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HON. A. E. ARSENAULT LETS IN SOME LIGHT

Shows How Misrepresentations Take Their Rise and are Circulated Not in the Interest of Temperance but with a View to Injuring the Government. Gives Some Inner History of Summerside Prosecutions.

During the debate on the Prohibition Resolution in the Legislature, the Hon. A. E. Arsenalet delivered a vigorous speech in defence of the Government and in reply to the malignant attacks made on Judge, Magistrate and Prosecutor.

MR. ARSENAULT: To what aspersions do you refer? MR. ARSENAULT: The Hon. member said that it was common talk "that never before had there been such laxity in the enforcement of the Prohibition law." What was the proof? Were they not the results of the enforcement? Then what were the facts about these results? The Premier had clearly shown in the statement he submitted and they saw that whereas in 1910 some \$600 in prohibition fines had been collected, in 1914, \$2,200 had been collected.

PREMIER MATHIESON GIVES MANY SALIENT FACTS

And Shows How a Trumped Up Charge Against the Government Was Defeated. He Calls Upon Everyone in this Crisis in the National Life, Whatever Their Former Habits, to Put Aside the Whole Liquor Traffic by Following the Example of the King.

In continuation of his speech on the Prohibition Resolution in the Legislature, published in yesterday's Guardian, Premier Mathieson on Wednesday night said: Mr. Phillips is a man who has a family and who has a good citizen in this country. In his office as prosecutor I believe that he has done his duty as faithfully as he could.

In regard to charge 1, those who knew poor old "Clemang" at the time this information was furnished Mr. Phillips knew a poor old wreck of a man, an imbecile who hardly could move his chair round from the shady to the sunny side of his little house. He was far more fit to be taken and put into a hospital ward than to be prosecuted before the Court, and yet that was one of the charges! A group of charges of that kind is disposed of by Judge McLeod in this way, 1, 2, 3 and 5; "I don't find these charges sustained by the evidence, for some discretion must be allowed the prosecutor in bringing actions."

ular; and the only way to get around that was to say that Judge McLeod was unfair, that he was dishonest. I don't think there is a single man in this country who knows Judge McLeod, knows what his record is, who will not turn it down as an infamous slander, that he was influenced by anything but a desire to do his duty. Serious charges were brought against the Stipendiary for Charlottetown, and when it came to the time they found a way to evade going ahead with these charges. I wonder what the honourable member for Belfast thinks or has to say about those two representatives from that district of his, men who are respected wherever they are known; not only they, but back for generations they have been known; and how do they stand with those who condemn them? Who are the men who set themselves up in judgment upon our people, men who have held high honourable positions and discharged their duties honourably? Who are they? We have found one, and he has one or two more in his pay or the pay of the little group that surround him, and these are the men who are to sit in judgment upon the constituted authority in this province and condemn. Now Judge McLeod has something to say in his decision as to why a number of cases were abandoned. I mentioned 11; I am told it was 14 that were abandoned in Summerside. The number is not so important as the principle that was involved. Every person was blamed, every official that touched those cases was blamed, and I thought it was of the first importance that we should find out exactly what the truth was; for the explanation that was given by the group around Mr. Schurman was unsatisfactory and bore on its face evidence of being insincere and crooked. Judge McLeod was specially asked to enquire into that matter and reach the bottom of it and the evidence that came out before him was this, that there was only a last resort. The Premier read the decision, and continued: I will refer shortly to the evidence as to what transpired; but first let me say that at the beginning of the year, when the Temperance Alliance, the work was put into his hands to issue summonses against a very large number of people, and he did the work and did it well. Afterwards he and Mr. Bentley co-operated on a number of cases until they came to the McLellan cases. Mr. Strong stated on oath before Judge McLeod the whole account of the case and Mr. Wilson went on the stand and stated his, and Judge McLeod found that Mr. Strong's story was true. However, a disagreement took place at this time between the two counsel. This was in the forenoon. Mr. Strong said as soon as he was through with these cases he would retire. He was through with them and he retired and it was still in the forenoon. Now there were 11 cases yet to be tried. Mr. Strong had retired and he stated to Mr. Bentley, "now the field is clear; you can go ahead with the other cases." The Court then adjourned until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon with the intention of going on with the trial of the remaining 11 cases. The train went out at 2:20 and on it went these two witnesses, and when the Court re-assembled in the afternoon there was no Mr. Bentley there. THE PREMIER read the evidence in regard to this point.

Mr. Bentley complains that Judge McLeod's finding in regard to the disappearance of the witnesses was wrong and unconstitutional. Mr. Bentley got up in the Court and professed to read a statement from Mr. Bentley in which Mr. Bentley took the whole of the responsibility for sending the witnesses away. After that what more was there to be tried? I don't think Mr. Bentley need have taken that course. It is not usual for a barrister to assume responsibility of that kind and perhaps it was over-generous; but whatever his motive was, he took the responsibility and should be the last man to complain that Judge McLeod took him at his word.

