THE
Charlottetown Guardian

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1915.

ENTHUSIASTIC

The meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Party in the Market Hall, Charlottetown, yesterday showed the greatest enthusiasm and unanimity in support of the great cause. Some misunderstanding existed at the outset regarding the procedure to be adopted, as the meeting was called by the convener for Charlottetown and Royalty, whereas members of the party were present from various districts of the county, and nominations were invited for the election of office-bearers for the county organization. After an interesting and vigorous discussion, it was agreed to elect office-bearers temporarily until a meeting constitutionally called could be held in March, and Mr. S. W. Crabbe was unanimously re-elected President. In the interim the officials and committees elected will prepare for an organization meeting two months hence, when probably it will be known whether the county will be entitled to one or two representatives. Resolutions of confidence, in and thanks to, Sir R. L. Borden's Government and Premier Mathieson's Government were unanimously carried, and both Premiers received three rousing cheers, in addition to the unanimous votes of confidence.

PEACE CENTENARY

The Canadian Peace Centenary Association, whose headquarters are in Ottawa and the President of which is Sir Edmund Walker, C. V. O., L. L. D., has issued a programme of thanksgiving services to be held in Canadian Churches on February 14th in commemoration of the hundred years of peace between the British Empire and the United States.

In a preparatory note reference is made to the war of 1812 and to the noble defence offered by British and Canadian Regulars and Militia who saved the fair land of Canada from conquest by another power; to the change from those warlike times to the peaceful life of today when the only rivalry between the countries then at war is only in the prosecution of the arts of peace. The note goes on to say, "It is a matter for devout thankfulness to Almighty God that, notwithstanding boundary disputes and outbursts of national passion, it has been possible for us to keep the peace for the past century, and that differences have been settled by appeal not to the arbitrament of the sword, but to common sense and reason. It is hoped that on the Sunday selected the Churches of Canada and the United States will join in this celebration, and that a mighty anthem of praise, full-souled and sincere, will ascend to High Heaven."

The programme as originally prepared included, in addition to the church services the erection of monuments, the conduct of an educational propaganda in the schools and universities, and the holding of public festivities in a number of centres. The war has rendered necessary a modification of some of the plans. In Canada and the United States it has been decided to proceed with the work, especially along educational lines. The erection of monuments and of tablets will be postponed, but a series of articles dealing with the various treaties with the United States, the events which led up to such treaties, the negotiations which took place and the general results secured will be prepared.

In the meantime the committee is arranging for the church services to be held, as above stated, in all Canadian churches on Februry 14th.

WOULD BE A MISTAKE

Although commendable patience has been exercised both in Great Britain and the United States over the two incidents that have arisen, the American note on the right of search, and the Dacia affair, some irritation is beginning to mainfest itself and some criticism developing in press references, neither of which can possbly do any good. On the contrary any criticism or irritation indulged in now would be playing directly into the hands of the German manipulators in the United States who are trying to make mischief between the two countries.

An exchange well points out that whatever matters come up between the two countries will be handled well both at Washington and at London. Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, may be depended upon to conserve the best interests of the Empire while granting to the United States everything possible in the way of concessions. President Wilson, who may be assumed to be watching over the efforts at diplomacy of Mr. Bryan, may be depended upon to meet the British effort half way in every case.

Men like these two do not cause war. They are accustomed to settling difficult questions according to the rules of reason.

The press of Canada exercises more or less influence directly upon public opinion in the United States, and has a responsibility to bear in mind. It must not play at heroics at a time like the present. Everyone knows that the prospect of taking on another formidable opponent would not terrify Great Britain, but the knowledge of retaining a valuable friend is much more satisfactory, not so expensive, and even more creditable.

A number of important matters are shortly coming up in the United States Congress which bear directly upon the war. For the transaction of this business, it is important that the legislators of the United States should not be harassed by public opinion irritated by frequent outbursts of defiance in the British press.

Again, there is a section of the American people, small and comparatively unimportant but noisy and pugnacious, which has long been prating about the annexation of Canada by the United States. Friend Hearst is the leading newspaper supporter of this idea. At present he is giving frantic support in his papers to the Government ship purchase scheme which, in the light of recent events, is dangerous.

Hearst is known and appreciated for what he is worth by influential Americans, outside of the German-American element. To this element he caters in an extremely subtle manner. But he will try to earn his Iron Cross before the war is over.

Hearst is helped every time an impatient outburst appears in the press of this country or Great Britain. The great body of Americans have no illusions as to him, however, or as to the diplomacy of Mr. Bryan. They can be left safely to the home-judgment.

