

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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PATRIOTIC DUTY

The splendid success of the St. John Exhibition last week has fully justified the wisdom of those who refused to yield to the demand for its abandonment on account of the war. While all are intensely interested in the titanic struggle in which the Empire is engaged, while they are prepared to give what assistance they can in bringing it to a successful issue, they feel that the best assistance they can render, next to going to the front—and all cannot do that, and contributing as they can—is to develop the home industries, to further every home interest, to make their particular piece of Canada more productive and a better place to live in than it ever was before.

FOUR TO A BARGAIN

There is one bargain it will take four to make, says the Brooklyn Eagle. At first agreed upon, it took three; now it includes Japan. All four discountenance talk about terms as premature, protesting that certain conditions must be established. Only one of these conditions is worth discussing now. It is that when the bargain is made, the essence of it shall be an assurance of peace for a period not named, but long. This means nothing if not that it shall not be in the power of Germany soon to become belligerent again. After that other conditions will figure in the calculation. Brussels has been badly damaged and Louvain to all intents and purposes destroyed. It did not take Germany long to set an example in the matter of assessment, \$40,000,000 being the amount fixed for collection in the case of the Belgian capital. Nor will it take France long to recall the financial sentence imposed after the fall of Paris, a little matter of a billion dollars. Should the four at the end of the war be so situated as to enforce as well as to demand, the billion will be a mere beginning as an act of restitution. In short, settlement will correspond to the war itself. The scale will be large.

PRUSSIAN STRATEGIST ON THE NEXT WAR

Two or three years ago a distinguished Prussian officer, General von Bernhardi, published a book entitled "Germany and the Next War" to which people are turning with interest now that the "Next War" has come. General von Bernhardi's book is an argument that Germany must crush France and destroy the British Empire, and many of his observations are astonishingly cynical. For instance, he lays down the principle that Italy must not be allowed to entertain friendly feelings for France, and that it is Germany's business to stir up ill-feeling between the two great Latin countries. In the course of his book he discusses the features of such a war as the present, Germany fighting Russia, France and Great Britain. His remarks on the naval strategy of the war are illuminating at the present time, when the German fleet is lying ensconced in harbour and the British fleet is challenging it to come out. In his analysis General von Bernhardi had assumed a state of affairs in which the surprise attack upon English harbours has failed, the German fleet has retreated under the guns of the coast fortifications, and German overseas commerce has been paralyzed by the British fleet. As these things have actually occurred, just as the General said they would occur, it is worth while to note what in these circumstances he proposes should be done next. For the chances are that whatever it is, the Germans, having learned the Bernhardi doctrines by heart, are doing it. As seaborne supplies are cut off from German ports, General von Bernhardi proposes that they should be imported through neutral harbours and neutral territory. "Let us assume," he proceeds, "that France and Russia seal our land frontiers, then the only trade route left open

to us is through Switzerland and Austria—a condition of affairs which would aggravate difficulties at home and should stimulate us to carry on the war with increased vigour." The stimulus has now been applied; it remains to be seen what will be the reaction to it.

Such being the condition of affairs, General von Bernhardi goes on to consider the blockade which he thinks the English would certainly apply. There are two kinds of blockade. The close blockade and the distant blockade. The close blockade would be exercised upon the German North Sea littoral and the Danish Straits; the distant blockade would extend across the open sea between the north of Scotland and Norway and across the mouth of the Channel.

With regard to the close blockade, "the English, if they planned such a blockade would doubtless count on acquiring bases on our own coast, perhaps also on the Dutch coast. Our task, therefore, is to prevent such attempts by every means. This task can only be fulfilled by the fleet in daytime by submarines; by night torpedo-boats must co-operate. We must endeavor by renewed and unexpected attacks, especially by night partly with submarines and torpedo-boats, partly with battleships, to give the blockading fleet no breathing time, and to cause it as much loss as possible." These tactics are, of course, purely defensive, and defensive tactics never won a campaign.

