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WHAT WE MUST PAY IF—

The present war must be waged to the bitter end. There is no getting out of it simply by letting matters drift. There is no escape by "muddling through" as we did in South Africa fifteen years ago.

We should like to drive this great fact home, as there seems to be considerable callousness on the part of a section of our people. They don't care. They refuse to be concerned. The war does not adversely affect them now and why should they trouble trouble till trouble troubles them?

Here is where the tragedy lies—trouble is troubling us, though the callous ones don't realize it. The enemy is as much at our door to-day as it is at the door of our kindred in Kent. If we do not fend off the foe from Kent by means of our men and our money and our money's worth, (our produce) we shall assuredly pay the piper in another and more humiliating form.

Germany is as much at war with Prince Edward Island as she is with Belgium. Every Belgian town capitulating has to pay a war-tax averaging from \$500 to \$1,000 per head of the population. In Liege it was \$500 per head; in Antwerp \$1,000. This war is costing Germany countless millions of money besides men, and she must replenish her exchequer.

Should Germany lower the Union Jack, should peace be signed in London instead of Berlin, then the British Empire must pay a war indemnity. Canada's direct tax—to be paid cash on the "fall of the hammer"—would be, at the rate of \$1,000 per head, \$7,000,000,000.

Prince Edward Island's share would be, in round figures, \$95,000,000. In other words, every father of a family would have to pay \$19,000 to the German conquerors. Should the proportion be fixed at \$500 per head, each householder would have to find \$9,500 for the conqueror.

Were Germany even to be magnanimous, and say she would let the Island off with a paltry fine of \$100 per head of the population; still each head of a family would have to hand over in cash or its equivalent to the German tax-gatherer, \$1,900.

Just let us bear this in mind when we are counting how much we can afford to contribute to the Army Field Service Fund, for, after all, we must provide the sinews of war if we are to escape the dire consequences here set forth.

We say nothing about German domination and the curse of military government. The magnificent, the munificent, contribution of the German citizens of Berlin, Ontario to the war fund there speaks volumes for what they are prepared to sacrifice to avoid again coming under the iron heel of Prussia.

MILITARY TRAINING

The events of the past two months are sufficient to convince the most careless and the most unthinking that at any time, whether foreseen or unforeseen, there may come a call for men trained in military matters.

When the call comes and the enemy is at the gates it is too late to begin training. When the call came that is now holding the world horrified and spell bound in its awfulness, and that is threatening the very life of our Empire, we were not ready to render any assistance. It was only by almost superhuman efforts that we were able to get a respectable contingent even partly ready in two months. During these two months the enemy gained an advantage which enabled him to obtain a position that the combined strength of the Allies has not yet been able to wrest from him.

Had there been a proper system of military training in Canada we could have had equipped and fully trained 100,000 men at the front within a month and another 100,000 ready to join them when needed.

Through want of compulsory military training in Great Britain only 150,000 men were ready to meet the millions of Germany when war was declared. Had her army been commensurate with her population Great Britain would have had a million men to join her Allies within a week of the outbreak of war.

There is a mistaken idea that military training means militarism—a word that has got into disrepute through the German system. Militarism is not dependent upon military training; it has motives and incentives behind it and governing it to which neither Britons nor Canadians are likely to yield. Military training for defence is a kind of education that is as necessary to the national health as physical training is for the health of the individual and should be promoted for the same reason.

Besides the possible need of military training for actual war, a need keenly felt today, the discipline involved in such training is a necessary part of the education of every young man. One of the great needs of the present day is the discipline that teaches implicit obedience to authority. A little more of this discipline would mean less lawbreaking, and more respect for elders and superiors than is in evidence today.

Military training, in an elementary way, should begin in the schools at the minimum school age, and should be continued after school age into young manhood until a fairly efficient training has been secured. And this movement cannot begin too soon in Canada. The stubbornness of the war in which we are so vitally interested makes it reasonably possible that it may continue for years. The contending forces are equally determined and neither side will give in until thoroughly exhausted in men or means or both. When the men engaged are counted in millions exhaustion in that direction must be a long way off. The material resources of Germany, while not inexhaustible, are very great and she will continue the war until the point of exhaustion is reached. How long this will be it is impossible to estimate.

