

The Charlottetown Guardian

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Office at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montserrat.
 Saturday Weekly (founded 1887) \$1.50 per annum by mail in Canada or U. S. A.
 Morning Daily (founded 1891), \$3.50 per year, (Delivered in advance); \$2.50 per year (mailed) in advance, in Canada, and \$3.00 for U. S. A.
 Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$2.00 (delivered or by mail in Canada, and \$2.50 for U. S. A.)

Tuesday, January 1st, being New Year's Day, and a Statutory Holiday, the Morning Guardian will not be issued on Wednesday. The Evening Guardian will not be issued on Tuesday but will be published as usual on Wednesday. Advertisers please note these changes.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 27th 1917.

PROHIBITION

The Order in Council prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquors into Canada after December 24th, and the transportation of liquors from one part of Canada to another after the first of April, to be followed as soon as expedient by an Order prohibiting the manufacture in Canada of intoxicating liquors, is one of the most sweeping pieces of legislation yet enacted by any government in Canada and one of the beneficent effects of which for all Canada cannot be overestimated.

It is a war-time measure, one of the first acts of the Union Government and the fulfilment of one of Sir Robert Borden's earliest promises when the Union Government was first consummated. It is strictly in keeping with the government's determination that Canadian resources are to be devoted to Canada's best interests not only in carrying on her part in the war but for her own upbuilding and strengthening during the critical period of the war and the reconstruction period after the war.

The Order in Council means that henceforth during the war and for a year after the war is ended, it shall be unlawful to waste any of the resources of Canada. The buying, the manufacture, and the drinking of intoxicating liquors has been a serious drain upon Canada as upon every other country in the world, a drain which was entirely out of keeping, especially with what our war effort should be and generally what our effort should be even under ordinary circumstances.

To use millions of bushels of grain for the manufacture of liquors at a time when scarcity of food, if not actual famine, threatens the world; to spend money on drink that should be expended in building up our individual well-being; to load with liquor ships and trains that should be employed in carrying soldiers and munitions and food and the necessities of life, are all so incompatible, so out of place under the circumstances, that to have permitted it to go on during such a critical time would have been suicidal.

Some idea of what effect the prohibition of manufacturing alone will have on the food supply of Canada may be had from the fact that last year the distilleries in Canada used 69,447,817 lbs. of Indian corn, 10,430,817 pounds of rye, 7,969,353 pounds of malt and 27,416,716 pounds of molasses. The manufactured product from this was 6,400,119 proof gallons of liquor.

The revenue loss to the dominion consequent upon this prohibitory measure will be about \$12,000,000 a year. The last report of the Inland Revenue Department showed that for the fiscal year ended in March last the excise revenue on spirits manufactured in Canada during the year amounted to \$9,880,566, while the excise revenue on malt and imports totalled about two millions.

From these figures we can see what the effect should be on the food situation. Other sources of information, such as the courts, the jails, the penitentiaries, the homes of unemployed and of the poor, would have to be sounded to discover approximately the saving that may be effected in the manpower of Canada. This latter saving will be infinite and we have no doubt that when the time limit has expired, one year after the war has been concluded, the benefits of prohibition both of importation and manufacture will be so apparent that there shall never again be a reversion to the old order of things which permitted such extravagance and such waste.

THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT.

In one of the state penitentiaries a convict who had been sentenced for forgery was approved for parole because of good conduct. But the State Board of Pardons withheld the necessary papers until he could be assured of employment. For some time no opportunity came. He was unfit for labor with his hands, and employers were not eager to take into their offices

a man who had been convicted for too skillful use of his pen. Christmas was coming, and the family of the convict had been given reason to expect that their father would be at home on Christmas. But there seemed no way in which it could be brought about. The officials adhered to their rule of releasing no man on parole unless he could go to a situation and earn an honest livelihood.

A few days before Christmas a little advertisement appeared in the "Wanted" column of a daily paper. A convict wanted employment. The advertisement told the nature of his offense, the number of years he had served, his prison record and the fact that he would be permitted to spend Christmas with his family if he could find employment.

The result of the advertisement was surprising. The answers were many, and most of them came from business men who offered the condemned man positions in which he could redeem his past. From a considerable list a selection was made; the prisoner was paroled to his future employer, and he spent the Christmas with his family.

