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## PRES. WILSON OUTLINES AMERICA'S PROGRAMME

### In Memorable Speech to Congress He Pledged the Power of the United States to the Cause of Righting Wrongs and the Safety of Peace Loving Peoples—"We Stand Together to the End."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—America's program of war and peace, with definite terms upon which the nations great and small, fighting together against German world domination are ready to lay down their arms, was given to the world by President Wilson today through an address to Congress in joint session.

For this program, based upon the righting of wrongs and the safety of peace-loving peoples desiring to live their own lives, the President committed the United States to fight and continue to fight until it is achieved. Thus he pledged the country to the Allied policy of no separate peace. "We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose," he said. "We stand together to the end."

#### Direct Response to Challenge

The speech, heard by Congress at an hour's notice and accepted with a wave of approval that brought together virtually every element of both Houses, was delivered as a direct response to the German challenge in the negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk. It followed closely and approved the address of the British Premier, but was far more specific in statement of terms, robbing of force in advance any German peace drive designed to confuse the Entente and American Governments and their people, while at the same time presenting the foundation for genuine negotiations, whenever the Central Powers are ready to talk of a just peace.

#### To Counteract German Duplicity

In response to the universal query as to the reasons which impelled the Chief Executive to make his appearance so unexpectedly before Congress again to enunciate the aims of the United States and its co-belligerents, it was stated authoritatively that in the opinion of President Wilson the psychological moment had arrived when it was absolutely necessary to make a strong effort to counteract the evil effects of German duplicity and double dealing upon the Russians who had been charged to meet the trained German negotiators. It is felt that no efforts should be spared to prevent a resumption of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations by the Russians, without earnest but kindly admonition by the Allies and America of the terrible dangers to which she is exposed.

#### America's Reply to Trotsky

Another reason for today's address is found in the necessity of making some reply to the request of Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, that America and the Entente Allies join in the peace conference. Germany having made a condition of any peace agreement that Russia should bring her co-belligerents into the negotiations. Not having recognized the Bolshevik regime as the Russian government, the only feasible way of communication with it appeared to be through a public enunciation of American war aims, following the example of Lloyd George. It will be necessary to the success of this purpose that circulation of President Wilson's address shall be effected in Russia to which end the full text of the speech was sent by cable and wireless to all the principal Capitals of the world for telegraphic distribution.

#### No Confusion of Counsel

There are intimations, though no official admission that President Wilson and the British Premier, spoke with a full understanding as to what was to be said and that the President, who said today, "there is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers," made his address supplementary to that of the British Premier.

Lloyd George's speech, was prepared before the abrupt termination of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, and he took a rather hopeless view of Russia's future, declaring that "if Russia acts independently, we cannot help the catastrophe."

President Wilson is much more optimistic and hopeful of the awakening of the Russians to the dangers of the pitfall which Germany has dug for them.

Some slight differences in the statement of the aims of Germany's enemies today as compared with preceding utterances of President Wilson and even of the recent declaration of Lloyd George are noted, but it is said that these stated that these are unimportant and not designed in any way to affect or weaken the general principles laid down as the basis for any peace that might be considered. One instance is the use of the term "evacuation and restoration" by President Wilson in regard to Belgium instead of "restoration and reparation." This "restoration" the President is said to hold, must be at the expense of Germany, and not of all of the warring States as proposed by the Russians, regarded as substantial.

#### Evacuation and Restoration

The demand for the readjustment of Italy's frontier along national lines is expected to be welcomed by the Italians in full recognition of their "Italia Irredenta" aspirations, something heretofore not forthcoming from America.

#### A Poland Truly Free

In his article providing for an independent Polish State, the President is said to mean that freedom shall be given not only to Russian Poland but to the Poles in Austria and Germany. It also is stated that the demand for "freedom and secure access to the sea" for the new Polish States does not mean that Poland should extend her sovereignty over Eastern Prussia to the Baltic Sea, but simply that she should be given the right to free communication with Baltic Sea ports, a privilege similar to that enjoyed by Germany in traversing Holland's territorial waters at the mouth of the Scheldt.