TOURIST TRADE

Henry Clews & Co's., weekly financial review dated Jan. 23rd, in summing up the general business situation in the United States—which it is pleasing to note shows a decided improvement over conditons a few weeks ago—and in forecasting the future prospects,incidentally predicts a greatly increased tourist business during the coming season. The reason given for this is the war, which will practically suspend tourist travel in Europe. "As American tourists spend annually $300,000,000 on their summer travels abroad," the report goes on to say, "the bulk of this will be spent at home this year."

There is no question that this same cause will affect tourist travel in Canada, also, and that many Canadians as well as Americans will look elsewhere than in Europe for their summer holiday.

That a larger proportion than usual of this stream of travel will flow in the direction of Prince Edward Island it is quite safe to predict, provided we make a bid for it and acquaint intending tourists with the advantages we have to offer. These advantages are well known to ourselves and to the comparatively few who have "discovered" Prince Edward Island within the past few years, but they are not so generally known to the prospective tourist who is searching the guide books for a place to spend his vacation in.

There are scores of watering places in Canada that reap large yearly returns from tourist trade and that have fewer attractions to offer than Prince Edward Island has, and Prince Edward Island could do likewise.

This subject has been talked about, written about and lectured about year after year and for many years, and resolutions have been formed to do better next year but, so far,no definite move has been made on a sufficiently large scale to attract tourists in large numbers.

The time to make such a move is during the winter when advertising matter can be sent abroad before travellers have made up their minds to go somewhere else. This is one of the matters that the Forward Movement Committee should take up and it is one too from which as much real profit could be derived probably as from any other source that could be exhibited.

FIRST FRUITS OF KNOCKING

Yesterday we referred to the injury being done to the Province by the knocking propensities of the present American Consul. Yesterday morning brought intimation of the first tangible fruits of this campaign. Mr. G. N. Matthews, of the Cambridge and Prince Edward Island Silver Black Foxes, Ltd., had an important $50,000 deal on in Boston which he considered practically settled when he received the following night letter:

"Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1915.

"G. N. Matthews,
Charlottetown.

"Had contract closed minus their cheque, when Consul T. Mays' report was published in Boston Herald same morning, which scared the moneyed men out, and have gone down to investigate. If I cannot close by Wednesday will leave that night. Business conditions growing worse if any. Advise wire at once."

This speaks for itself and shows the absolute necessity for instant action on the part of the authorities to counteract the evil effects of the knocking campaign of the Consul.

THE DACIA CASE

The United States Government has washed its hands of the Dacia affairs and has told the present owners of that ship that if she sails it will be at her own risk.

The Dacia, it will be remembered, was one of the Hamburg American steamers interned during the war. She was afterwards bought by a German American and the State Department at Washington asked the British Foreign Secretary if there would be any objection to the steamer, now flying the American flag making a trip from a Texas port to a German port with a cargo of cotton. The British Government replied that it would not permit this. It is now known that German money and pro-German American sympathy were behind the proposal, and that the intention was to faciliate the transfer of other interned German ships to the American register. The Dacia, if she leaves port, will be seized by British ships and the Germans hope to find in this seizure of a ship flying the United States flag a cause of friction between the United States and Great Britain.

It is doubtful if, under the circumstances, the Dacia will sail; it is more doubtful still that her seizure by British ships would cause international difficulties. The proposal of the British Government either to buy the Dacia's cargo of cotton or send it in a neutral ship to a German port is so eminently fair that no possible exception could be taken to it, except by Germans.

The proposal of the United States to have this German ship sail under the American flag has caused a good deal of comment in Great Britain, more indeed than the American note regarding the detention and search of ships. However there is no doubt that the good sense and good feeling which have characterized the relations between the two countries with tide over this little difficulty also and that the purpose of this palpable German trick will be thwarted.

NOTES

The photokinephone is a new invention to make moving pictures that talk without the aid of a phonograph, the inventor being Dr Dinshah P. Ghadiali of New Jersey, a physician and a native of Bombay. Now if anyone asks you what a photokinephone is, you know as much as we do.

It may be that the engagement between the light cruisers and the destroyers in the North Sea provided more exciting events than the stern chase of the big ships. Commodore Tyrwhitt was again in the thick of the fighting and doubtless the story of the fight will be a thrilling one when it comes. The big "baby-killers" were so eager to save their own skins that they scurried off to their base, abandoning the Blucher which was several knots slower than the crack battle cruisers, to her fate. That is not the British way.