I will say this, that while in the school the rod is sometimes a useful instrument for educational purposes, yet it occupies a subordinate position in the conception of the true education. It is only a last resort. The penitentiary occupies in the world outside, and the jail, very much the same position. They are very necessary and useful institutions, but they come in to correct the errors and defects of education. In those cases that find their way to meet their penalty in those places, there is a much more potent force in this province to work towards temperance and moral

MR. A. P. PROWSE SCORES ALLIANCE OFFICIALS

The Attitude of Some Members of the Alliance Towards the Government Has Been Anything but Commendable He Says. They Seemed More Anxious to Create an Opposition Than They Were to Help the Cause of Temperance.

In seconding the resolution to amend the Prohibition Act, introduced by Premier Mathieson in the Legislature, MR. A. P. PROWSE said in part: MR. Speaker, in rising to second the resolution now before this Honourable House I desire to offer a few remarks.

The great question of Temperance and the suppression of the liquor traffic has engaged the attention of citizens of all civilized countries for very many years with varied measures of success. It has been the one great hope of all true temperance workers that complete prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes should as early as possible be the law of the land, and it gives me much pleasure to be able at this present time to congratulate the temperance advocates on the great measure of success which has attended their efforts in this province. I consider that I am fully justified in publicly saying that with the proposed amendments to our Prohibitory law now before the House that when they are passed as I believe they will be we will have the best and strongest prohibitory law of any province of the Dominion. I would here call the attention of this House and the country to the amendments that have been by the present government added to the Act and to the proposed amendments now before us, and I certainly believe the same will be commended by all citizens of our province who with unbiased minds have the welfare of our province honestly at heart. The question may be asked why did not the Government adopt the amendments offered by the Temperance Alliance a year ago? In answer to this, as Chairman of the Parliamentary committee to whom the matter was referred, I may say that the committees held some meetings on the subject and finding the amendments were many and some involving very drastic changes the committee considered it inadvisable to recommend that the proposals should be submitted to the House at the session of 1914, as the time was too limited to give the matter fair consideration, and rather than take the risk of having the proposition defeated in those circumstances, I recommended that the matter be deferred and that during recess the amendments should be published and

REGRETTABLE OPPOSITION

During the recess, I regret to say the attitude of some of the members of the Alliance towards the Government has been anything but commendable. While repeated offers have been made to the Alliance or perhaps I should say while the Alliance has been unable to work in harmony with the government, some members of the Alliance seemed really more anxious to create an opposition to the government than they were to help the cause they were pretending to work for. I do not wish to unduly attack the Temperance Alliance but I must be plain and speak out my mind. I do not approve of some of the methods adopted by the Alliance in their work. I consider the employing of detectives of questionable character and that from outside this province, should be condemned as being very much below the standard of integrity and honour, that one should expect to find in the advocates of any righteous cause. It is my opinion that the employing of detectives without counting the cost was at the bottom of the matter in regard to several cases falling through in Prince County something over a year ago; and if certain members of the Alliance had been honest enough to acknowledge their mistake and failure it would have been very much better for their cause than to attempt to gather evidence against the Government.

It is well known the Government promised an investigation, particulars of which you have heard from the Premier. On this point I need not say anything further but would advise the officials of the Alliance to adopt only such methods as will bear the light of day and that may be in every sense commendable. I trust now when the amended Act becomes law that all honest and loyal citizens will do their part to see that the law is enforced. The cause we are now advocating may bear some consideration from three standpoints, namely individual, social and national. From the individual standpoint—let me say, never before has the study of human life and

CONDENSED ADS. TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Min. num charges twenty-five cents. WANTED HOUSE WITH MODERN improvements centrally located. Apply at the information compiled ready to be served together. When the cases were brought on Mr. Strong and Mr. Bentley worked agreeably together, Mr. Strong acting in some cases and Mr. Bentley in others. While the trials were being held, Wilson, the Field Secretary consulted Minard's Liniment cures cataract in cows. WANTED HOUSE WITH MODERN improvements centrally located. Apply at the information compiled ready to be served together. When the cases were brought on Mr. Strong and Mr. Bentley worked agreeably together, Mr. Strong acting in some cases and Mr. Bentley in others. While the trials were being held, Wilson, the Field Secretary consulted Minard's Liniment cures cataract in cows.

