

# The Charlottetown Guardian

Subscription and Advertising Phone ..... 132  
 News and Edit. Phone ..... 133

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montserrat.  
 Morning Daily (founded 1891), \$3.50 per year (delivered in advance); \$2.50 per year (mailed) in advance to anywhere in Canada; and \$3.50 (mailed) to U. S. A.  
 Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$1.50, (delivered or by mail) in Canada, and \$2.00 for U. S. A.  
 Saturday Weekly (founded 1887) \$1.00 per annum by mail in Canada or U. S. A.  
 Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916.

## PATRIOT'S 'COLOURED GENTLEMAN'

Under a sensational three column heading, the Patriot in its issue of the 7th inst. declared that "The alarming statement was made at the meeting (of the Prince County Temperance Alliance) that when it was known in Summerside that some of the volunteers were to be billeted there, a delegation from the United churches waited upon the Honorable A. E. Arsenault and asked to have the Prosecutor be more faithful in the discharge of his duties, and was told, 'that it was no part of Mr Phillips' duty to hunt up evidences and act the detective.' Thus at last it becomes known where the coloured gentleman in the wood pile hails from. This statement coming from a member of the Government caused the greatest indignation, and the passing of the following vigorous resolution:—" It then proceeded to give the resolution.

In yesterday's issue the Patriot publishes a letter from Mr A. Stirling McKay, who was one of the deputation that waited upon the Hon. A. E. Arsenault, flatly contradicting this report and giving the facts. We publish Mr McKay's letter to-day so that our readers will be able to judge for themselves what dependence to place upon the Patriot's Alliance reports. Mr McKay writes, *inter alia*, that he was one of the deputation and not only so but he had taken the trouble since to interview as many of the deputation as possible and they certainly understood the matter in the same way as he did and expressed their hearty approval of the manner in which they were treated by Mr Arsenault.

It appears from Mr McKay's account that one of the members during the interview incidentally asked Mr Arsenault what power there was in the Act to compel any prosecutor to do detective work, and Mr Arsenault replied that strictly speaking the law did not compel any prosecutor to do detective work, and emphasized in this connection it was necessary, in order to get the best results, for the Temperance people to work in harmony with the various prosecutors. With this the deputation was in entire agreement, and as Mr McKay states, they expressed their hearty approval of the manner in which they were treated by Mr Arsenault.

Now this is the official report of the proceedings. To whom is the Patriot indebted for its grossly inaccurate account? Who is the "coloured gentleman" who is thus bent on making trouble among the temperance people and church people of Summerside? Evidently the Patriot includes him among its valued contributors. Would it not be well for the reputation of our contemporary that it should disclose his name? Summerside evidently resents his interference, and the Temperance Alliance there throws him over, for Mr McKay says that "any misunderstanding could have been completely obviated if the press (i.e. the Patriot) had waited until they received the official report from the secretary of the Alliance meeting."

Not only was the deputation satisfied with the reception given them by Mr Arsenault, but after the conference the Government took steps to remedy certain grievances which the deputation had brought to Mr Arsenault's attention. The deputation were entirely satisfied with Mr Arsenault's intimation that the Government was always anxious to get any information that would lead to the better enforcement of the Prohibition Act, and that he, as a representative of the Government in Summerside, would always be at the disposal of anyone who had complaints to make in respect to prohibition administration, and that when any complaints had been made to him he had always taken steps to have the matters remedied. The Patriot's "coloured gentleman" ignored all this, and it is left to Mr A. Stirling McKay to expose him in the Patriot's own columns, though our contemporary does not give the same prominence to the correction of Mr McKay as it did to the misrepresentation of its "coloured" contributor.

## PROHIBITION

The subject of prohibition is up again for discussion, this time in a more sweeping and more radical form than formerly. The discussion has assumed a wide range, all the way from advocacy of the total prohibition of importation and manufacture in the Dominion down to empowering the different provinces to prohibit the importation and manufacture of all intoxicants. Such prohibition would be effective, if enforced. The trouble with the liquor business is two-fold: it is on the one hand a money making business on the other it is pandering to a taste or a passion that is prepared to make sacrifices and take risks for its gratification. The money maker is also prepared to take risks. If either one of these fundamentals were removed it would mean that the liquor business would die a natural death.

