

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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OUR EXPORTS

Owing to the system in vogue in this province it is not an easy matter to make comparisons of our exports and imports to and from foreign countries. In tabulating statements the novice and inexperienced statistician may be excused if he take a superficial view and form his judgment on the figures as given in the customs returns of the Province and Dominion. There account is taken simply of the direct foreign exports and imports, and no record is kept of the produce sent via other ports, such as Halifax, St John and Montreal. Those who have a practical knowledge of the subject, and those who make it their business and duty to get at the facts are aware that, to that extent, the customs returns are not only misleading and unreliable, but absurd on the face of it. The customs departments of the various provinces do not attempt to differentiate in their returns between the province of nominal export and the province of origin. All the produce shipped from this island inland for transmission abroad per mainland ports is credited to the last port of export. Anyone desirous of obtaining reasonably accurate information about the quantity, value and other details concerning the trade returns of Prince Edward Island must first delve below the surface, and trace the exports to their destination via the ports of exportation. Formerly, before we had regular and efficient means of communication with the mainland, vessels came to the various ports of the Island in large numbers and carried our produce direct to the ports of destination. Now, however, it is cheaper and more expeditious to send the produce by way of Point du Chene and Picton to the ports of departure. Hence it is necessary, in order to obtain even a fairly accurate idea of our exports abroad, to inquire of the exporters as well as the customs regarding the ultimate ports of destination of the produce we ship.

We make this almost unnecessary explanation as our attention has been directed by several business firms to a misleading interpretation given by U.S. Consul Mays of the report of the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ending March 31, 1914. Mr Mays' interpretation appears in a communication published in a recent issue of the Patriot, and is as follows:—

"The United States buys four-fifths of all the exports from Prince Edward Island. 'Trade and Navigation,' issued this year by the Dominion of Canada Government shows the total exports of Prince Edward Island as \$573,628 for the year ending March 1914."

The authority from which Mr. Mays quotes, the "Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce" plainly states that the figures given are for the "exports from Canada by provinces" and not the exports from provinces, which is an entirely different thing.

Had Consul Mays consulted the reports of his predecessors in office he would have been in a position to give, approximately at least, an idea of the value of Prince Edward Island exports.

We have before us a Consular trade review of September, 1913, for Prince Edward Island in which the following paragraph occurs: "Exports to foreign countries during the fiscal year 1913 were \$570,981 according to the customs Department at Ottawa; but this figure does not include all goods that leave the province for destinations outside of the Dominion, the canned lobster alone reaching a value half again as large as that stated."

This explanatory paragraph is followed by a list of the principal exports from the Island, which total some \$5,000,000, marine products alone amounting to \$1,196,396. From a report prepared by the Provincial Department of Agriculture for the past year, which is available to Consul Mays and would afford most valuable information for his trade reports, we find that out of a crop of 7,500,000 bushels of oats there were exported last year, in round numbers, 2,000,000 bushels, valued at \$1,000,000; 30,000 tons of hay, \$360,000; 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes, \$250,000; cattle \$120,000; 25,000 hides, \$125,000; 15,000 hogs, \$225,000; 20,000 lambs, \$100,000; dairy products \$450,000; eggs and poultry \$750,000; marine products \$1,200,000, and other items, making a total of over \$5,000,000.

In the light of these figures the ridiculousness and injustice of the official representative of the United States publishing the statement that the "total exports" from Prince Edward Island amount to only \$573,628 and that "the United States buys four fifths of all the exports from Prince Edward Island" must be apparent to all.

FRENCH YELLOW BOOK

Through the courtesy of Mr Cuning, Charlottetown, we have received the full text of the French Yellow Book on the European war as translated by the Paris correspondent of The Times under the authority of the French Government.

In this Yellow Book the French Government offers its contribution of diplomatic evidence upon the origin of the war and the negotiations which preceded it. The British, German, Russian and Belgian Governments have already taken a similar course in their respective White Papers. White Book, Orange Book and Grey Book. Not all of these collections of documents are of equal value. The German White Book, in particular, is singularly incomplete. The French Yellow Book will be found to contain, not only the fullest record of the efforts made by the Allies to preserve peace and of the persistent determination of the German Government to thwart them, but a striking analysis of the psychology of Germany and of the deliberate policy of aggression pursued by Germany for months and years before the actual outbreak of hostilities.