#### America's Peace Program

The program follows:

- 1.—Open covenants of peace without private international understandings.
- 2.—Absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war except as they may be closed by international action.
- 3.—Removal of all economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions among nations consenting to peace and associating themselves in its maintenance.
- 4.—Guarantee of the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
- 5.—Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal weight with the interest of the Government.
- 6.—Evacuation of all Russian territories and opportunity for Russia's political development.
- 7.—Evacuation of Belgium without any attempt to limit her sovereignty.
- 8.—All French territory to be freed and restored and reparation for the taking of Alsace-Lorraine.
- 9.—Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.
- 10.—Freest opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary.
- 11.—Evacuation of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with access to the sea for Serbia, and international guarantees of economic and political independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan States.
- 12.—Secure sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman Empire, but with other nationalities under Turkish rule assured security of life and opportunity for autonomous development, with the Dardanelles permanently opened to all nations.
- 13.—Establishment of an independent Polish State, including territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations with free access to the sea and political and economic independence and territorial integrity guaranteed by international covenant.
- 14.—General association of nations under specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to large and small States alike.

#### Partners of All Peoples

In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right, we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the Governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

"For such arrangements and covenants"

(Continued on page three)

## FRENCH RAID HUN POSITIONS

### Make an Attack on a Mile Front and Capture Prisoners. Berlin Admits French Success

(Canadian Press Despatch)

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Bad weather continues to prevail on most of the major battlefronts, but nevertheless the heavy artillery duels are proceeding and at several points infantry attacks of small proportions have been carried out.

The Germans in one of these manoeuvres, which apparently was more of the nature of a raid than an attack by large forces, entered British advanced posts north of the Ypres-Staden Railway but later were forced out by a counter-attack. On the famous St. Mihiel salient, southwest of Verdun, which has described a sharp wedge in the battle line since the early days of the war, French troops have raided German positions on a mile front, destroyed the positions and returned to their own lines with 178 prisoners and some machine guns. The German war office admits the French success in invading the German positions, but says the French were ejected from them in a counter-attack.

## TURKEY HAS REACHED END OF ITS TETHER

### Loss of Holy City and Economic Misery of People is Having Effect of Lessening Hun Power.

(Canadian Press Despatch)

TORONTO, Jan. 9.—The Mail and Empire today carries a special cable from the Daily News correspondent at Geneva, who writes:

"I called on Monday, Bey this afternoon. He said: 'In spite of our sorrows and the secret police, reports continue to reach us about conditions and the state of feeling in Constantinople. Turkey has reached the end of its tether.'

"The capture of Jerusalem has probably proved the finishing blow, although couched on by the Germans, the young Turk Government may continue to tyrannize over the people a little longer. Latest reports from Constantinople emphasize the tremendous impression made by the capture of Jerusalem, not only on the masses of the people, but even upon influential members of the Committee of Union and Progress.

"The unwillingness or inability of Germany to help Turkey has occasioned a feeling of revulsion among German circles, which may have far-reaching consequences. It has stopped the war or separate peace movement in Constantinople derived its principle impetus from the economic miseries of the people rather than from any feeling of dismay at the dwindling of Turkish power and prestige. The terrible conditions of the poorer classes cannot easily be exaggerated. Bankruptcy threatens the country.

"Assurance of financial help from Great Britain and France would forward greatly the separate peace movement."

## ANNUAL MEETING P.E.I. BIBLE SOCIETY

The seventy-ninth annual meeting of the P. E. I. Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Prince Street Baptist Church last evening. In the absence of the President, Mr. W. S. Louson, who was not present in the City, Rev. Mr. Freeman, Pastor of the church presided. After the devotional exercises, the secretary, Mr. J. D. Seaman presented the annual report. The past year was the most prosperous in the history of the Auxiliary. Practically every branch of the Auxiliary had been visited by some officer of the Society. Two new branches had been organized and two that had been inactive were re-activated.