The taste, or the passion if you will, for stimulants or intoxicants is an old one, dying out slowly in the light of a growing and more practical civilization. Business, social conditions, self-respect are all factors in the gradual elimination of the drinking habit and the taste, through disuse is being eradicated in, we believe, the great majority. But even at the present rate of progress generations must elapse before we

can have a "dry" world. The eradication of the taste for liquor, then, cannot be depended upon to bring about that happy condition that all good men pray for when we shall have wholly removed the curse of drink.

What are the prospects for reducing the profits, for making liquor selling a less attractive proposition? Mr W. W. Andrews, of the Research Laboratory, Sask., in a letter which we have just received, advocates the commandeering by the Dominion Government of all distilleries and setting them to work manufacturing alcohol for fuel purposes only. Quoting from Sir Vivian Lewis's authoritative work on "The Fuel of the Future," in which it is claimed that "it is to alcohol and alcohol alone that posterity must look for its fuel," proof is adduced that alcohol is preferable to gasoline as an engine fuel, that it is "less injurious to an engine, has a cooler and almost odourless exhaust and as long as the sun shines can be produced in unlimited quantities." He goes on to show the growing scarcity and the increasing cost of gasoline and predicts that at the present rate of consumption the world's supply of gasoline will be exhausted in a few years.

"Great Britain," says Mr Andrews, has commandeered the alcoholic output of the nation for use in its munition factories. Our Government has been brave enough to commandeer wheat. Why should it not commandeer for the national safety the output of the distilleries to be delivered at a price giving reasonable profit to the manufacturer and protecting all the engine users from ruinous speculative advances in the price of gasoline? We should then turn costly plants which have been of doubtful benefit to the country to nationally beneficial uses. Such a prohibitory policy would avoid all questions of compensation.

The idea, if carried out, would solve the difficulty so far as the Canadian manufacture of intoxicants is concerned, and the imported article could be more easily dealt with. If the distillers and brewers can make as much money in manufacturing alcohol for fuel as they can for manufacturing it as a beverage there is no reason why they should not be willing to adopt it. They are in the business, not for the sake of supplying a curse to the world, but simply and solely for the money that is in it. At present there evidently is easy money in the liquor business, not only for the manufacturer, but for the wholesaler, the retailer and even the peddler who risks his personal liberty for the sake of the profit he can make by selling a bottle of liquor to a man in the street. When one is caught and jailed another takes his place and takes the risk.

## "FREEDOM OF THE CITY"

A correspondent asks us to explain the meaning of the term "Freedom of the City" and what privileges it gives to those on whom it is conferred.

The custom is an old one. Most cities in the Old Country have what is termed a Burgess Roll, dating back to the time of their institution or incorporation. On this roll were inscribed the names of the members of the various crafts and guilds who were entitled to all the privileges of citizens.

Any distinguished visitor was honoured by being given the honorary freedom of citizens and their names were added to the Burgess Roll, entitling them to all the privileges should they care to avail themselves of them.

When His Worship Mayor Brown gave the "Freedom of the City" to the officers and men of the Eleventh it was merely a compliment, as their names were not inscribed in the honour roll of citizens. We might add that one of the principal reasons why the names of our distinguished visitors were not inscribed on the Burgess Roll is that we have no such roll.

## THE GERMAN HOPE

This extract from one of the leading German papers, the "Frankfurter Zeitung," gives with brutal frankness an idea of German hopes and German aims in connection with the war. It shows the United States, also, in a lurid light where they stand in relation to Germany: "With the fall of England, however, Russia and France will automatically collapse like the organs of a body whose heart has been bored through. Then, also, America will remain isolated, and must for her part accept any conditions which we impose, because in the peace treaties with our European foes we can, among other things, also demand the handing over of all large battleships and submarines, whereby our fleet would become seven times the strength of the American Navy. Then America would be simultaneously compelled to surrender, and, as a matter of course, would not only be compelled to give up all the interned German liners, but also pay all the war expenditures of the Germanic Powers and their allies."

## NOTES

The Springfield Republican says, Charlie Chaplin is to get a salary of \$10,000 a week for 52 weeks and in addition a check for \$150,000 on signing the contract—in all \$670,000 a year. And yet there are educated, well-informed people, who will ask, "Who is Charlie Chaplin?"

The public mind is apt to associate every marine disaster with the war, and few realize the extent of the wastage of ships that is constantly going on. According to official figures, 69 wrecks of British vessels were reported during February, but of these only 23, or just one-third, were due to enemy causes, including submarines, mines and Zeppelin bombs. Rather more than half the lives lost are, however, chargeable to the enemy, who, being unable to meet the British in the open, resort to the use of submarines and the floating of mines to destroy British ships and kill the non-combatants on board.

## WATER COMMISSIONERS

Sir.—In your report of the City Council meeting in today's issue you state that a letter was read from the Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply asking for financial assistance. This is misleading. The letter was simply a request to the Council to purchase some seventeen thousand dollars of debentures for the water works sinking fund, which power is vested in the City Council.

I am, Sir, etc.,  
 CHAS. McGRIGOR,  
 Chairman Commissioners of Sewers & Water Supply  
 March 14th, 1916.

## SEED FOR P. C. FARMERS

Sir.—Since the meeting of the Conference of Citizens last week in Charlottetown we have been making inquiries regarding the seed shortage for certain impecunious farmers in this County and we have come to the conclusion that a very serious condition of things exists in the low, flat, un-drained section of our County and that as Dr. Gaither pointed out at the meeting, we are apt to lose some of our very best farmers unless the Government comes to the aid of these people and secures them seed potatoes, oats and wheat especially. A great number of these people lost the whole of their crop last year, not even getting their seed back and in some cases having used two seedings, but worse than this there are several cases in which the crop of the year before was lost through the same causes.

We understand some of the Island members have brought the question up before the Dominion Parliament and if it is well that their hands should be strengthened. Unfortunately our County is not represented in the Dominion House and we are writing this in the hope that some of the public spirited citizens of the Queens County District will take the matter up with their representatives with a view to having the act promptly in this matter. We think it a matter for the Dominion House as we believe the Local Government will have all it can handle in assisting the farmers to drain their lands, which we expect this body will take up.

We are, Sir, etc.,  
 JOSEPH READ & CO., Ltd.  
 Per JOSEPH READ

## DISEASED MEAT

Sir.—In your report this morning of a meeting of the Board of Health it is stated that Mr. Justice Fitzgerald brought to the attention of the Board the fact that some days ago the President of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society was informed that the carcass of a pig which had been rejected by the cold storage was afterwards taken to the Market Square and sold. According to this report we have a most serious charge made against some one and involving to a certain extent the whole meat dealing fraternity of knowingly and willfully selling diseased meat, and I must say so far as your report shows this most damaging accusation is based on the weakest and flimsiest kind of hearsay evidence. The President of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society seems informed Mr. Justice Fitzgerald that some unnamed person informed him and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald informed the members of the Board of Health. I feel it would have been in better taste and more in the interest of safeguarding the public health if those gentlemen had gone in a quiet manner before the proper authority and submitted all their facts and demanded a prosecution instead of proclaiming thus publicly an imputation which can only tend to besmirch our good name without accomplishing anything good thereby. Had they any facts to submit? Who informed the President? Was this information second hand too? Who is the guilty party? If anyone did what is stated the public should be informed who he is and should be prosecuted. If they have no more evidence to submit than is mentioned in your report then they should have kept silence or endeavoured to procure more before sounding an alarm in the ears of our people.

I am, Sir, etc.,  
 ONE WHO PAYS TAXES.

## P. E. ISLAND HOCKEYISTS ON ACTIVE SERVICE

It has been noted that there is a good deal less interest in hockey this year than has been in evidence for some time past. This is as it ought to be. The able bodied hockeyists are this year engaged in something more serious than hockey, something too for which, no doubt, their strenuous efforts with stick and puck in former years has well fitted them. It is noted that the Connaught Club this year does not figure in the League matches and for the very creditable reason that twelve of their fourteen players are either at the front or on their way there. Those at the front are Fred Moore, Harry Stanley, Bruce Wonnacott, Will McLaughan and Dick Broyles. The others, Frank McCarty, Dick Purcell, Jack McAler, Jim Horrell, Joe Dougan and Russel Chandler are in the Eleventh Howitzer Brigade Ammunition Column under Captain D.A. McKinnon at Halifax and ready for Overseas and Harry Morgan in the 105th Regt.

## PATRIOT CONTRADICTED

The following letter appears in yesterday's Patriot.  
 Editor, Island Patriot,  
 Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
 Dear Mr. Editor.—In your issue of March 7th there appears a report of the annual meeting of the Prince County Temperance Alliance and in said report it is stated that the alarm-

## DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. LOUSON.

## HE MUST DIG.

He wanted a job, and, like everyone else, he wanted a good one, you know; Where his clothes would not soil and his hands would keep clean, And the salary must be low. He had a keel for a pen, but they gave him a spade, And he turned away with a shrug. But he altered his mind, and, seizing the spade—he dug!

He worked with a will that is bound to succeed, And the months and the years went along. The way it was rough and the labor was hard, But his heart he kept filled with a song. Some jeered him and sneered at the task, but he plugged Just as hard as he ever could plug; Their words never seemed to disturb him a bit—as he dug.

The day came at last when they called for the spade, And gave him a pen in its place. The joy of achievement was sweet to his taste, And victory shone in his face. We can't always get what we hope for at first—many queer jigs, But one thing is sure—a man will succeed—if he digs.

SELECTED.

ing statement was made at the meeting, that when the volunteers were to be billeted here, a delegation waited on the Hon. A. E. Arsenault, asking to have the Prosecutor be more faithful in the discharge of his duties and that they were told it was no part of Mr Phillips' duty to act the detective and hunt up evidence.

Now, Mr. Editor, in justice to Mr. Arsenault and also to the delegation that waited on him, this statement is decidedly misleading, for the facts leading up to this delegation were as follows: The churches in Summerside at a union prayer meeting, discussed in the most friendly way the fact of recruits being stationed here and the best methods to make their stay profitable to themselves and helpful to the community and as a result, certain resolutions were passed at the regular services of the four churches represented at this union meeting and a deputation appointed to wait on Mr. Arsenault. The deputation accordingly arranged for a meeting with Mr. Arsenault and were received in a most cordial manner and the various phases of the work were discussed at length. The deputation found Mr. Arsenault frank and honorable in every respect and not only so, but expressed themselves on leaving as being well pleased with the results of the conference. It is quite true that incidentally one of the members asked regarding what power there was in the Act to compel any prosecutor to do detective work and Mr. Arsenault replied to this question, that strictly speaking, the law did not compel any prosecutor to do detective work and emphasized that in this connection it was necessary, in order to get the best results, for the Temperance people to work in harmony with the various prosecutors and the statement made did not convey at all the meaning that your correspondent gives to it when it is completely isolated from the rest of the discussion.

Further, this deputation had no connection at all with the Temperance Alliance and their reports to their various official boards were encouraging and satisfactory and it is not at all fair to give a report of this kind through the Press when it is not warranted by the facts. The writer was one of the deputation and not only so, but has taken the trouble since to interview as many of the deputation as possible and they certainly understood the matter in the same light as he does and expressed their hearty approval of the manner in which they were treated by Mr. Arsenault.

Personally, I believe that any misunderstanding could have been completely obviated if the Press had waited until they received the official report from the Secretary of the Alliance meeting and the quiet manner, as far as it was dealt with by the Summerside churches, was absolutely with a non-partisan spirit and should be handled without trying to make political capital for anyone. There is no one in the Province who is more interested in the cause of temperance than the writer, but he feels that on all occasions this matter must be considered with due consideration and entirely on its merits. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space.

Yours very truly,  
 A. STIRLING MacKAY.



## Spring, 1916!

This 84-page spring quarterly style review of Butterick contains authoritative Paris and New York fashions and advance information about style tendencies, materials, and dress accessories.

- 22 pages of costume—dresses, waists and skirts;
- 3 pages of evening dresses;
- a page of bridal dresses;
- 2 pages of special gowns for stout women;
- 4 pages of waists;
- and 7 pages of coats, coat suits, and wraps;
- 4 pages of negligees, house dresses, and miscellany;
- 24 pages for misses, juniors, small boys and girls, and infants.

Only 25 Cents and a Butterick Pattern Free

any pattern in the book you may choose. Ask for "Butterick Fashions" at our Butterick Pattern Department.

- Gr. Fred Donald, Heavy Artillery.
- Sergt. Spurgeon McKenzie, A. M. C.
- Sergt. Wendall McKenzie, A. M. C.
- Sergt. Arthur Phillips, No. 1 Field Ambulance.
- Pte. Jas. Robinson, Infantry.
- Major K. Rogers, Signallers.
- Lieut. Thos. Rogers, Composite Batt.
- Sergt. Victor Saunders, Army Postal Service.
- Sergt. Gerald Stanley, 11th Am. Column.

## Butterick Fashions Spring 1916

You Can Get Any BUTTERICK PATTERN You Wish FREE

600 lovely designs are shown in the Quarterly BUTTERICK FASHIONS, 25c a copy. With each copy you can choose any one you like and get any Butterick Pattern FREE.

THE DELINEATOR, is the one absolutely reliable fashion authority of the world. Get the latest issue, 15c a copy for April. BUTTERICK PATTERNS are as popular on P. E. Island as they are in Paris, London, New York or Toronto.

## BUTTERICK LEADS EVERYWHERE

Red Cross Patterns FREE  
 Burton's Wash Fabrics

These fabrics make the loveliest waists and Summer Dresses. We received a large shipment last week of, Burton's Fabrics, include New Cloths for 1916. Ratines and Crepes, Mercerized Cottons, Voiles, plain and stripes, Crepe Du Chenes, Madras, Galateas, Basket Cloths, Mercerized Poplins and a great variety of novelty fabrics confined exclusively to us in Charlottetown.

## PATONS

(Continued on page eight.)

## "The Haberdashery"

## Headquarters For Military Supplies

- Puttees \$2.00 and 2.75 pr.
- Pure Wool Semi Riding Breeches 5.00 pr.
- Swaggers 25c to 40c
- Khaki Flannel Shirts 2.25 and 2.50
- Whistles 50c
- Green, White and Khaki Lanyards 40c
- Khaki wool Hose 60c
- Heavy all wool hose 45 and 50c.
- Stripes (per bar 12c)
- Worsted Crowns 65c
- Leather money belts 75c and 1.00
- Pure Wool Semi Riding Breeches \$5 pair
- I.N.F. Badges 25c set
- Canada Maple Leaf Cap, Collar and Shoulder Badges 65c set
- Khaki Hdks. 25c pr.
- Khaki Silk Hdks 60c
- Khaki Wool Gloves 85c
- Tan Dogskin Military Gloves 1.25
- Button Sticks 25c
- Button Polish 20c
- Button Brushes 5c
- Tunic and Great Coat Buttons 5c

## Henderson & Cudmore Military Outfitters

## CARPENTER-MORTON ROOFING GIVES SATISFACTION



YOUR ROOF TROUBLES WILL BE OVER IF YOU USE CARPENTER-MORTON ROOFING FULLY GUARANTEED FOR A TERM OF YEARS DEPENDING ON THE THICKNESS USED.

## FENNEL & CHANDLER Victoria Row

## For Good Wall Board, Come Here

We can satisfy you on the quality and please even the most particular on the price of our wall board.

There is just a few things about the line of wall board we sell—

It is stronger, more durable, and looks better than any other kind of wall covering you can get anywhere at our price.