In view of this grave possibility a duty devolves upon us to do our share in shortening the war and so preventing the awful and useless sacrifice which would result if the war is unreasonably prolonged. The only way in

which this can be done is to place a preponderating force of men in the field at the earliest possible moment, and the only way in which that can be done is to get the men trained at once, at the same time beginning with the boys in school so that the future may be saved from the calamities incident to unpreparedness.

A second contingent is already being arranged for. A third and a fourth may be needed. The rapidity with which events are moving on the battlefield, including the fall of the "impregnable" fortress of Antwerp, indicates only too clearly the necessity of haste in getting the other contingents ready. The enemy is being slowly pushed out of France but he has gained a foothold in Belgium which will mean the sacrifice of many more lives before he is finally vanquished, as vanquished he must and shall be, even if he should lay waste the United Kingdom itself. There is to be only one conclusion to this war—that is the absolute defeat of Germany whether it will take months or years. To make it months the colonies must pour in their men and the time to do that is now.

LET THE GIFT BE CLEAN

A few weeks hence 100,000 bushels of Prince Edward Island oats will be shipped to Europe to be used as food for horses that are doing their share in the Empire's work. These oats will bear the label, "Prince Edward Island"; they will be handled by men who had never heard of Prince Edward Island, and also, by Prince Edward Islanders and by many who know Prince Edward Island as a sister province. The oats will be a Prince Edward Island certificate, either to our credit or our discredit.

We do not suppose for a moment that any reputable farmer will make a contribution for the sole purpose of advertising the excellence of our oats, nor do we suppose that any reputable farmer will contribute anything unworthy of himself or of the province. Nevertheless, in this case more than ordinary caution is necessary.

There is, on the part of a few persons, in connection with the different patriotic funds, an idea or rather an excuse, that their particular contribution will not matter much, that there will be plenty without it. The idea is begotten in selfishness and makes but a poor excuse that no one can misunderstand. It is a cover for pure and unadulterated meanness and we regret to learn that it has been used in some cases but, fortunately, in so few that it is the very rare exception and those who have used it are known and pitied.

It is understood, as a condition of the gift of 100,000 bushels that the grain shall be well cleaned and of good quality. This condition will, we trust, be faithfully observed by all contributors. But here, also, there is danger that, for reasons closely related to that above referred to, some may consider that the quality of their little contribution may not matter much in the whole bulk. It would be little short of a calamity if any part, even a single bag, of the Island's gift should prove inferior. The gift is a sacred one; its giving involves the honor of the whole province; it goes forward as the free gift of the province, a gift of food on the quality of which our soldiers, who are fighting for their lives and ours, will depend. We have said "yea for so much"; to play them false in their time of trial and hardship, by giving inferior grain would be to repeat the sin of Ananias, with treason added. It would not only be treason against our friends at the front but against our province, as any falseness in our contribution to the extent of even a single bag of oats, would be to discredit the whole province. The utmost care, therefore, should be exercised in the preparation of this gift, and every precaution taken to guard against the possibility of smuggling into it even a single bushel of uncleaned or inferior grain.

It has not been forgotten that a few loads of inferior oats, mixed in with many thousands of bushels of the best oats in the world cost this province its oats trade in Great Britain. That was only a commercial loss, and it was serious enough and the whole province suffered by it although only the very few were guilty. To commit such a crime in connection with the present gift would be both contemptible and treasonable. We owe those who are sacrificing their lives for us the best we can give them and when we have given our best we will not have paid our own share.

CANADA'S DAIRY EXPORTS

The Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner in his report for the past year, ending March 31, gives the exports of dairy products in the past five years. They are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. 1910: \$23,159,000; 1911: \$23,709,000; 1912: \$24,104,000; 1913: \$21,714,000; 1914: \$21,192,000.

The home market has been a growing one, and, according to the commissioner, has not only absorbed the increase in the industry but has curtailed the amount available for export abroad. The census of 1911 gave a basis of comparison with past records and for calculations as to yearly progress since. The census of 1911 gave a basis of comparison with past records and for calculations as to yearly progress since. One feature that has been before alluded to is of special significance. Though between 1900 and 1910 there was only a moderate increase in the number of cows in the country, the general standard of the herds as milk producers was so raised that, possibly with the help of some increase in the price of product, the value of the milk reported, which was \$66,470,000 in the former year, was \$109,339,000 in the latter. Carrying out the ratio of growth gives \$123,000,000 as the value in the twelve months of 1913-14 reviewed in the report. So the export trade is not the one measure of the value of the industry. The increase in production, it is noted, is largely in the western provinces, which may be taken as proof that, quite as soon as the outside advisers, the agriculturists of the country began to understand that diversified farming is a good thing. It is noted, too, that in Nova Scotia where agriculture seems to have lagged, recent experience indicates there is a reason to believe that an extensive creamery business will soon be built up.

A comparison of the items that made up the total exports in 1911 and 1914 gives an idea of the way the trade is being affected by events. The figures are:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1911, 1914. Cheese: \$20,739,000 to \$18,868,000; Butter: 744,000 to 309,000; Condensed milk: 469,000 to 667,000; Fresh milk: 4,000 to 47,000; Cream: 1,714,000 to 1,289,000; Casein: 37,000 to 11,000.

In the case of cheese it is stated that the manufacture as well as the exports is declining. In 1904 the high mark of exports was reached with 233,980,000 pounds. Last year the figure was only 144,478,000 pounds. Some of the falling away is attributed to an increase in home consumption. Most of it is due to the decrease of production, the milk that formerly went to the cheese factory being diverted to milk condensing stations and creameries and to supply the demand for milk and cream in growing towns and cities. "The growth in the number of city creameries is quite a marked development of the last few years," says the declaration of the commission.

KING CHARLES OF RUMANIA

Rumania's Policy May Now Be Changed as the People Desire War

KING A MILITARY GENIUS

Aided the Russians Against Turkey—Widow Is "Carmen Sylva"—Nephew, Ferdinand, the New King

King Charles of Rumania who died on Saturday had suffered from hardening of the arteries of the heart for some time. This, together with reported troubles with some of his ministers of state, led to rumors that he would abdicate in favor of Crown Prince Ferdinand, his nephew, who now succeeds him.

The Rumanian people are pronouncedly in favor of Russia, and the King's death may result in forcing the issue. Only King Charles' desire, it is said, restrained the Rumanians. The King was born a Hohenzollern, of an older branch of the family than that of Emperor William. He was the son of Prince Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who voluntarily resigned the Hohenzollern Regency in favor of the Prussian Crown, and subsequently became Prime Minister of Prussia. The King's private wealth was wholly in Germany. He was a lifelong friend of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, and was of the Roman Catholic faith. All these circumstances inclined him toward a policy of neutrality, as against the determined efforts of some of his ministers to take sides with Russia.

"By ourselves alone" are the words which ornament the iron crown King Charles has worn. He was never a party to international alliances, although groups represented in both the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente have been courting Rumanian support.

King Charles who was 75 years of age, was Rumania's first King, his reign dating from 1881, when, by consent of the powers, the territory over which, as Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, he had been ruling since 1866, became the Kingdom of Rumania.

In 1869 the King married Princess Elizabeth of Wied, whom he had met while touring the Rhine provinces in that year. A son was born to the couple but died at the age of six years. The queen is celebrated for her poetry, which she signed as "Carmen Sylva" and for the efforts she has made to develop the educational system of Rumania. Her girlhood was spent in the beautiful Rhine country, her winter home being at Newid, on the Rhine, and her summers were spent in the Tarnus Mountains, districts abounding in romantic legends.

AIDED RUSSIA IN 1876.

In 1876, when the question arose in Rumania of participation in the Russo-Turkish war, Prince Charles stood firm for neutrality, having as his motto, "By ourselves alone." The Prince refused to be drawn into the conflict until he could be assured of benefit to Rumania for so doing. He finally decided to fight for Russia, but only on the condition that he lead his own troops, and they be not considered under any foreign general; also, that the Rumanian Army must not be divided, but kept as an entirety.

The Prince's decision only came after he had received a telegraphic appeal for aid from the Grand Duke Nicholas, Russian Commander-in-Chief. The message was sent on August 8, 1876. On August 28 the Prince called on the Czar and the Grand Duke, and they offered him the command of the Russian and Rumanian troops before Pleva. The Prince accepted, and history has recorded his military genius during the following months before Pleva. The city being taken, the Rumanian Army and the Prince returned to their country, having extricated the Russians from a situation fraught with every probability of disaster.