SERIOUS FIRE IN TIGNISH

Tignish was yesterday morning visited by a serious fire, which completely destroyed the store of the Tignish Trading Co., the Tignish Drug Store and the furniture and tailor shops of Messrs J. H. Myrick & Co., Ltd. The fire started shortly after seven o'clock between the Tignish Trading Co. and Gallant's Drug Store, which adjoin one another, and fanned by a strong west wind threatened to wipe out a great part of the town. However, the citizens and countrymen, who being attracted by the fire, which could be seen for miles around, went to work, and after a gallant and excellent fight had the fire under control, and all danger past, at about 10:30 o'clock. The men worked heroically with great energy with buckets to save the surrounding buildings and at times it was necessary to throw water on the fire-fighters, as their clothes caught fire. The residence of L. S. Ferry was scorched and Dr Johnston's residence was threatened, the furniture in the latter all being removed. The loss of the Tignish Trading Co. store and S. E. Gallant's drug store is partially covered by insurance. Some of the stock in the former store was saved but was greatly damaged. Dr McBride, who had his office over the drug store, lost all his furnishings and his surgical and medical outfit. Dr Johnston's furniture was considerably damaged in being removed, as well as the house being somewhat damaged in the rush. Messrs Myrick & Co. saved all the furniture that was in the furniture store. The cause of the fire is unknown. The Tignish Trading Company will take temporary quarters at the store of J. A. Brennan, and Mr Gallant will conduct his drug business for the present in Harper's store, next to the Telephone office. Hon. Chas. Dalton wishes the Guardian to express his thanks to the many friends who worked so energetically to save his buildings in the fire of Thursday morning at Tignish during his absence. Their heroic work shows the true spirit of neighbourliness which permeates the good people of Tignish, and will not soon be forgotten.

CONFLICT RAGES ON 125 MILE FRONT

(Special to the Guardian.) PETROGRAD, April 8.—Austrian guns, captured by the Russians when Przemysl fell, are being turned against the Austrian and German army in the Carpathian mountains. Great stores of captured guns and ammunition are being transported daily by the Russians from the fallen Galician stronghold to the Carpathian front, where a mighty conflict is raging over a 125 mile front. Taking foothill after foothill on the Hungarian slopes of the Carpathians, the Russians are advancing slowly but surely, their attacks alternating between furious bombardments with mountain guns and smashing assaults with cold steel. The Russians are now fortifying the principal heights of the Beskid range, which they captured after a bloody struggle. It is estimated from official and unofficial reports from the front that the Austro-German army in the Carpathians area operations have lost from 125,000 to 150,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, since the present campaign in the mountain ranges began. Russian losses have also been very heavy, due to the fact that the men had to expose themselves to a ravaging fire in storming fortified Austrian positions.

THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to the Guardian.) TORONTO, April 9.—Maritime: Moderate to fresh northerly to westerly winds; fair and mild. THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was fine and mild. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 45 degrees above zero and the lowest 29 above. The lowest of Wednesday night was 32 above. At 9 a.m. yesterday it was 36 above and at 9 p.m. 29 above, evening at 6.40 and tomorrow at 6.41; it rises tomorrow morning at 5.23 and Sunday at 5.20. The moon sets this afternoon at 1.45. The last quarter of the moon was on Tuesday, April 5th at 11.2 p.m. There will be a new moon on Wednesday, April 14th, at 7.36 a.m.

SUMMARY

(Special to the Guardian.) LONDON, April 8.—There were rumours in London this evening that the Russian army had captured the Holland or that her troops had occupied that strip of Dutch territory that extends from the Belgian frontier on the coast to the River Scheldt. The reports lack confirmation, and are not credited by those who are best acquainted with the situation. It is possible that the reports arose from news received in the last few days from Dutch sources that the Germans were strengthening their positions around the Dutch frontiers and that such uneasiness prevailed at the Hague and other Dutch cities as a result of the seizure or sinking of Dutch steamers by Germans. The Dutch are strongly opposed to intervention in the war, but their army is being trained in the Carpathian territory, complete preparations with that object in view having been made long ago. Another diplomatic report which has created immense interest is that from Rome to the effect that Austria is seeking separate peace with Russia. This likewise lacks confirmation and is not credited as it is not considered likely that Germany would be sending reinforcements to the Carpathians if there were any doubt about Austria's loyalty to her ally. Italy takes the matter more seriously than other nations, for should it prove to be true it would end her hopes of gaining territorial concessions from Austria. However, the situation in which Austria is assisting the Russians' advance in the Carpathians seems to contradict the suggestion that she is ready to seek peace at Russia's terms. Fighting in the mountain passes continues as fiercely as ever, and although Austria claims that her troops with the assistance of the Germans have gained success on both sides of Laborca Valley during Easter, the Russians are on the whole much farther advanced than they were a week ago and have now forced the Dukla, Lupkow and Rostock Passes and are pouring troops into the region of Uzsok Pass, where the heaviest battle is now in progress. So far as the rest of the eastern front is concerned the only battle of importance is in Bukovina, where the Austrians are trusting that the Russians' positions in the hope of com-

RUSSIANS WIN ANOTHER SUCCESS

(Special to the Guardian.) LONDON, April 8.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs: "The Russians won a very important success in the Carpathians Sunday when her troops fought their way over a ridge at a point due south of Baligrod. They are now driving the Austrians down the Hungarian slopes of the range."