It might have happened at another time of year, but it is almost certain that the number of replies would not have been so large. There is something about Christmas that opens men's hearts, that makes them generous and kind. It is not difficult to define that spirit, or to tell whence it comes. It is the real spirit of the Christ who came to live for men. It is never absent from the world, but at Christmas time it comes more intimately into human life and spreads its glowing into cold and cheerless corners.—Ex.

"A SORRY RECORD"

Under the caption "A Sorry Record," the Winnipeg Telegram of December 19th says:

"In all the English-speaking sections of Canada there is but one which has any reason to be ashamed of itself. The Maritime provinces showed by the result of their voting on Monday that they are still living in the remote past. Petty local issues, it appears, are of more consequence to those provinces than the greatest principle on which an election was ever waged.

"The record of the Maritime provinces as a whole, however, is utterly eclipsed by the record of Prince Edward Island. That province has disgraced itself beyond redemption. That a province peopled with the stock from which have come many of the best citizens of Canada could elect four members of parliament in Opposition to a government pledged to continuation of Canada's thorough-going participation in the war, and her whole-hearted support of her army at the front, that it could elect a solid representation of men pledged to support the leader whose election meant abandonment of that cause and of that army, seems almost unbelievable.

"Yet such is the fact. And because such is the fact, the name of Prince Edward Island will bear the brand of shame as long as the war and Canada's share in it is remembered.

THE SIDEWALKS

Citizens generally did not take advantage of the soft weather last week to clean off their sidewalks and now, with the frosty weather, conditions are about as bad as ever. The sidewalks are dangerous and treacherous and no doubt there will be more accidents. This is regrettable. Probably the only thing now possible is to sand or ashes to make the footpaths safe and the city marshal should at once proceed to enforce his threat of some days ago to prosecute all who neglect their duty in this connection.

A CREED

American women have prepared a number of cards on which is printed the creed given below, placing one in the pockets of garments sent to the soldiers. The American Government thought so well of it that it has ordered an issue large enough to permit of one being sent to every American soldier overseas. It is a beautiful creed not only for the soldier but for all at home. Here it is:—

A CREED

"I will be true, for there are those who trust me;
 I will be pure, for there are those who care;
 I will be strong, for there is much to suffer;
 I will be brave, for there is much to dare;
 I will be friend to all the poor and friendless;
 I will be giving and forget the gift;
 I will be humble, for I know my weakness;
 I will look up, and laugh, and love and lift."

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

(From our own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Dec. 19.—The heart of Canada is all right. The election returns show this. The Government has a splendid majority altogether apart from the soldiers' vote. And this vote will materially augment this majority. No one believed for a moment that the people as a whole would go back on the brave fellows who are fighting our battles at the front. Ontario and the West went practically solid for the Borden administration. Laurier support comes chiefly from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia did not behave too badly, but Prince Edward Island went to the demerit box.

In the absence of detailed information it is difficult to determine just what caused the defection in the latter province. There is no more loyal province in Canada; no other province has done more in proportion to population in the matter of sending soldiers to the front. It may safely be assumed therefore, that party politics and lack of organization were largely responsible for the result there. There may be other causes, but at this distance and at this time it is difficult to determine. The only thing certain is that the Island province is against the Union Government and against conscription.

The result of the election indicates that there will be no Quebec domination and no desertion of the boys overseas. The solid opposition of the vote of the boys overseas, the solid opposition of Quebec and Prince Edward Island, the vote of the Pro-German elements in several Ontario ridings backed up by the votes of all the slackers and those whom the call of patriotism has left cold, were snowed under by the Union of Conservatives and Liberals in other parts of Canada. The Liberal leader himself was beaten in Ottawa City, where here is a large French vote, but was successful in his Quebec constituency. Sir George Foster enjoys the distinction of receiving the largest majority of any cabinet minister. Premier Cohen has a splendid majority in his home constituency of King's, Nova Scotia, and the defeated electors in Halifax are confidently expected to return in the return of McLean and Martin.

Altogether the election placed up the country by the Liberal leaders will prove a blessing in disguise for Canada. The mandate given by the people at the polls will greatly hearten the brave fellows in the trenches. It will greatly stiffen the resolution of Britain and her Allies. It will warm the heart of Uncle Sam, and stimulate war activity in the great republic to the south of us. It has put to silence the mean-spirited and false-hearted who kept the idea more or less to the point that Canada had little stomach for this war.