But, continues the tactician, in a significant passage, "we must not engage in a battle with superior hostile forces, for it is hardly possible at sea to discontinue a fight, because there is no place whither the loser can withdraw from the effect of the enemy's guns." The General has discovered a great truth, which in the British Fleet, is expressed in the classic formula, "There is no back door in the Navy." The lack of that emergency exit troubles General von Bernhardi. Apparently his theory is that the weaker fleet ought invariably to fight under the guns of a fort or not fight at all. His whole conception of naval warfare is coloured by the pathetic conviction that land fortifications are an essential part of sea warfare. The defending fleet, he affirms, ought "to lie in safe anchorages" waiting until a squadron of the attacking fleet was isolated, when the defending fleet would "sally out and fight." The General considers that the success of these tactics would be such that the English would not attempt the close blockade, but would apply the distant blockade.

In the case of the distant blockade, von Bernhardi can see no hope of a successful attack by the German Fleet, except by operating with the Main Fleet through the Skagerak, because—noteable reason—the way of retreat would then be open behind the fleet. "This accentuates once more the supreme importance to us of keeping open, at all costs, the passage through the Sound and the Great Belt." But the General is not hopeful of the success of these tactics either. He observes that although the attacking party would be weakened and wearied, so would the defending party.

He next considers what would happen if the British attempted to land troops. "They could not obtain a decisive result unless they attempted to capture our naval bases—Kiel—and to annihilate our fleet in its attempt to protect these places. Here the General has been proved mistaken. It did not occur to him that a containing force could enable troops to be safely transported across the sea as happened when the British Army was transported to France without the German navy being able to cause a single casualty.

To obtain information of the position of the attacking force, von Bernhardi relies upon the air fleet, which would also attack the English Fleet. "...the most reckless audacity must go hand in hand with the employment of every means which mechanical skill and the science of naval construction and fortification can supply. This is the only way by which we may hope so to weaken our proud opponent, that we may in the end challenge him to a decisive engagement in the open sea."

General von Bernhardi then considers the effect of a British Fleet. It would be that "the prospect of any ultimately successful issue" for Germany would "shrink into the background." But, he adds, "we need not even then despair." The remedy will be the absolute conquest of France.

Such is the naval policy, such are the strategy and tactics, of the German war party. A study of them leads to the conclusion that, under the conditions they reveal, the engaging in war by Germany, on her own showing, is one of the most perilous and wicked experiments it is possible to conceive.

NOTES

It is uncertain how many Zeppelins have been destroyed to date. But the biggest heirship is doomed, anyway.

The Press Bureau are unable to confirm the statement that the Kaiser told Admiral Von Tirpitz to "go to Jellico."

The New York Times says that Great Britain read her agreement with France not as a lawyer would have read it, but as every gentleman would read it. The Law Society is considering what steps should be taken in the matter.

An old gallows, once in use in Pennsylvania, has just been converted into a swing for school children. And one boy has been already severely punished for whistling "Following in Father's Footsteps" while his young companions played.

Though full of a shrewd peasant intelligence, the late Pope was devoid of a sense of humor. Not so his immediate predecessor, Leo XIII., was full of sardonic wit, which, of course, was only allowed to peep out occasionally. On one occasion a devout Catholic lady sent a horrible chromolithographic portrait of the Pontiff, with the humble prayer that it might be autographed by his Holiness. Leo XIII. looked at the truly awful production for a moment, and then took up a pen and wrote "Noli timere: ego sum." (Be not afraid: it is I.)

In Berlin the people have just been told that the German casualties total 19,168. This would seem to be an attempt to fool the people. The British casualty list the other day totalled over 18,000 men and the French must have lost even more. As the Germans were doing the attacking until a few days ago, and as they hurled huge bodies of men against the defenders, the logical conclusion is that they suffered far more heavily than their opponents. The collectors of the German statistics must be counting with their eyes closed to some of the death lists.