Colporteur work has been carried on by Rev. Dr. Heifer for some time during the summer with good results. It is hoped that this work will be extended. During the year arrangements have been made with Mr. R. K. Braze to keep a stock of the Society's publications for sale at the Society's prices.

Two valued members of the Executive have died during the year, James Lawson, Esq. and Dr. Blanchard. Fitting reference was made to the deceased members on the report.

The Society has presented to each soldier before leaving a copy of the khaki New Testament. About 300 copies have been so distributed during the year.

The Treasurer, Mr. A. W. Sterns, read the financial statement which was a most encouraging one. A legacy of \$300 has been received from the estate of the late Alexander Gillis. The contributions by Branches has been nearly \$2,800, nearly \$300 more than last year. It is gratifying to note that the contributions are increasing year by year. In 1915 there was an increase of \$100, in 1916 of \$300 and in 1917 another increase of \$300. This in view of the many calls upon the benevolence of our people is most gratifying.

After the adoption of the reports and election of officers Rev. J. D. McKenzie, B. A., Pastor of Zion Church gave a most interesting and inspiring address. He took as text for his address Luke 23:38. He took his audience back to the death bed of the translator of the first Scripture into the Anglo-Saxon in 400 A. D. and contrasted the conditions then with the present time, when the Scriptures are translated by the B. and P. Bible Society in upwards of 500 languages besides translations by other organizations. The contrast between the time when Bibles were chained in the churches to the present time when a copy of the New Testament can be procured for 3c and of the entire Bible for 20c. Most interesting was the story told by the speaker of Mary Jones's efforts to procure a Bible after hoarding her savings for 6 years, and walking twenty-five miles from her home to get one. When told that she could not get one, so great was her grief that the Rev. Mr. Charles, to whom the application was made, determined to give her one of the two in hand although it had been promised to another. He also de-

## CAPT. DUCK RESIGNS FROM G.W.V. ASSN.

At the meeting called by Prof. Leitch to re-organize the Great War Veteran Association, which was held in the Mayor's office, City Hall, last night, there were present about seven-ty-five members of the G. W. V. Assn. of whom had been active service in France and Flanders.

Mayor Brown acted as temporary chairman, as Capt. A. R. B. Duck, who was elected President at the first meeting, refused to preside.

Capt. Duck in the course of his remarks stated that he was appointed president under protest from himself and he thought it was only a temporary matter. He said the Great War Veteran Association branch was not strong enough, not large enough, not officered sufficiently to "carry on." He would return from the front. He referred to Mr. Leitch's statement that the society had been already organized and said it was a queer proceeding to call a meeting without letting the president know. He referred to the large membership and good prospects of the Army and Navy Veterans Association, recently organized, stating that a man could be a member of two societies, if he so wished, and that the two organizations were working side by side in the West.

Capt. Duck tendered his resignation, which was accepted and left the room accompanied by several of the veterans.

Serjt. Lowther then moved that a chairman be appointed for the meeting which resulted in Prof. Leitch being voted in the chair.

After an appreciative address, and an outline of the aims and objects of the G. W. V. Association by the chairman, it was moved by Edward Acorn and carried that Mr. Leitch be elected President for the term of two months. The president guaranteed a club room, on increased membership and financial support within two weeks. Meeting adjourned.

termining to devote his efforts to make the Bible more easily accessible to all the people of Wales, out of which effort grew the organization of the B. and P. S., whose object is to give the Bible in their own languages to every inhabitant of the vast globe, in pursuance of which effort the annual distribution has reached the very large number of over ten millions.

Reference to the Canadian work was made. In the Dominion distribution is now being made in one hundred and ten languages. The importance of faithfully studying the Word and helping in its distribution was urged upon the audience.

The excellent music rendered by the choir under the direction of Prof. H. Tanton, added to the interest of the meeting.

There was a large audience, it being necessary to open the school-room to accommodate it.

## 763 CAN. SOLDIERS ARRIVE AT HALIFAX

Number of P. E. Islanders Included.

(Canadian Press Despatch)

HALIFAX, Jan. 9.—Canada's soldier heroes are once again returning to their homes by this port. Since the explosion of December 6th, they have been landing at St. John and at Amherst ports, but today the first steamer to arrive here since the disaster dropped anchor in the harbor and will haul into No. 2 pier tomorrow to land the men.

On board are eleven officers and including forty-eight Maritime Province seven hundred and sixty-three men. All have been wounded and many are still confined to their cots.

The following P. E. Islanders are included: Gunnors, W. Dwyler, A. N. Gallant, A. A. McNulty, L. Corp. N. S. McPhee, Campbell Cove, P. E. I. Corp. J. Simons. Bdt. C. Stewart.

In the casualty list issued at Ottawa yesterday the following P. E. Islanders are included: J. L. McLeod, Point Prim, Infantry, wounded; M. McDonald, Glenfanning, Engineers, gassed.

## P. E. ISLANDERS IN CASUALTY LIST

ROTARY CLUB

Address on Civic Duties by Rev. Dr. Fullerton.

The usual luncheon of the Rotary Club was held in the Kozey Korner yesterday.

President Tidmarsh presided, and after some routine business introduced the guest of the day, the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, who delivered an interesting and inspiring address on "Civic Duties."

He opened up by saying that a main essential in all communities was a local esprit de corps. It sustained municipal life, invested its offices with dignity, elevated the character of the people and secured the general well-being. Lose civic pride and your city begins to decay. It is a philosophic axiom that rights and duties are equal and opposite, but one of the striking features of modern life is the eagerness with which many exact their rights and fall in regarding to the call of duty. The need of this esprit de corps was illustrated by various apt stories from actual life.

The speaker said that everywhere there was a quickened sense of solidarity and corporate duty creating a new atmosphere in which things are being done. Here in this city where we have brought the country to the city, thereby adding a charm, creating a healthy environment, and guaranteeing a suitable and breathing life, we should not lag behind, but should be in the forefront of every advance movement for the welfare of the citizens.

In every city there was a trinity which was indispensable, Life, Light, Power. This trinity found its visible expression in the Church, in the Public School and in the Municipal Council. The speaker refrained from dealing with the first member of the trinity. In dealing with the second he emphasized the need of educationists as well as of business men on any Board of School Trustees. In discussing education he de- manded increased efficiency, physically, mentally, morally, and this could only be produced in a city that was healthy, happy, holy. Modern sanitation demanded healthy homes and healthy lives. It was very little we were doing in this regard here and there throughout a city of this size, as they had no protection from the germs that produced epidemics if you were compelled to live on the edge of a cess pool.

In the judgment of the speaker we should be made compulsory. The city was theirs and they should take a personal pride in its cleanliness and health, and should elect men to represent them who were conversant with the best ideas on civic health and had courage sufficient to carry them out.

The speaker also spoke in the highest terms of Victoria Park, superb in its beauty, healthy in its situation and magnificent in its breathing place for the citizens, but he asked what happiness had they ever sought to give the children by supplying such gymnasia as are to be found in almost every city of equal importance. If they were going to raise this city to its proper stature of manhood in their civic politics, the need of righteousness was emphasized. The speaker then went on to say that the sphere of citizenship afforded scope for the greatest gifts and noblest qualities of any of them possessed. Their opinions on the welfare of the place must be based on ethics and not weather guesses snatched at a glance from the doubtful sky of a glance of the hour. In the City the mind became alert and clear. Its various atmospheres made them feel free. It was very truth the stronghold of liberty and democracy. They need offer no apology to their best citizens in asking them to take part in the city's service. The citizen did not honor them, they honored him in calling him to a position of high responsibility. The speaker concluded by telling of the incident in the life of William Blake the poet, who felt the call

## GERMAN PRESS ON PREMIER'S SPEECH

See in it Fresh Indication of German Strength and Old Desire to Smash Hun Power. Socialist Unrest Ready to Oppose German Annexationists on the Same Ground as Those of Britain.

