stand by.

of the most nourishing foods that could be fed to animals in comparison with its composition. All animals had a remarkable fondness for it. The explanation might lie in the large amount of oil which the corn grain carried. Again, on being chewed it broke up into flinty, nutty particles, which were therefore more palatable than wheat grain, which when chewed and mingled with saliva turned to a sticky dough. When ground into corn meal it was a very heavy food and was liable to be poorly digested. It was not very common in this country as a food for cattle, but he wished to mention it on account of its palatability. Of the common grain, oats was one of the safest and most nourishing. They must remember, however, that there was little food in the hull, and those varieties of oats were best as food which carried the smallest amount of hull. Wheat was not generally used as a stock food, but its by-products, bran and middlings, made excellent cattle feeds. Bran lay so loose that the saliva got well mixed with it and it was better digested than other food.

Professor Ross also spoke of the value of turnips as food when given to cattle along with hay, straw. What they had to consider was, how much each of protein, carbohydrates, fats, etc., was necessary under certain conditions. This, he said, would be continued in another lecture. This morning seed judging will be continued in the Agricultural Hall. In the afternoon the judging of beef cattle will be resumed. In the evening another agricultural conference will be held which will be addressed by Prof. Tennant and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. The public as well as students are invited to be present.

## ARREST OF MERCIER DENIED BY GERMANY

(Special to The Guardian)  
LONDON, Jan. 7.—The German military governor of Belgium issued an official denial of the report that Cardinal Mercier, Belgian member of the Sacred College, had been arrested by German authorities.

## STEAMER RETURNS FROM SABLE ISLAND

(Special to The Guardian)  
HALIFAX, Jan. 7.—The Canadian Government steamer, Rouville, arrived back from Sable Island this morning after taking down Christmas and other supplies. Owing to the wireless being not used this is the first news from the island since early in September. The steamer reports all well on the island.

## BRAVE RESCUE AT GUYSBORO

GUYSBORO, N. S., Jan. 7.—What came near being a drowning accident occurred here on New Year's Eve. It being a beautiful moonlight night, a large crowd of merry-makers were gathered on Hart's Cove enjoying the fine skating, when suddenly cries of distress were heard from the lower end of the Cove, and on hurrying to the scene the skaters found Miss Olivia Heal and Miss Eva Macgure struggling in the water near the channel at the mouth of the Cove.

Without waiting to remove skates or clothing, Fred Brown at once plunged into the icy water and grasping Miss Heal by the arm succeeded in bringing her to the edge of the ice where willing hands soon had both drawn to safety.

In the meantime Harold Heal had arrived and plunged after Miss Macgure who by this time was well exhausted. The water was very deep and weighted down as they were with skates and clothing, the outcome was for a time in doubt; but after a brave struggle these two were also landed in safety and rescued and rescuers hurried to the residence of Moses Scott, nearby. Restoratives were then administered, and by the time Dr. Buckley, who had been hastily summoned, arrived at the house, they recovered sufficiently to talk over their experience; but if it had not been for the bravery of the two young men who so gallantly risked their lives, this account would have a very different ending. Their heroic act deserves to be fittingly recognized.

## INSTALLATION OF OFFICER K OF PHITHIAS

The installation of officers took place in Empire Lodge Room last evening. The installing officer was Bro. S. A. Albert McDonald, and there was a large attendance of members. After the installation the members and friends adjourned to the banquet hall, where an excellent repast was served and a lengthy toast list gone through. Past Grand Chancellor, Major Leonard McKay, presided, and in the course of the evening referred to the rapid growth of the order throughout the United States and Canada. The Knights had celebrated their jubilee last year when they had the honor of fraternal orders, with a membership of over a million. In the Maritime Provinces alone, over which he had the honor to preside, 750 new members had been added. He expressed the hope that, during the evening session of the "Fox Industry" assisted by Brother Roy D. Holman, ruled the Lodge, the membership would still further increase and the prosperity of Empire Lodge be even greater than in the past. He had presided at many functions such as that, but he never remembered being present at a more congenial or more enjoyable function, and it augured well for the success of the term upon which they had just entered.

One of the toasts, which was pledged with the greatest enthusiasm, was that of "Our Boys in the Trenches," proposed by Brother Andrew McNeill, and responded to by Brother Cox, who had served throughout the South African campaign. The company subsequently joined heartily in singing the soldiers' marching song, "Tipperary." For the first time at such function, the most optimistic of the future of the city and the many attractions, summer and winter, which make it such an ideal place to reside in and to visit. The proceedings fittingly concluded with the singing of Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem.

Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism

## THE EX-PRESIDENT SCATHINGLY SCORES PRESENT REGIME

For Failure to Protest Against German International Wrong Doing.

Preserving Ignoble Peace by Disregarding Violation of Treaties.

Signing of Hague Conventions Only a Farce.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—In an article written for the current issue of the Independent, Volere Rodvel says, under the caption, "Utopia or Hell": "To violate these conventions, to violate neutrality treaties, as Germany has done in the case of Belgium, is a dreadful thing. It represents the gravest kind of international wrongdoing, but it is really not quite so contemptible. It does not show shortighted and timid inefficiency, and above all such selfish indifference to the cause of permanent and righteous peace, as has been shown by the United States (thanks to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan) in refusing to fulfill its solemn obligations by taking whatever action was necessary in order to clear our skirts from the guilt of tame acquiescence in a wrong which we had solemnly undertaken to oppose.

If I had for one moment supposed that signing the Hague conventions meant literally nothing whatever beyond the expression of a pious wish, which any power was at liberty to disregard with impunity, in accordance with the dictation of self-interest, I would certainly not have permitted the United States to consent to such a mischievous farce. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, however, take the view that when the United States assumes obligations in order to secure small and unoffending neutral nations against a hideous wrong, its action is not regarded as a concession to make the guarantee effective.

"They take the view that when we are asked to redeem in the concrete promises we made in the abstract, our duty is to disregard our obligations and to preserve ignoble peace for ourselves by regarding the most frightful ravages of war committed at the expense of a peaceful and unoffending country. This is the cult of cowardice. That President Wilson and Mr. Bryan profess it and put it in action would be of small consequence if only they themselves were concerned. The importance of their action is that it commits the United States." Mr. Roosevelt points only to Germany as the wrongdoer, whose acts warranted an interference by the United States.

## EDMONTON RECRUITING

EDMONTON, Alberta, Jan. 7.—Recruiting for the 49th Battalion (Lieut. Coll. Griesbach) and the 51st (Lieut. Col. Woodward), each to be composed of 1,050 men, began this morning. Edmonton has already sent 2240 volunteers to the front and in addition to the new battalions has furnished 830 men for a mounted squadron.

## CANCAUS LOOM LRGE

PETROGRAD, Jan. 7.—The situation in the Caucasus is now assuming importance second only to the German invasion of Poland. The advance of the Turkish troops to Ardahan is not considered by military observers here a serious menace to Tiflis, although that city is reported to be under Pasha's objective.

## WOULD COPY CANADA

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Times, Sydney, N. S. W., correspondent says the Liberal leaders and all the sections of the press have begun an agitation calling upon the Commonwealth to follow the example of Canada by sending greatly increased contingents to Europe. Canada, they say, is providing the Mother Country with 100,000 men.

## COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

\*\*Crapaud District L. O. L. annual meeting will be held in Argyle Lodge room, Tuesday, Jan. 12th, 1915 at 2 o'clock p. m. 8189-1-8M31pd.

\*\*The Kensington Branch of the "Red Cross Society" will hold a Bean Supper, Saturday, Jan. 9th in C. M. B. A. Hall, from 4 till 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents. 8161-1-7M21pd.

\*\*NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Orwell Dairying Company will be held in Orwell Cove Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 19th, at 1 o'clock p. m. D. R. McDonald, President, James McKenna, Secretary. 8194-1-8E21.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.