By cutting off Germany's commerce and by driving German ships from the ocean, says the Washington Post, the British fleet is doing more, in the long run, to defeat Germany than is being done by the allied armies. With an assurance of supplies and gold from abroad, and a market for her products, Germany could withstand indefinitely an assault by the Russian army, and probably could permanently annex Belgium and conquer France. But with her factories paralyzed and the cold grip of the British fleet about her throat, Germany must fight with redoubled vigor to bring the war to a close before starvation conquers her.

HOUSEHOLD TROOPS NOW AT FRONT

In the present war the household troops of Britain, Russia, Germany and France are fighting as regiments of the line, and this fact emphasizes the terrible nature of the combat. As the household troops, these troops were recruited for the purpose of protecting the sovereign, and for this reason they are called in the line of no sovereign. Now the life of the sovereign is in imminent danger from the enemy. If we except the Kaiser, who is supposed to be within twenty miles or so of the firing line, the fact that the troops whose supreme object was to protect the sovereign are found hundreds of miles from his person shows that the nations engaged in the struggle realize that the war is one to the death, and that the flower of their armies are in the hands of the enemy. We do not believe that in any of the guard's regiments are to be found better soldiers or braver men than are to be found in the line regiments, but it has become the custom to regard the household troops as the flower of the army, the pick of the nation, and it is only as a last resource that they are called upon for foreign service.

THE BRITISH GUARDS.

Much might be written of the heroism of these troops selected especially to guard their king. We know how the Swiss guards protected to the last his head when the revolution burst upon his throne, and the long record of the Pretorian guards is written in history, and even if it is not a record of unsparing devotion, their bravery is not to be challenged. The oldest guard's regiment in England, and, indeed, in the world, if we except the Papal guards, is the Household Cavalry, which were organized by Edward VI., which date back to the middle of the sixteenth century. While Charles II. was still in exile he organized the Grenadier Guards, in which the present Prince of Wales is serving as a lieutenant. The Coldstream, now known as the second regiment of Household Foot, were brought into being by Lord Monk, one of the heroes of the Restoration. It was the largely to these two regiments that the King regained his throne, and the Grenadiers organized in Spain and the Coldstreams in Scotland both marched with Charles II. into London. A few years later the Scots Guards were organized, but they were not admitted to the Household Brigade until after the Union with Scotland in 1707.

THE LIFE GUARDS.

It was just after the Restoration that the Life Guards were organized, recruited from the Cavaliers who had fought for the King against the Parliament, and in 1661 they were formed into three regiments, known as the King's Own, the Duke of York's, and the Duke of Albany's. It was demanded that one of the regiments should always be raised in Scotland in honor of the House of Stuart, and in "Mortality" Sir Walter Scott makes reference to this regiment. These regiments were different from the other troops, even if they did not excel them in valor. Gentlemen of birth and position considered it disgraceful to serve as privates in the guards, and they have always been referred to as "Gentlemen of the Guard," a title which has been withheld from the ordinary Tommy Atkins. Incidentally they received better pay than other privates, and by general consent have been regarded as the very aristocracy of the army.

NAPOLION'S GUARDS.

The Imperial Guard of France was formed by Napoleon when he was general Bonaparte. On one occasion he had a very narrow escape from being captured by the Austrians, and escaped from a house with only one boat and only a few hundred yards in front of his pursuers. He came to the conclusion that it was necessary that there should be a number of soldiers whose special duty it was to guard his person, and thus the famous Imperial Guard came into existence. At first it was only a regiment, but gradually its strength was increased until it embraced a veritable army of more than one hundred thousand men, composed of the very flower of his army. It was of this famous old guard that the saying arose, "The Old Guard dies, but never surrenders," and never was monarch more faithfully served than was Napoleon by his guards.

GERMAN AND RUSSIAN GUARDS.

The German guards may trace their lineage back to the days of Frederick the Great, or even to the regiment recruited by his father which was composed of the giants of Prussia. When Frederick came to the throne, however, he demanded that his guards should be trained soldiers and he abolished the physical qualifications set by his father. It was this regiment that saved the day for the second Zorndorf in 1758, when the baton seemed lost to the Austrians. Like Napoleon's Guards, the Prussian guards were gradually increased until they were composed of a full army corps. Originally the guards of the King of Prussia, these guards are known now as the Imperial Guards, and are considered to be the very finest soldiers in Germany. The Russian Imperial Guards, also, are the very pick of the Czar's forces, but, like the Pretorian guards, they have attempted to play the role of kingmaker more than once, and when they were known as the Streletzki they were on at least two occasions and had to be disbanded. In the past fifty years, however, they had been celebrated for their loyalty, and in those years loyalty has been the chief qualification of a Russian soldier. They are as the bravest, and with the Imperial Guards of Britain, France and Germany are now at the front.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Mrs. Rogers of Government House is attending the meeting of the W. F. and H. M. S. Convention in Amherst, this week.

Mrs. Mattieson, wife of Premier Mattieson, is visiting friends in Amherst.

Mrs. A. G. Peake entertained at Bridge this week for her sister, Mrs. Hollis, and a pleasant social time was enjoyed.

Miss Perle Taylor and her friend, Miss Ethel Gregor, leave Wednesday on a short visit to Boston before proceeding to Montreal, where Miss Taylor's marriage takes place in the near future.

Tennis has held the attention of the younger social set during the past week, as the weather was ideal for this favorite out-door game. Last Saturday a tournament was played at the Victoria Courts between the Charlottetown Club and the St. James Church Club, while a return match was played the following Wednesday on the St. James Courts, the Charlottetown Club winning on both occasions. Much interest was manifested in the tournaments and many visitors were in attendance. Dainty refreshments were served by the respective tea committees on both occasions.

At the Golf Links this afternoon, Mrs. J. S. Morris and Mrs. T. W. Morris will serve tea to the players.

Deep interest still continues in the sewing circles on Monday, Thursday and Friday held in the Armories, and much work is being steadily completed by the ladies who attend, many of whom are also working at home in the interest of the boys at the front.

Miss Helen Hughes will sing, by special request, Ambrose's fine setting to "O' God, Thy Solemn Thought" in St. James Church to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

Mayor Sterns was host at an enjoyable automobile party on Wednesday last, to the members of the City Council, their wives and a number of outside friends. Delightful weather favored the pleasure seekers and the drive to and from The Cliff, where a dainty dinner was served, was ideal. Mayor Sterns was heartily thanked by all for his pleasant excursion.

GRADUALLY GETTING BACK TO NORMAL

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Financial attention has been drawn to the effect of the European war on the trade of this country, as illustrated in the import and export figures for August, compiled by the Department of Commerce at Washington. Merchandise imports for that month, \$29,400,000 against \$137,652,000 the same month last year. Exports aggregated \$110,338,000 against \$188,000,000 in August, 1913.

For the eight months of the calendar year, imports show an increase of \$114,000,000 and exports a decrease of almost \$204,000,000.

With these adverse conditions in mind, it appeared to be the consensus of financial opinion that much headway had been made in the process of re-establishing normal conditions between this country and Europe.

CANADIAN KILLED IN THE BATTLE OF MONS.

MONTREAL, September 18.—One of the few Canadians so far reported in the British casualty lists is Captain E. Jones, a brother of A. U. Jones, Montreal, agent for the Albion Motor Car Company. Captain Jones was killed at the battle of Mons, where he was serving with his regiment, the Chesbires.

Captain Jones was a son of ex-Mayor Jones of St. John, N. B., but now of London, and was born in St. John.

AN UNDETERMINED ELEMENT IN THE BIG BATTLE RAGING

The undetermined element in the big battle that is now raging is the Allies' right, which is in pursuit of the Crown Prince's army. All reports indicate that the latter is quite as demoralized as was Von Kluck's army, and is suffering equally from lack of provisions and ammunition. While Von Kluck has no doubt received what he needs in this respect, it is doubtful if the Crown Prince has.

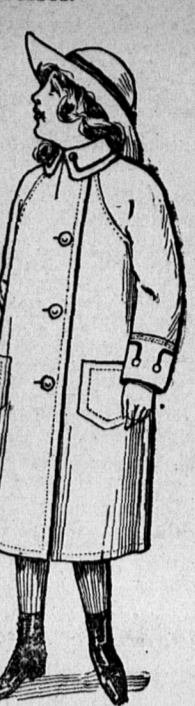
The issue of the battle may depend upon in what condition the Crown Prince reaches the front, and whether he can make a stand and prevent the allies from turning the German left.

Cold and heavy rains are falling today throughout the fighting zone in northern eastern France. Military observers are of the opinion that the difficulty of the Germans in the greater degree than to the French, it will make the use of their heavy field artillery impossible except on the best roads and the progress of German supply trains, encumbered with men and material through exposure will be interfered with.

We are particularly proud of our display of chocolates for we know we have the variety and completeness of stock, purity, freshness and absolute deliciousness that perfect satisfaction can be had here every time. Our varieties of chocolates include such delicacies as Moir's Neilsen's, Willards and Liggett's, priced at 25c a box upwards. MacKinnon Drug Co., Cor. Great George and Kent Streets. METF.

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Men's Ready to Wears—probably the biggest stock in the Province, hundreds of Overcoats and suits. Cold type would hardly give you an idea of the showing. We invite the men of Prince Edward Island when visiting the Exhibition to make for this Department and talk the Ready-to-wear quest with the salesmen.

The Teachers of Prince Edward Island are Cordially Invited to Patons Formal Fall Opening where they will see new Fall millinery, ladies' ready-to-wear garments. Silks and dress goods, laces, gloves, neckwear, ribbons, fancy velvets, and many other Chic articles of wearing apparel that would be then on display.

A Great Furniture Show, Furniture by the car-load bought that way to save discounts and freight, everything for the home is right here at the Home of good Furniture right on Victoria Row. Be sure you see our Special showing at the Exhibition.

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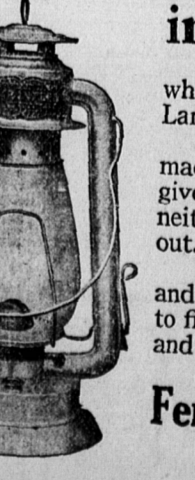
HOME DEFENCE

A prominent Journal says—"The special situation which now confronts hundreds of brave sons and husbands (proceeding to war and conscious of insufficient Life Insurance) differs in degree rather than in kind from the uncertainty of life that faces the individual at any time. And it is to "hedge" against the financial loss which always thus threatens home and dependents that the thoughtful breadwinner carries the largest amount of life insurance possible for him."

The homes and dependents of over 50,000 Policyholders are protected by The Great-West Life—protected under Policies containing every privilege of modern Life Insurance.

Permit the Company to provide personal rates—age nearest birthday. The Great-West Life Assurance Co. Head Office - Winnipeg Branch Office - Charlottetown Hyndman & Co., Ltd. Managers, P. E. I. Offices 61 Queen St. Telephone No 67.

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Visitors to the Exhibition

If in need of Footwear visitors to the Exhibition will profit by a visit to our store. Many bargains on our counters in Children's School Boots at 95c, \$1.25 and \$1.39. A splendid line of Girls' Box Calf Blu. sizes 11-2, price \$1.50. Women's Gun Metal Vici and Patent, prices ranging from \$3.10 to \$4.50 now \$2.38. Men's Boots \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 for \$3.19. Infants soft sole shoes reduced 25c, 39c and 45c.

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