In this month's bulletin of the Commission of Conservation is set forth the following concise statement of the duties which confront the Canadian people: Conservation and development of her water powers, minerals, forests and fisheries; large increase in farm production; increase in live stock production; cultivation of the garden plot; purchase and use of goods "made in Canada"; provision for technical training of her sons and daughters; further advances in providing sanitary homes and clean cities for her people; extension of the "safety first" movement; further reduction in fire losses; business as usual. These are duties which make their own appeal to every Canadian who takes thought for the future of his country.

ALLIANCE COMMITTEE

Sir: 1. The Alliance is not concerned over the bitterness in the Guardian's reply to our letter of yesterday. We have no intention of applying the term "gentlemen" to them in the manner they applied it to us. We can safely leave the public to judge who are the "gentlemen." It is a sign of weakness for you to begin this kind of answer to our plain questions. Does it mean the Guardian cannot answer our questions and has to resort to this method of attack?

2. As to your numerous questions about the organization and composition of the Temperance Alliance we do not intend to waste time proving the position of the Alliance. It has been in existence for over thirty years and has to its credit practically all the temperance legislation of the Province during that period. It represents today a larger body of people than ever in its history. Your implication that the Executive was not properly appointed is entirely inaccurate. Its officers were appointed as in all other large organizations through a nominating committee, and received the sanction of the entire body.

3. Your statement that "according to the last annual report a member asked why he was not a member of the committee, only to be informed that he was" is inaccurate as your own report shows.

4. The Guardian says with regard to the Premier's invitation to the Alliance to ask for further legislation, if needed, which we referred to in our letter of yesterday, that "such a promise, if given, could not be interpreted as authority to prepare a new and drastic law. We infer from this that if the legislation asked for had been weak and ineffective you would not have considered the Alliance "usurpers," but as the legislation asked for was "drastic" and could be used with effect to put the rumseller out of business, it pleases you to claim we are offenders, and to charge us with "attempting to usurp the place of the Administration."

Replying to our statement that an express invitation was given by the Premier, you say "We can find no record of such an invitation and promise." We are not surprised at this. What record of this interview would the Guardian expect to find? Were we supposed to have a stenographer present to report the Premier's statements in order to satisfy a doubting Guardian? Let the Premier himself deny our statement if he will.

5. So far as your own records go, however, we do find in your issue of 5th May last, in reporting a meeting of the Alliance Executive it is stated:

"We were encouraged by the promise of the Premier made a year ago, that if after co-operation with the Government in an attempt to rigidly enforce the Act it were found that further amendments were necessary they would be readily given."

The Guardian says further:—

We still make bold to say that were the Alliance prepared and willing to work with the Government, it would meet with a similar reception to the one the Rev. Mr. Marshall repeatedly referred to in his public utterances on the subject."

6. The Guardian is bold indeed, to persist in this statement after yesterday declaring that it "had no authority to pledge the Government in any respect whatever." But since the Guardian "boldly" repeats its statement, we may ask what assurance has the Alliance for supposing—the Guardian admitting it can give none—that its reception by the Government would be any different to the last occasion when Rev. Mr. Marshall called to see the Premier, and when he was told by the Premier himself that he (Mr. Marshall) and the Alliance were not reliable and did not tell the truth, and when the Premier called in his stenographer to report the conversation for fear the Rev. Mr. Marshall would misrepresent what took place?

We are Sir, etc.,
ALLIANCE COMMITTEE.

(1. The draft ordinance prepared by the Executive of the Alliance provided that any policeman, of his own free will and accord, could enter any house he suspected and search for liquor. In its letter of yesterday, the committee suggested the community was divided into representives of the Alliance and the rumseller, the inference being obvious. The suggestion the Guardian maintains must have escaped the attention of the gentlemen of the committee.

2. If the Executive Committee decline to "waste time" answering the Guardian's question about the composition of the Alliance, there is only one conclusion to be drawn.

3. The Guardian regrets if it unintentionally misquoted the question put at the last meeting regarding the executive. To avoid further misconstruction it may be stated that on the conclusion of the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Rev. Mr. Heaney, of First Methodist Church, asked for the names of the Charlottetown members of the Executive Committee, which were given, and the report proceeds:—

"Mr. Heaney thanked the Secretary for the information, adding that he had been under the impression that he was a member of the Executive, **which he was glad to discover was not the case.** (Laughter.)"

4. The reference by the Committee to the relations between the Government and the Alliance is mere hair-splitting.

5. The report of the Executive referred to, May 5, was the second part of the Campaign against the Government which began with a letter from the Secretary in the Patriot.