It is estimated that about 90 per cent of the soldiers vote overseas has been polled for the Union Government. When this vote is distributed among the two hundred or more constituencies from which large numbers of men have enlisted the totals will be much more strongly in favor of the Union candidates and in cases where majorities are small may change the political complexion of the representative. In the interests of Prince Edward Island let us hope that this will be the case in that province.

It must not be forgotten that no small proportion of the Union Government's success throughout Canada at the direct result of the giving of the vote to women, to the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the soldiers overseas. The majority of them fought for their men-folk as bravely and energetically as their husbands, sons, and brothers are fighting the Germans.

Now that the election is over and the battle won, let us get down to serious work. The war has got to be won.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson,

"THIS SHALL PASS AWAY"

Dr. Miller

Sorrow passes quickly; joy lasts forever. The cloud quickly flies from the heavens; the sun shines on undimmed. There are only a few dark days in a year and they are soon forgotten in the long seasons of sunshine and blue sky. Sickness is painful, but it, too, soon passes. Most of our trials are short-lived. They make us wretched for a day, but when we have slept we wake up to find them gone. The bitterness of sorrow passes as the comforts of divine love come with their heavenly light. St. Paul speaks of our light affliction which is but for a moment, in contrast with the eternal weight of glory which will follow.

There are but a few days of sadness in most lives, with many more joy-days. Then most of our griefs and pains are short-lived. If we would remember this, telling ourselves in every time of suffering, "This, too shall pass away," it would be easier to bear the pain or endure the hardship. One purpose of nights is to end days, that we may begin altogether in the new every morning.

Art thou in misery, brother? This I say, Be comforted. Thy grief shall pass away.
 Art thou elated? Ah! Be not too gay; Temper thy joy. This, too, shall pass away.
 Art thou in danger? Still let reason sway.
 And cling to hope. This, too, shall pass away.
 — PAUL HAMILTON HAYNE

WAR MENUS

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon for the men at the front. Issued from the Office of the Food Controller for Canada.

MENU FOR FRIDAY.

Breakfast
 Oatmeal Porridge
 Bread
 Tea or Coffee

Dinner
 Baked Haddock
 Baked Potatoes
 Mashed Turnips
 Coddled Apples

Supper
 Spanish Beans
 Toasted Graham Bread
 Stewed Prunes

The recipes for Coddled Apples and Spanish Beans, mentioned above, are as follows:—

Coddled Apples— Pare apples whole, put in a covered granite baker in the oven with a simple syrup. Add a little cinnamon or lemon juice as desired.

Spanish Beans— 2 cups kidney beans, 2 cups tomato, 1 cup finely cut onion, ½ cup pimento, 2 tablespoons drippings, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 tablespoon salt. Soak beans over night; drain, cover with boiling water; boil slowly 1½ hours or until tender. Drain and add sauce made as follows: Put fat in frying pan, add onion and chopped pimento and fry until tender but not brown. Add tomato, salt, and flour mixed with cold water. Boil five minutes. Pour over beans and simmer 10 minutes.

BILLY SUNDAY AND PRO-GERMAN FIGHT

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 26.—Billy Sunday and W. H. Butterbaugh, a pacifist and German sympathizer, tonight waged a furious fight on the platform at the Tabernacle before an audience of several thousand yelling men and fainting hysterical women.

Billy had just made a violent attack on the Germans, declaring he didn't believe God would be on the side of people who would stand aside and allow Turks to outrage women, when the attack came.

Several blows were passed, Billy getting the better of the argument. Then the crowd swarmed upon the platform, and in the excitement that followed Mayor Chandler was choked by accident and Butterbaugh got a black eye.

Only the intervention of the police saved Billy's assailant from the roughest of treatment, people in the audience yelling "Lynch him."

1,500 LIKELY LOST LIVES AT HALIFAX

HALIFAX, Dec. 26.—The latest estimate of the loss of life in the disaster of December 6th is placed at fifteen hundred. Chairman Barnstead, of the mortuary committee, stated today that over eleven hundred bodies have been recovered, and that there are about three hundred persons missing. During the past week one hundred and thirty nine bodies were removed from the ruins. In addition to the above figures, many of the persons removed to hospitals, outside of the city died of their injuries, but the officials here have not yet been able to get the total number.

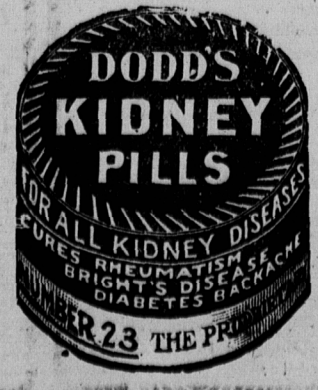
Captain Identified

The remains of Captain From, master of the Belgian relief ship *Imo*, which have been at the morgue for two or three days, have been identified by Captain Rudderham of Halifax, an officer of the *Imo*, and by the people who were acquainted with him.

His head is badly bruised and his face is discolored apparently by heat and smoke at the time of the explosion. The remains have been taken in charge by an undertaking establishment who will ship the body to the deceased home in Norway, an order to that effect having been given.

At the time of the explosion, the poultry show was in its third and last day of the exhibition of some 2,999 birds, and notwithstanding the fact that the market building, where the exhibition was held, was badly damaged, yet not one bird was killed or died from the effects of the explosion. President E. S. Tracey, of the Halifax Poultry Association, has worked hard and succeeded in forwarding all the birds back to their owners. For a week the companies were unable to handle the birds. The exhibits represented from \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth of stock, the cream of the maritime provinces.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 26.—Five members of the Cabinet, it is announced,



VICTORY LOAN

Payments due on January the 2nd may be made at any time to and including January the 11th. Scrip Certificates will be delivered in exchange for payments then due. Payments due January the 2nd must be made at the Bank branch mentioned in the application.

The extension of time to January the 11th is given for the convenience of subscribers and Banks so that subscribers will not be unduly detained waiting their turn at a Receiving Teller's wicket, as would most likely be the case if all payments had to be made on one day only. Subscribers should not wait until January the 11th, or a day or so before and thus create the situation sought to be avoided. In every case, interest at the rate of five and one half per cent per annum from January the 2nd must be paid if payment is not made on or before the 11th.

For the convenience of subscribers, by arrangement of the Canadian Bankers' Association, Banks will remain open on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, January 3rd and 4th, and on the afternoon of Saturday, January the 5th. Evening hours 7.30 to 9.30. Saturday afternoon from 2 until 6 o'clock.

It has been brought to the attention of the Finance Department that a considerable number of subscribers, who have deposits with Banks, are under the impression that their Banks will take care of their January payments by automatically debiting their accounts with the necessary payments. This is incorrect. Each and every subscriber must personally arrange for these payments.

T. C. BOVILLE,

Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Ottawa, Dec. 24th, 1917.

1898-12-27M31.

today, will proceed to Halifax on Wed. Ballantyne, minister of marine and navy to consider with the municipal fisheries; Hon. F. B. Carvell, minister and provincial authorities reconstruction of public works; Major-General Mewton plans and relief work; with the barn minister of militia and defence, ministers are Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of land and Hon. A. K. Maclean, minister of railways and canals; Hon. C. C. without portfolio.

NEW YORK'S

Next Big

Fur Auction Sale

Tomorrow it might be too late. Unless your shipments are in New York by

January 12th

We cannot place your furs on sale at our

January 28th Sale

This sale promises to break all records—the amount of furs to be offered—the number of buyers that will attend—means the brisk bidding that must follow when a large attendance of buyers and good merchandise meet.

Let your shipments come forth—time is valuable to you.

Liberal advances made on all shipments.

Further details as to terms of sale, charges, etc., sent on request.

Let New York

The Fur Market of the World

Sell Your Furs for You

New York Fur Auction Sales

Corporation

48-50-52 Great Jones Street, New York City

Big Tea Leaves do for Sweeping Floors, But

for delicious refreshment and true economy there is no tea equal to

RAKWANA TEA

You get the flavor, the richness and the aroma of pure tea at every best, because RAKWANA TEA is made from carefully selected leaves from which the large stalky fibre has been extracted.

Tea made from the whole leaf is full of stocks and tough bits of fibre which contain absolutely no real tea essence. It is clear waste.

RAKWANA TEA is all good. It is so rich that one small teaspoonful will go farther than a heaped teaspoonful of the ordinary tea.

RAKWANA TEA is the very essence of tea goodness.

JOHN TOBIN & CO.

Halifax, Canada