This psychological analysis of the situation ante bellum constitutes the peculiar interest of these French documents. Though it may be held that the French despatches relating to the negotiations immediately antecedent to the War add but little to the information previously conveyed by the British, Russian and Belgian publications—an opinion which it would be easy to refute—a perusal of the opening pages of the Yellow Book should suffice to convince any impartial reader that the German attack upon the liberties of Europe was carefully premeditated and timed to take place at the moment of maximum advantage

to the aggressor and of greatest disadvantage to the Powers attacked.

Since the defeat of France in 1870-1871, it has been a main object of German policy to prevent the restoration of France to a position that would enable her, alone or with the help of allies, seriously to menace German hegemony on the Continent of Europe. For this purpose Germany formed the Triple Alliance. The alliance of France with Russia in the early nineties created, for the first time, a counterpoise to the crushing weight of Germany in European affairs, but it was not until England concluded with France, in 1904, the Entente Cordiale, and supplemented it in 1907 by the Agreement with Russia, that Germany became apprehensive lest her power to dictate her will to Europe should be curtailed. The German Emperor's visit to Tangier on March 31st, 1905, and the organization of the panic in Paris which drove M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, from office in the following summer; the Algeiras Conference of the spring of 1906, the Bosnia-Herzegovina crisis of 1908-1909, with the diplomatic defeat it involved for the Powers of the Triple Entente; the Franco-German Agreement of February, 1909, in regard to Morocco, the Agadir coup of July, 1911, and the subsequent Franco-German Treaty of November, 1911, are the mile stones that mark the path of Germany towards the final act of aggression. The defeat of Turkey by the Balkan Alliance in the autumn of 1912 hastened the catastrophe. The collapse of Turkey deprived Germany of an asset on which her statesmen had counted. Under German guidance, the Young Turkish Committee of Union and Progress was preparing to place a million Turkish bayonets at the disposal of Berlin. Neither Germany nor Austria-Hungary imagined that the Turkish Army would be so speedily discomfited by the prowess of the allied Bulgarian, Serbian, Montenegrin, and Hellenic forces.

The success of Serbia was, in particular, a severe disappointment for Berlin and Vienna. A Serbia territorially enlarged and morally stimulated by a successful war threatened to diminish the effective support which Austria-Hungary could lend to Germany in a European conflict. Hence the decision of Germany, in 1913, to increase her army by several fresh corps; hence, also, the successful attempt of Austro-Hungarian diplomacy to induce Bulgaria to attack Serbia and Greece in the hope of weakening Serbia, and of sowing lasting discord between the Balkan allies; hence the successful Austrian intrigue, to which the Powers of the Triple Entente weakly lent themselves, to create an aggressive Albania in the rear of Serbia; hence, also, the pressure of Germany upon Austria to bring about an increase in the Austro-Hungarian Army corresponding to the increase already effected in the German Army.

It was supposed in Germany that France, with her stationary population, would not be in a position to reply to these Austro-German efforts. The reorganization of the Russian Army was known to be not complete, and it was presumed that Austro-Hungary and Germany would thus acquire a marked preponderance over those of France and Russia. The military predominance of the two Central European empires would thus be re-established.

To the annoyance of Germany, France replied by reverting to the three years' service system, despite the burden which it involved for the whole country. Russia likewise prepared for an even greater increase of her army. Germany seems therefore to have resolved to strike her blow before the Russian increase could take effect. It is significant that the German war tax on fortunes, which was intended ostensibly to cover the cost of the increase in the German Army, was timed to be collected in July of the present year. This date indicates the approximate moment when Germany was determined to force matters to an issue.

The assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and of his Consort, the Duchess of Hohenberg, at Sarajevo, on June 28th, provided the requisite pretext. Into the circumstances of this crime, many of which are still mysteriously obscure, the French Yellow Book does not enter. It reveals, however, with striking clearness the means by which Germany and Austria-Hungary, in concert, utilised the crime for the purpose of compelling Russia to choose between utter humiliation and war. The psychological problem whether Germany believed that Russia in 1914, as in 1909, would quail before an ultimatum is not, and may perhaps never be, solved. In view of the many miscalculations of German diplomacy, it is possible that the German Emperor may have counted upon a Russian surrender. The effects of such a surrender would have been scarcely less striking and politically remunerative than those of victory in the field. The cohesion of the Triple Entente would have been undermined, its prestige destroyed, the confidence of its members in each other shattered, and France would have been immediately exposed to the exactions which Germany was determined to levy upon her.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ending March 1914, has recently been issued.

In the section giving the total exports and imports by provinces some very interesting facts are given with reference to Prince Edward Island. Yearly statistics are given as far back as 1850, when our imports amounted to \$630,480, and our exports to \$325,992. The fluctuation in our export and import trade during these years is somewhat remarkable and well worth studying.

First, our imports. During the three years 1850 to '52 inclusive our imports were, in round numbers, \$630,000, \$669,000 and \$859,000. From 1853 to 1870 they varied from one and a quarter million to nearly two millions, in one year (1866) reaching \$2,162,000. From 1871 to 1873 they were well over the two million mark. Thereafter they declined gradually till 1879 when they fell to \$835,000 from \$1,278,000 the previous year. From 1879 there was a steady decline till 1909 when they reached \$582,718. From this date they rose again gradually till 1914 when they amounted to \$1,014,270.

The larger imports from 1871 to 1873 will probably be accounted for by the boom accompanying the building of the P. E. Island railway, also considerable activity in ship-building. The decline from 1873 to 1909 will probably be accounted for by the fact that, since confederation in 1873, our imports have been merged with those of the whole Dominion, our purchases being mainly from jobbers in Canadian cities, while the increase since 1909 may fairly be regarded as an evidence of the increasing wealth of our province and the consequent necessity of importing goods direct from the European markets.

Our exports present some puzzling situations. From 1850 they increased yearly till in 1863 they had exceeded the million mark. From \$1,047,362 in 1863 they rose yearly, almost without exception, till they reached \$2,154,000 in 1870, climbed steadily till 1873 when they amounted to \$2,405,000. The next year, 1874, appears to have been an off year, the exports totalling only \$722,129. At this date a decline began which continued till 1900 when the figure was \$1,349,529. The next year, 1901, saw a sudden drop to \$681,403 and, with slight fluctuations, the decline continued till 1911 when the figure was \$441,836. Since 1910 there has been a steady yearly increase till 1914 when the amount totalled \$573,628.

BOOMING FOXES

Sir.—It will be interesting to the Fox men of Prince Edward Island to learn that the people of New York are becoming interested in the Fox industry. Mr. Stephen A. Gillis, formerly of Grand River, Prince Edward Island, has left here for the Island in the interest of The Hull Advertising Agency, one of the largest and most reliable of its kind in the world. Mr. Gillis will investigate the industry, the methods employed by the different companies to carry on their business, with a view of arranging a nation wide advertising campaign. Mr. Gillis has had several years experience in advertising and can give some good advice to the people interested in the business or how to advertise for results. Mr. Gillis is also a keen business man and knows how the people of New York look upon an investment of this kind.

I may say that I spent \$240 in advertising through Mr. Gillis that brought more results than any other one hundred dollars previously expended by me for advertising in my own way, which proves that it pays to place advertising through people who understand where to place it to reach the right class of people.

There is a great need for an educational campaign in this section if we expect to interest large amounts of capital in the industry, and this can only be done by everyone joining together for a gigantic publicity campaign.

A great improvement has taken place here in financial circles during the past month, and quite a lot of money has been loosened up which is now available for investment in propositions that promise good results.

Trusting that the fox business is enjoying continued success and thanking you for space in your valuable paper, I am, Sir, etc.

F. J. ARSENAULT, New Jersey City, N. Y.

FOXES AT PANAMA EXPOSITION

Sir, I learn from an authoritative source that the officers of the new Fox Breeders & Fur Farmers Association, recently formed in Boston, have in view placing this industry before the visitors to the Panama Pacific Exposition in a most illuminating and striking manner. The Exposition opens Feb. 20th, 1915, and the time for preparation is extremely short, nevertheless the officers of the Fox Breeders Association are working under especially favorable conditions with the Exhibition at North America, Edward Island Fox Breeders, who believe in maintaining the supremacy of the Island in the Fox Breeding and Fur Farming industry should immediately communicate with Mr. W. H. Rogers, President of the Fox Breeders and Fur Farmers Association at North America, 323 Exchange Building State Street, Boston, Mass. The immediate co-operation and loyal support by the Island fox breeders, of this new Association is absolutely essential to the future welfare of the industry. The members of its board of management represent the best to be found in the business, they are men of probity and honor clear sighted and level-headed, with no personal axes to grind or vanity to promote, knowing no clique or class, but only the best interests of the industry.

I can unhesitatingly say with the utmost assurance that the spirit and purpose of the new association will in no sense antagonize, or be hostile to the best interests of the Island Fox industry, but on the contrary will work great and immediate advance in the fox breeding and fur farming industry. This organization is not the outcome of any sudden impulse or personal ambition, but, in fact, received its initial impetus last July about the time Mr. J. E. B. McCready lectured in Boston, the promotion and organization of the industry has been done openly and frankly, with ample opportunity for all interested parties to take part and offer suggestions.

Now, there is no question about the ripeness of present conditions and the largeness of the opportunity for a great and immediate advance in the fox breeding and fur farming industry. There is, however, grave question about the clear recognition of what the hour asks for and the courageous intelligence to give what is needed on the part of the average fox rancher.

JOHN CALDER GORDON, Boston, Mass., Jan. 13, 1915.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC IN GERMAN RANKS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Rome, telegraphs:

Interesting particulars about the condition of the Germans in Flanders is supplied by a trustworthy eye witness who a week ago was allowed to leave Belgium. He said: "Owing to the heavy losses in the German trenches there is a lack of prompt medical attention, and, in addition, the military conditions of the improvised hospitals, where filthy straw has been used over and over again until it is completely rotten, are responsible for a large number of Germans dying from exposure."

"Typhoid fever now is epidemic, having raged since November. This mainly is due to the Germans acquiring a habit of eating too much raw minced meat spread over bread. Physicians admit the typhoid epidemic is alarming but console themselves with the reflection that its spread is rendered difficult by the cold weather. Should it continue until summer the war soon will be stopped."

"The Germans are utterly tired of the war, but still are determined to fight to the bitter end. What the Germans fear most is Italy's intervention which will be followed inevitably by that of the Balkan states."

THE KING HONORS RUSSIAN GENERALS

LONDON, Jan. 14.—King George has commemorated the advent of the Russian New Year by appointing Grand Duke Nicholas an Honorary Grand Commander of the Bath. The King has also conferred the Order of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George on General Yanovitch, chief of the Russian General Staff; General Daniloff, director of military operations, General Rusky, commanding the northern armies and General Ivanoff, commanding the southern armies.

A PLEA TO THE WOMEN

LONDON, January 16.—London newspapers print the following advertisement from the war office:—"Four questions to the women of England:—

"1—You have read what the Germans have done in Belgium. Have you thought what they would do if they invaded England?—

"2—Do you realize that the safety of your home and children depends on getting more men now?—

"3—Do you realize that the one word 'Go' from you may send another man to fight for king and country?—

"4—When the war is over and your husband or son is asking, 'What did you do for the great war?' is he to hang his head because you would not let him go?—

"Women of England, do your duty. Send your men today to join our glorious army. 'God save the King.'"

CLOSE CANTEN; SOLDIERS BETTER.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The beer canteen at Salisbury Camp has been closed now just over a week.

A chaplain belonging to the contingent, who would be generally acknowledged as far from a bigot in the matter of temperance, tells us that the improvement in the general health of the contingent during the last ten days has been simply marvellous. On the first day of the no-beer regime he says half a dozen regular customers of the canteen presented themselves to be enrolled abstainers. Ever since there has been a steady stream of them to do likewise. Closing the canteen, incidentally, has synchronized with undertaking much heavier work of brigade movements.

LONSDALE VERDICT NOT YET GIVEN.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A despatch from Amsterdam says Berlin reports that the death sentence on Private William Lonsdale has not been commuted. The statement that such action had been taken is characterized as premature.

Lonsdale is a private in the British Army. Captured by the Germans he was imprisoned at Doberitz, where he attacked one of the camp guards. He was tried by a court martial and sentenced to death. An effort was made to save Lonsdale. This included an appeal of the finding of the military court. The Berlin despatch says that the appeal court has not yet handed down its decision.

STYLES FOR 1915.

The New Year! What a wealth of promise lies in the words. It marks the beginning of many changes and not the least interesting among these are the fashions. At this season when the odor of pine fir and balsam lingers in the air and the shops are gay with holly and laurel, Fashion launches her midwinter styles.

The Old Year has tolled the knell of many a departed design which once reigned a favorite. If you admired the narrow skirt, short sleeves, low collars, basque and thick waist line you will have to mourn. They are no longer with us. But—who wants to begin the New Year in sorrow? It is safe to say that all the new styles will be joyfully welcomed.

Back away the draped and slashed skirts which are drawn in about the ankles, for the new models are pleated, gathered or circular, and measure yards about the hem.

EARLY VICTORIAN.

The voluminous circular skirt has met with instantaneous success. We wonder that the slender silhouette, so generally becoming, has been so easily supplanted by the less graceful lines of the early Victorian period.

The tightly fitted bodice of this era, however, did not meet with the approval designers had hoped for, as is evidenced by the large number of loosely fitted frocks among the new models. Here and there one sees a tightly fitted coat or bodice worn with flaring, circular skirts, but the long waisted moyen-age bodice enjoys the greatest favor.

You will find that the street costumes of the New Year will be decidedly military in character, with only a few exceptions. The latter models show soldierly, little coats snugly buttoned or strapped across the chest, with high collars of fur or cloth, which closely hug the throat. The ultra-smart woman must have a trig military when she promenades.

Many of the handsomest models are a combination of red and blue, green and gold, or red, black and white, thus repeating the colors used in the uniforms of the warring nations. There is a conspicuous absence of brass buttons, though, and instead you will find buttons of gunmetal, porcelain, bone and wood.

WATCH YOUR HAT.

The military features of 1915 will be intensely interesting for the fashionable hat will assume an assortment of shapes as opposite as the poles. For the military suit there are chic little toques of fur, velvet or soft felt, which resembles cloth in texture, trimmed with cockades of plaited gros-grain ribbon or choix of plumage.

The tricorne hat appears in all sizes

The Guardian Toronto Saturday Night

The Guardian has made arrangements with the Publishers of "Saturday Night" whereby it is able to make the following offer to new subscribers: One year's subscription "The Daily Guardian" \$2.50 "Saturday Night" 3.00

Special Discount 1.00 Both Papers for \$4.50

The "Guardian" is as every Islander knows the leading Daily of P. E. Island. "Saturday Night" has the most experienced staff of any Canadian Publication and is probably, the most widely quoted Paper published in Canada. Both Papers, during January and February, for only \$4.50 to new Subscribers. Act now. Use this Coupon.

The Guardian Charlottetown Please enter my name for one year's subscription to "The Morning Guardian" and "Saturday Night" enclosed find \$4.50 in payment of same, as per your special offer. NAME..... DATE..... FULL ADDRESS..... 8287-1-16Metf.

and will be much worn with coats of the Louis XVI type. They are smartly trimmed with stiff little ornaments of ribbon or braid or with graceful waving plumes. Large picture hats have returned to favor for afternoons and evening wear, while other models are flat and straight brimmed. One model has a slightly turned-down brim which hints of the mushroom hat of several years ago. "Wampoles Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is a genuine brawn and brain builder. Try a bottle if you wish to take a short cut to health and happiness. Price \$1.00 per bottle. MacKinnon Drug Co., Cor. Great George and Kent Streets. Metf.

The Greatest Fortunes

Have been built upon the foundation of small savings. Once acquired, the saving habit grows. Then when opportunity knocks at your door you are prepared. Make a beginning to-day by taking out an Endowment Policy.

A good guide in choosing Insurance is to see what others have done.

Over Fifty Thousand persons have chosen Great-West Life policies. They are insured for over One Hundred Million Dollars.

For seven successive years The Great-West Life has written the largest Canadian paid for Business of any Company. Absolute security at lowest net cost.

Head Office - Winnipeg Branch Office - Charlottetown Hyndman & Co. Ltd. Managers, P. E. I.

We've Everything for a Game Of Hockey--But The Ice

Before you start that game of hockey, come here for your supplies and you will have better fun and more of it. We have everything you could want for the game here and you can bet your last cent on the quality, for we have had experienced hockey players select the line, and we know by actual test that they are as good as the big leaders use.

Come here for your Hockey Skates Shin Pads Auto Skates Gauntlets Spring Skates Pucks Skate Straps Sticks Goal Keepers' Pads Sharpening Stones

and everything you could want in the game.

Fennell & Chandler Victoria Row

Boot and Shoe Factory of A. E. Wry--Standard Ltd., Sackville N. B.

We are sole agents for P. E. Island for the boots of the above amalgamated factories. Nearly all of the heavy leather which is used in the manufacture of their own make or strong footwear for Men, Women, Boys and Children is tanned in their own plant. The tanning of their own leather puts them in the best position to make the best of boots. We intend soon to have lines made on our own best-fitting and nice looking lasts, and then they will be nearer to our own make of boots than any lines we know of, and prices will be lower. We challenge competition. We will carry a complete stock of these lines at our warehouse in Charlottetown. We will also carry a finer line for summer wear.

Wait for our traveller, who will call on you shortly and submit samples for Spring. As we also carry a full line of the MERCHANTS' and ANCHOR BRAND RUBBERS we will be able to supply you with all the different kinds of footwear needed, and you need only have one boot and shoe account.

G O F F & C O. Charlottetown