6. The Committee may have carried away an impression that the Premier gave them **carte blanche** in the preparation of amendments to the Prohibition Act, but is it reasonable to suppose on the face of it, that the Premier would delegate, without reserve, the duties of law-making to an outside organization? Anyone who knows the Premier will credit him with doubting the reliability of the deputation's recollections and impressions of what took place in the interview.

The Guardian still thinks and asserts that were the officials of the Alliance prepared to work in harmony with the Government instead of against it, the ends the Alliance has in view would be better served.

The Government, according to Rev. Mr. Marshall, more than met the Alliance Executive half way, and because the Executive went a second time and did not succeed in revolutionizing the Prohibition Act, is no excuse for refusing to assist the Government in still further strengthening the law and the machinery for its operation. If the Alliance Executive were as strenuous in promoting the cause of Temperance as it is in fighting the Government, its efforts would be much more effective and appreciated.—Ed. G.)

THE SEASON WEST

Sir:—There is one subject which is never exhausted by discussing it, and that is the weather; in every country and clime, and in all seasons of the year, it compels the rich and poor alike to pay homage to it.. In Victoria it is of as much importance, and as whimsical, as in any other portion of America. Of late we have had a spell of cloudy skies and drizzling rain, but as yet we have had no snow, and probably may not have any during the winter. Many are now digging their gardens to be ready for early planting in the Spring; and, of course, the leaves are green and will be so all winter.

Victoria has not escaped the effect of the money stringency that prevailed everywhere previous to the war, and has been aggravated since the war began. Real estate is dead, and evidently will remain so for some time to come. It is a serious phase of the condition of things to see the number of vacant houses in this town, and more serious still the want that prevails among the working people. I heard it stated that there were 3,000 people out of employment in this city and the most of these had to be supported by charity. It is the men with families depending upon them that are most to be pitied. Two or three years ago, mechanics, and laboring men too, were receiving good wages here, but the employers and steamboat companies brought men from all over the world to this city and glutted the labor market. The Salvation Army also were the instigation of bringing many with small families from England with the promise of finding them employment on their arrival in Victoria, consequently this placed a great number of indigents to be supported by charity. I was told of one case in point. A man who was a bricklayer in England was prevailed upon to leave a steady job and emigrate with a wife and young family, with a promise of steady work and higher wages than he was getting and, although this man was more than a year here looking for work, he could not get it, consequently he was compelled to sell his household furniture to raise money enough to get him back to England, but had not enough to pay for the passage of his family, and had to leave them behind in a tent until he can earn money to send for them. It is only one case in many similar ones.

I often think how little Prince Edward Island knows about poverty. I have seen greater want and destitution in one day since leaving my native home than I saw there during thirty years. Here in this city we have the two extremes—riches and poverty—the millionaire and the beggar. There are those here who brought their money with them from England, and others who made themselves millionaires here, and among those are said to be some who made their money by questionable means.

Enlisting has been kept on steadily during the month of December, and, now a contingent of about 120 men and officers are leaving next Saturday to join the Princess Patricia's Regiment in France. There are over 2500 recruits in The Willows Camp at present. These are all supplied with uniforms and accoutrements,and are daily being trained in the most approved and scientific method of digging trenches.

I am Sir, etc.,
J. R. McDONALD.

OUR SAILOR BOYS

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 25'15.

Sir:—Enclosed please find list of vessels visited during the year 1914 by a committee appointed to distribute religious reading matter each Sabbath morning. Feeling that a number of churches through this Proince are interested, we having received large donations from them, we would ask any Sabbath School or Church having good reading matter to kindly forward to the Salvation Army, Charlottetown, or 170 Queen St. Our sailor boys appreciate the same very much. Send Church or Sabbath School paper. Sailors often take them home to places not convenient to Church or Sabbath School. In this way we are spreading the Gospel and feeding children of other lands with God's word. 394 schooners, 27 steamers, 6 tug boats, 11 dredges, 2 square rig vessels—395. We desire to thank Miss Hazel Jenkins, of Dundee, for a parcel just received.

We are Sir, etc.,
THE COMMITTEE.
Charlottetown, Jan. 26, 1915.

ROUMANIA WANTS MAUSERS.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—It is reported that the Government of Roumania has made inquiries in the Spanish arm factories for a large number of Mausers. It is said that Roumania will enter the war as soon as she is provided with enough arms and equipment for a force of 200,000 men. France, it is stated, will meet all expenses.

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The Guardian Toronto Saturday Night

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The Guardian
Charlottetown

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Wait for our traveller, who will call on you shortly and submit samples for Spring.

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