WILL FORCE DARDANELLES

(Special to the Guardian.) ROME, April 8.—General Pau, the French leader, who is returning from his tour of the Russian front and Balkan capitals, arrived in Rome from Syracuse this morning. He declared the Allied fleets will force the Dardanelles as soon as a combined land and sea attack is started. pelling the Russians to send reinforcements from the Carpathians. In West Galicia and Poland over-flowing rivers and bottomless marshes prevent movements on a large scale. These same conditions are hindering French operations between the Meuse and Moselle rivers. A French official report was issued today stating that heavy rains have rendered the ground difficult for the movement of troops and employment of artillery. There is a very important battle in progress in this region, however, and the French claim to be making advances. A claim which is contested by the Germans, who declare that all attacks have been repulsed. Whichever report is correct there is little doubt that a sanguinary battle is being fought and that in the attacks and counter-attacks very heavy losses have been sustained. The people of Europe are expectantly awaiting a renewal of the attack on the Dardanelles, this time with land and sea forces, but the only news from that part of the world to-day is that Turkey has decided to call upon all men capable of bearing arms, an indication that she expects the Allies to bring exceedingly large forces against her.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE REPORT DALTON SANATORIUM

WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1915 The House met this morning at 11:20 o'clock, Mr. Speaker Wyatt in the chair. MR. GALLANT presented a series of petitions from Jas. A. Bernard and others for an Act to incorporate "The Dark Patched Silver Fox Co. of Tignish, Ltd." The petitions were laid on the table. MR. MARTIN presented a petition from L. A. Burling and others containing the same protest. The petition was laid on the table. MR. PROWSE introduced a petition from Angus McPhee and others asking for an Act to incorporate the Little Sands Cemetery Company. The petition was referred to a committee of three. MR. A. A. McDonald presented a petition from John F. Hughes and others, praying for an Act to amend the Act 57 Victoria incorporating the Trustees of Morell Hall. The petition was not at this stage presented to the House. On the motion of Hon. Mr. McNeil, a petition for an Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Summerside Cemetery Company was referred to a committee of three. MR. A. A. McDonald presented a petition from John F. Hughes and others, praying for an Act to amend the Act 57 Victoria incorporating the Trustees of Morell Hall. The petition was not at this stage presented to the House. On the motion of Hon. Mr. McNeil, a petition for an Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Summerside Cemetery Company was referred to a committee of three. There was a good deal of discussion on the advisability of amending the Act. Mr. Richards stated that a great many persons objected to any change being made. It was alleged that a number who signed the petition contributed nothing practically towards the erection of the building. Those who had taken an active part in the erecting of the building objected to any change being made. MR. McDONALD said he was informed that the Hall had been built by a general subscription of the people and the proceeds of public entertainments. The Hall belonged to the settlement, to the village of Morell and the people considered they had a right to have something to do with the management of it. THE PREMIER said it seemed to be that the people of Morell, if they constructed the Hall in the ordinary way by individual contributions and by the proceeds of public entertainments, had certainly a right to have more control over it than the statute of 1894 appeared to give. After further discussion the petition was referred to a committee of three to be reported on by Bill or otherwise, pursuant to adequate notice to the trustees mentioned in the old Act. HON. MR. McNEIL presented a petition from the A. E. McLean Co., Ltd., asking for an Act to authorize an increase of their capital stock from \$190,000 to \$350,000. The petition was referred to committee. The same member presented a petition from John R. Thompson and others for an Act to incorporate the Kensington Electric Light Company, Limited. The petition was referred to a committee of three. HON. MR. ARSENAULT presented a petition from James A. Bernard and others for an Act to incorporate "The Dark Patched Silver Fox Co. of Tignish, Ltd." The petition was referred to committee to be reported on. Under questions, Mr. A. A. McDonald asked the Commissioner of Public Works "if any action is to be taken in answer to the petition of certain inhabitants of Cherry Hill, Lot 48, for the opening of a short piece of road from Douglas Station out to the Cameron Road." (Continued on Page Two)

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Min. num charges twenty-five cents. *Just received live halibut, codfish, salmon, also salmon, haddock, codfish, eels and trout, Charlottetown Fish Supply Co. 9405-4-9M11. Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism.