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SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915.

VERDICT IN ALLIANCE CASE

"Because half-a-dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate chink, whilst thousands of great cattle, repose beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field; that of course they are many in number; or that, after all, they are other than the little shrivelled meagre, hopping, though loud and troublesome, insects of the hour."

The verdict of Judge McLeod, specially appointed under Royal Warrant as Commissioner in the Commission of Enquiry to try the charges preferred in the name of the Executive Committee of the Temperance Alliance against certain Government officials is a very serious indictment of the Alliance officials. The Committee preferred numerous charges against the Prosecutor of Prince County, the Magistrate of Prince County, the Magistrates and Prosecutors of Queen's and King's counties. The Judge finds not one of the charges against the officials of Prince County sustained, while Counsel for the Alliance abandoned the charges against the others.

After a searching enquiry and investigation extending over fifteen days, Judge McLeod's judgment may be summarized as follows:

The charge that the Prosecutor neglected to bring actions against certain parties where evidence was tendered him are not sustained by the evidence.

The Prosecutor was charged (A) with tampering with a sample bottle of beer before the contents were analysed; and (B) advising dealers to sell Bohemian beer as it was in strength below three per cent. The evidence did not support (A) and no evidence was produced to support (B).

The Prosecutor was charged with absence from duty when required in Court. The charge was not sustained.

The Prosecutor was charged with bringing first offence charges in the cases initiated by the detectives, while they should have been for second and third offences. This action was justified by the evidence and the charge was not proved.

The Prosecutor was charged with withdrawing a second case against James McLellan when evidence for a conviction was sufficient. This was the case in which there was a dispute between Mr. E. H. Strong and Mr. W. E. Bentley as to who should act for the Alliance, and the Judge held that Mr. Bentley was the duly authorized Counsel, but as Mr. Wilson and Mr. Strong had entered into an agreement to compromise the case the Prosecutor was justified in implementing the compromise agreed upon.

The charge that the Prosecutor neglected and omitted to enforce fines and penalties where convictions were obtained was not sustained by the evidence.

The charge that the Prosecutor misappropriated money received by him for fines was not proved.

The charge that the Prosecutor neglected to prosecute Dr. Jardine for not forwarding to the Provincial Secretary prescriptions for the sale of liquor was "not a serious matter."

The Prosecutor was charged with partiality to his relatives, and this was found not proved.

The charges that the Magistrate of Prince County, Mr. Wright, was lax and dilatory in his duties as Magistrate were not sustained, nor was the complaint that he had allowed profane language in Court nor the charge that he allowed a document in process to be taken from Court. The document in question had not been put in evidence and was one over which the Magistrate had no control.

The charge that Mr. Wright was irregular and improper in his conduct as Stipendiary Magistrate, and was responsible for the failure of justice and the dismissal of a number of cases was not proved. The Commissioner finds that the conduct of the Magistrate was in no way responsible for the failure of justice and the dismissal of these cases, but that the conduct of Mr. W. E. Bentley, representing the Temperance Alliance, in refusing to act as Counsel for the prosecution and in sending away the detectives was responsible for whatever failure of justice occurred.

The charges against the Magistrates and Prosecutors of Queen's and King's Counties were abandoned by the Alliance through its attorney, Mr. W. E. Bentley and Mr. John H. Bell.

It will thus be seen that the officers of the Alliance have failed completely to substantiate the grave charges which they levelled against the officials of the Government in the administration of their respective duties. In the Legislature a member who prefers charges against a fellow-member which he fails to prove stakes his reputation and must be expelled from the House if he does not voluntarily resign. This is the rule in the British Parliament and in the Parliament of Canada. It is the rule in any club or any organization; it is in fact the code of gentlemen and is the basis of all respectable communities, the motto of Scotland, indeed, being "No one wounds me with impunity."

Judge McLeod's finding is practically an indictment of the veracity and reliability of the active officials of the Alliance, for the Judge says in effect, "You have preferred a number of charges against Government officials in their public capacity none of which you have made good." What then of the reputation of the accusers?

What then of the charges they have indiscriminately been making against the Government itself? It follows as the night the day, if when every opportunity was afforded the Alliance officials of producing evidence from every and every quarter to substantiate the allegations, they have failed, no reliance can be put upon their unauthenticated allegations against the Government. We ourselves have shown from day to day that the statements submitted as evidence are without foundation in fact.

All reputable and honourable gentlemen who are associated with the Alliance ought and must now take the first opportunity of dissociating themselves with the few among them whose lack of judgment or personal or political antipathies, or all combined have brought this stigma

not only upon themselves but upon an organization which had for many years commanded the respect of the whole province.

The agitation and its ending proves once more the truth of the words of that master of oratory Burke when he exclaimed:

"Because half-a-dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate chink, whilst thousands of great cattle, repose beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field; that of course they are many in number; or that, after all, they are other than the little shrivelled meagre, hopping, though loud and troublesome, insects of the hour."

"ALBERT THE GREAT"

There is perhaps no more heroic figure in connection with the war than King Albert of Belgium. 'Albert the Great', they call him in Paris where French sentiment has been profoundly moved by the brave, self-sacrificing spirit shown by the King of the Belgians since the ruthless invasion of his country made him an ally of Great Britain and France. Whenever his name is mentioned in France, from one end of the country to the other, we are told in French newspapers, the cheers that follow are not even second to those for General Joffre.

The story of this king, who ruled in peace and quiet in Brussels, head of a nation guaranteed against war by solemn treaties entered into by his powerful neighbors, reads more like romance than the sober, tragic fact that it is.

A king in exile, his prosperous, happy nation turned into ruin in three short months, his children refugees or foreign soil, his young and beautiful wife by his side, where his shattered but still effective and courageous army fights to reconquer the territory held by the Teutonic invaders. Albert of the Belgians has braved all, suffered all for the sake of the honor of his people and the honor of his royal name.

From the day that the German howitzers thundered at Liege there was no hope of stemming the tide of Uhlans that swept across the Meuse and marched in serried ranks toward Brussels and Antwerp.

The Belgian ruler faced a situation in which, for him and his countrymen, there was no ray of light in the ultimate victory of England and France and the redemption of their solemn pledge to restore him to his throne and to make the Kaiser pay in full for his work of pillage and despoliation.

True he had been offered a bribe, but he had spurned it and he turned aside the tempter in full knowledge of the ruin that was to come upon him at the hands of a brother sovereign. Emperor William offered to guarantee the restoration of Belgian territory intact at the close of the war, to guarantee a new Belgian independence and to make financial return on liberal terms if he were permitted to send his troops through Belgium into France to gain time in his raid toward Paris, where the Kaiser had fondly believed his troops would be installed within three weeks after the opening of the war. The reply was the booming of the guns at Liege against the advance guard of the Germans as they set foot on Belgian soil.

The French admiral for King Albert, which passes all bounds, is due to the most generous recognition of the fact that the resistance of the gallant Belgian army at Liege and Namur contributed in great measure to the saving of Paris from capture.

The two weeks that the Kaiser's forces were delayed on those battlefields gave the French an opportunity to mobilize their forces, which, in spite of all reports to the contrary, were not ready for war, and enabled them to assemble the army of the northwest which turned General von Kluck's triumphant march as far as the River Marne into a hasty retreat, with Paris safe and the nation reassured in the confident belief that the Germans had shot their strongest bolt and had failed.

With the fall of Antwerp, where he had established his temporary capital, it was assured that Albert would take advantage of the invitation of King George and accept asylum in England until he could be sent back in triumph to Brussels. He declined with great dignity, but sent his children to England to be under the care of his royal brother in arms.

As the Belgian army retreated from Antwerp to Ostend and from there to Nieuport, the soldiers were cheered and strengthened by the presence of their King. With him was the Queen, who had indignantly refused to comply with his request that she go to England with their children.

In this retreat the King was slightly wounded by a section of an exploding shell. Nevertheless, he remained in the field and undertook the task of reorganizing his shattered forces west of the River Yser, where a French army had come up to hold the line.

With the French between them and the enemy the Belgians, who had been fighting and marching night and day for weeks were given a much needed period of repose and then, with the King at their head, they moved to the battle front at a point south of Dixmude and battered their way through the German lines, driving the invaders back to the east of the Yser.

There they are today, fighting side by side with French and British forces and participating in the victories which are forcing the Kaiser's troops further and farther to the east.

King Albert is not yet forty years old. He was born in 1875. He is extremely youthful in appearance and is typically the soldier. His figure is slender and he is extremely active physically, enduring the stress of the field campaign with ease.

THE MIGHTY FALLEN

Forty four years ago this month, to be exact on January 23rd, 1871 Paris capitulated to the Germans, 188 days after the beginning of the war. The war was precipitated by Prussia and as in the present case Prussia was prepared with France was not. The war has not yet lasted 188 days but very nearly. As in the former war Paris is the objective, but the Germans are farther away from it than they were in the early stages of the war and they have little prospect of getting there except as they are brought in day by day as prisoners of war. Since early in the struggle they have been wasting their strength and their lives in a defensive war. They have ceased to invade. Their achievements so far have brought them no glory. There has been no Forbach, no Sedan. There have been, instead, Scarborough, Hartlepool, Whitby, names which will forever make the word German infamous. Truly Germany has not only not won the glory for her magnificent army but she has ruined herself, her reputation, her name unfathomably. She has made the very word culture a byword and a hissing. And the worst is yet to come.

NOTES

The New York Sun says Great Britain is within her rights as a belligerent in declining to assent to the voyage of the Dacia with a cargo of cotton to Rotterdam. Great Britain proposes to test the good faith of the transfer of the ship from German to American registry, and it is better for the relations of the United States and Great Britain that the question should be settled as soon as possible.

CHARGES DISPROVED

Sir.—In our letter of yesterday we offered to set forth some of the existing facts and conditions which the Temperance Alliance has been ascertaining and directing attention to, in order that the public may be in a position to judge as to the propriety of our charges, which you have impugned.

Take for example the conditions as we find them in Charlottetown with regard to drunkenness.

According to the records of the Charlottetown Police Court we find that the number of convictions for drunkenness during the past ten years is as follows:—1905, 34; 1906, 93; 1907, 111; 1908, 119; 1909, 133; 1910, 173; 1911, 185; 1912, 215; 1913, 211; 1914, 226.

Taking the first five years of this decade it will be found that the total number of such convictions is 556, or an average of 111 per annum. Taking the last five years of this decade it will be found that the total number of convictions for drunkenness was 1010, being an average of 202 per annum. This shows an increase during the last five years over the preceding five years of nearly one hundred per cent. Surely no one can contend that in view of these figures drunkenness has not been on the increase in Charlottetown during this period.

Taking the part of this period during which the present Government has been in power, namely 1912, 1913 and 1914, it will be found that the total convictions for the last three years were 652, an average of 217 per annum. For the preceding seven years of this decade the total convictions were 913, an average of 130 per annum. The yearly average during the past three years is thus shown to have increased over the yearly average during the preceding part of the decade by over 67 per cent.

Examining the records of the past year, 1914, it may be noted that during the period covered by the Alliance's aggressive campaign against the rummers during the first three months of the year the total convictions for drunkenness in Charlottetown amounted to 33, an average of 11 per month. During the remainder of the year, after they had been baulked in their efforts to assist the Government in enforcing the prohibitory law, it will be found that the convictions averaged over 21 per month, nearly double the average when the Alliance was aggressively active. This shows beyond a doubt that, given a sincere intent on the part of the Government to make the prohibitory Act effective, drinking and drunkenness can be very greatly reduced, if not entirely eliminated.

There is no use in glossing over the fact that during the past six months or more the conditions of drunkenness in Charlottetown have been disgraceful. The above figures showing the great increase in the number of convictions for drunkenness are startling, but even they do not by any means tell the whole story. Groups of persons under the influence of liquor can be seen almost daily, and especially on market days and on Sundays.

The condition during the last Provincial Exhibition week was nothing short of scandalous. Within a period of less than thirty minutes on one forenoon in Exhibition week, fifty-four persons entered the recent liquor vendor's place of business, nearly every one of whom brought out a parcel. During a period of thirty minutes on another following day, sixty-one persons entered the same premises.

At the opening of the present term of the Supreme Court, Sir Wilfrid Sullivan, Chief Justice, in addressing the Grand Jury called attention to the fact that were it not for the use of liquor the crime of drunkenness in the Province would be a thing of the past. He also stated that there were then imprisoned in the Queen's County Jail fourteen offenders, twelve of whom were there for offences brought about by liquor. The Chief Justice strongly commended the temperance workers in the Province in their efforts to stamp out this evil, the source of so much crime.

Does not all this evidence show the prevalence of drunkenness in the Province, and the extent to which the prohibitory law is being violated? If these undeniable facts necessarily reflect upon the Government as to its laxity in the enforcement of the Prohibition Act, who is to blame? Is the Government to be blamed for not being "doing serious injury to the cause of temperance," and to be charged with political partisanship?

In our next letter we will state further facts which the Alliance and its officials have been making known to the people, so that your readers may be able to decide whether or not we are guilty of "political wire-pulling" and "partisanship," as charged by you.

We are, Sir, etc.,

ALLIANCE COMMITTEE.

[These statistics prove the reverse of what our correspondents wish to set forth. Previous to 1912 there was grave complaint about the laxity of the police in arresting drunks, and the then Magistrate was severely criticized for his leniency. Since 1912 a new Magistrate has been in office, and the police have been vigilant in the exercising of their duty encouraged therefore to by the Police Committee of the City. At first admonitions were largely administered, but now stiff sentences are being imposed for this class of offence. Because the police are energetic in enforcing the law they are criticized; if they are lax they are similarly dealt with by the officials of the Alliance. If the officials have better evidence than this against the Government they have little cause for complaint. It is significant that under the Liberal Government there was an increase of 100 per cent. of drunks; while under the present Government the increase is only five per cent. Since the present Government took office it has STRENGTHENED the Government, they have increased the rate of increase by no less than 95 per cent., providing the statistics of Alliance officials are correct. This needs no further comment except that it is another example of the looseness with which the Alliance officials present their charges.

The condition during the last Provincial Exhibition was remarked upon by many visitors to the city, not as "scandalous" but as most creditable to the province. It was said by many who were able to compare the present with the past that there was less drinking than at any previous exhibition. The allegation against the

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Miss Palmer is receiving a cordial welcome home after her extended sojourn in England. Miss Palmer is at present the guest of Mrs. Morris at Winsloe.

Miss Neale Fitzgerald entertained the afternoon Bridge Tuesday at Mrs. Norton's residence on Prince Street.

Mrs. Kaiser of Halifax is enjoying a pleasant visit with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson.

Mrs. (Hon.) Murdoch McKinnon gave a most enjoyable Afternoon Tea on Thursday to the Short Course visitors and the teachers. Mrs. McKinnon was assisted in receiving her guests by Mrs. (Hon.) J. A. Mathieson. The tea table, which looked lovely with its cut glass, china and masses of pink carnations, was presided over by Mrs. (Dr.) Jenkins while Mrs. Kaiser cut the ices. The guests enjoyed a very pleasant afternoon and were gracefully waited upon by Miss Newberry, Miss Aitken and Miss Gillespie.

Miss Katherine James very pleasantly entertained the members of St. James Church Choir on Thursday evening at her home on Pownall Street. A delightful social time was happily whiled away in music, games, charades, etc., dainty refreshments being served during an interval.

Mrs. J. O. Hyndman was hostess on Thursday for the afternoon Bridge and a thoroughly enjoyable game was played.

Mrs. C. H. B. Longworth was hostess on Tuesday evening at a small but delightfully arranged Bridge at her beautiful home on Fitzroy Street.

Major and Mrs. Bartlett have left on a short visit to Montreal.

A truly patriotic air pervaded the hall of the Ladies Club on Thursday evening, the occasion of the Patriotic Auction Bridge which was so eagerly looked forward to by all. The decorations were most artistic, the shields, banners, bright lights, and red, white and blue streamers, blendings prettily with the handsome gowns worn by the ladies. The guests were gracefully welcomed by Mrs. (Hon.) J. A. Mathieson and Mrs. Norton, while the Mrs. Alley, Mrs. W. W. Clark and Miss Bartlett saw that they were properly provided with partners. It was a very interesting entertainment, each guest, there being thirty-five tables, trying his or her best to secure the highest number of points needed to win the appropriate and handsome prizes provided. The Bridge progressed rapidly the successful lady winners being Mrs. James E. Grant, Mrs. W. S. Stewart and Miss McCready. Mrs. Tidmarsh drawing the consolation. The gentlemen winners were Dr. Brown, Mr. Arthur Thomson receiving the consolation. The dainty refreshments provided were very charmingly served by the young gentlemen present, after which a very delightful dance was enjoyed until a late hour, the floor being in ideal condition. The committee are to be highly commended on the social treat provided while the Patriotic Fund will benefit to the extent of over \$80.

One of the social events of the week in Ottawa was the marriage there of Miss Jeanette Colledge Poe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pope, to Martin Dalrymple Sheehan of Stoneham, Mass., at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. M. S. Cochrane. Mrs. Sheehan's home friends have extended to her many bright and happy wishes for her married life as she was very popular in the younger social set while here.

Mrs. Rueben McDonald received for the first time since her marriage on Wednesday afternoon at her prettily appointed home 172 Easton Street, Mrs. McDonald was assisted in receiving over one hundred and fifty guests by Mrs. F. J. Nash. The daintily appointed tea table was presided over by Mrs. J. Davies, assisted by a number of attentive young ladies.

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Vendor is ridiculous on the face of it, and moreover loses its significance in the fact that by the action of the Government, there is now no vendor in Charlottetown. All the charges of the Alliance officials are thus effectually disproved.—Ed. G.]

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,) ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every UNBROKEN CUP that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

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