(Canadian Press Despatch)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.—Commenting on Premier Lloyd George's statement of his war aims on Saturday, the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says:

"This, the first tangible British peace offer, is a fresh indication of weakness. Peace conditions at the expense of our Allies are unacceptable to us; likewise peace terms offering the return of our colonies in exchange for reinforcement of the British positions in Asia."

The Lokai Anzeiger says: "Under a flow of phrase is apparent the old desire to smash German's power for ever, and safeguard England's power for ever. The answer to this will be given by our armies in the West and by our U-boats."

The Vorwarts publishes speech by Philipp Scheidmann, leader of the majority Socialist party in the Reichstag, and Hugo Haase, the minority Socialist leader, condemning what they term as the annexationist projects of the German Government as disclosed at Brest-Litovsk. The speeches were delivered before the Reichstag main committee.

Herr Scheidmann said there was no doubt that the Reichstag majority adhered to its declaration of last summer against forced annexations and contributions, and that the Socialists and other large circles in Germany saw a contradiction between the statements of the German negotiators at Brest-Litovsk on December 25, declaring for peace with out annexations and indemnities, and on December 28, when the German proposals regarding occupied Russian territory were made. He asserted the position of the Chancellor would be untenable if he departed from the standpoint of the right of self-determination of peoples.

Herr Scheidmann declared the Socialists "stand for unrestricted self-determination of peoples," adding: "Just as resolutely as we oppose the annexationist politicians of the Entente, we combat the annexationist politicians of our own country."

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#### A CHANGE IN FRONT.

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gap between the German parties suddenly has become a chasm so wide that there is little hope of bridging it, and that development of an internal crisis of serious proportions seems inevitable.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that various parties in British countries never appeared so completely united as in their support of the war aims formulated by Premier Lloyd George.

## INTERNAL CRISIS IN GERMANY

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A reply from the Central Powers to the statement of Lloyd George Saturday, is awaited here with the greatest interest. It is believed that Germany and her Allies cannot decline to reply in some form and to make the reply more straightforward and definite than any previous statement of their aims. But if the German papers correctly mirror the situation there, the test which the Bolsheviks have made of Germany's attitude toward the people, of no annexations, has thrown Germany into political turmoil.

Advices from the capitals of neutral countries ordering on Germany show that one of the most severe national crises in the history of Germany is developing as a result of differences of views between the militarist and non-militarist leaders regarding the government's attitude toward Russia.

It is reported generally that General Ludendorff, as leader of the former party, actually has gone so far as to threaten the resignation of himself and Field Marshal Von Hindenburg if further continuance is given to such views as those advanced by men of the type of Dr. Von Kuehmann and Count Czernin, the German and Austrian foreign ministers.

At the same time the view of Von Kuehmann and Czernin fail to satisfy the German Socialists, who regard their middle-of-the-road policy as tricky, and who are determined that the spirit of the Reichstag resolution must be followed sincerely and without qualification or reserve.

Neutral observers declare that the

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CONDENSED SPECIALS

In this column advts. are inserted at two cents per word net.

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STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES of the undersigned about December first. Two ewes, Marks top of left ear and split. Hols in right ear and notch above. Any information write Malcolm McDonald, Kilmari. 2046-1-7M1.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia. Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC

TODAY IS THE 125TH DAY OF CANADA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR.

TORONTO, Jan. 11.—Northwesterly winds, colder, snow.

The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 26 degrees above. At 10 a. m. it was 18 above; at 9 p. m. it was 18 above. The lowest previous night was 18 above.

The tide will be high this morning at 9.55 and tomorrow at 10.45; it will be high tonight at 8.47 and tomorrow at 9.43.

The last quarter of the moon was on Saturday, Jan. 5th.

There will be a new moon on Saturday, Jan. 12th.

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