The little Kingdom held aloof from the recent Balkan war against the Turks, but after the war King Charles pressed his country's claim for 2,500 miles of territory as compensation for the neutrality of Rumania, and began an invasion of Bulgaria. The Belgians soon sued for peace and handed over the coveted strip, extending about 100 miles inland.

The condition of the country when Prince Charles entered Rumania was discouraging in every respect. That which he hands over to his successor his nephew, Prince Ferdinand, has an army of 500,000 well drilled soldiers, a foreign commerce developed to a degree that exceeds that of all the other Balkan states combined, agriculture developed along modern lines, oil production on a vast scale, and a national credit that needs no special guarantees.

DEATH OF PRINCE OLEG

PETROGRAD, Oct. 13.—Prince Oleg, son of Grand Duke Constantine is dead of wounds received in battle.

THE RED CROSS SAILS

THE HAGUE, Oct. 13.—The American Hospital Ship "Red Cross" sailed from Rotterdam for New York yesterday with 150 refugees.

GUILTY OF ASSASSINATION.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(From our own Correspondent.) LONDON, October 2.—Those optimists who during the month of August declared that the war was bound to be a short one because Germany could not withstand the strain, are daily being discredited, and now people are bracing themselves up for a prolonged struggle, though with every faith in the final triumph of the allied forces. The past week has again shown that every inch of ground gained has to be fought for at the expense of thousands of brave lives. The one consolation is that this 20th century war of the nations is not so entirely a matter of slaughter by machine guns as has been predicted. The bayonet is still being called into use, and when it is, the British forces have the advantage.

The chief point of interest on the firing line has been the German right wing, under Gen. Von Kluck, which has been pushed back mile by mile by the British and French forces, at the same time being daily threatened with a flank attack. Rumors have come via Paris that this flanking movement had succeeded, but they have not been substantiated.

The enemy, maddened by the position in Northern France, has again turned his attention to brave little Belgium, particularly against Antwerp. The stories of their atrocities have told upon the Belgian nerve, and when a town is likely to be entered, the people are preparing to flee. Hence thousands of refugees are still coming to our shores, the great majority of them without a sou, though a strong organization has been created to look after them. Some few of these refugees have private means, but the numerous advertisements in the papers of nice flats or country houses "suitable for Belgian or French refugees" must grate just a little cruelly on their minds.

For nearly a fortnight there has been no direct mail from Canada, and as Canadian newspapers are not carried by the American mails, our last papers date as far back as 10 September. The reason for this is known to most Canadians here, who are looking forward to the time when they will hear that the contingent has landed in England. It is fully expected that they will go into camp on Salisbury Plain for a short period under command of Major General Alderson, an officer who has had valuable experience in South African and Egyptian campaigns. Two or three officers have already come over privately.

The Canadian Military Hospital which is being established in the residence of Sir Arthur Markham, M.P. at Shorncliffe near Folkestone, is just about ready for use, and it will be opened next week after being formally approved by the War Office.

No steps have yet been taken in regard to the naval hospital which is to be provided through the generosity of Canadian Women, who through the Duchess of Connaught have sent a draft to the Imperial authorities for about \$285,000, part of which is to be handed to the War Office.

How slender are the cords of international amity which have been woven by various religious and political associations during the past twenty years is demonstrated by the snapping of those cords in the present crisis. One of the claims of the Edinburgh Missionary Congress was that it drew the religious leaders of various countries together, and a number of German ministers and theologians have taunted English members of that congress with breaking away from their professions of amity and fraternal love. Now a counter manifesto has been issued by church leaders in Great Britain, representing every phase of religious opinion, in which the British nation is justified, first from the political and then from the moral standpoint. The manifesto concludes with the statement: "Eagerly desirous of peace, foremost to the best of our power in furthering it, keen especially to promote the close fellowship of England, Germany we nevertheless been driven to declare that, dear to us as peace is, the principles of truth and honor are yet more dear."

For many years there has also been an Anglo-German Friendship Association the name of which is self-explanatory. The funds of this Association in Berlin have been diverted to German and British benevolent funds, and the Association disbanded.

Another organization which has carried on an active international peace propaganda, is the National Brotherhood, a branch of which has been established in Canada, yet the Vice-President, Mr. Arthur Henderson, a Labor Member of Parliament, is a member of the Parliamentary recruiting committee. The Brotherhood has, however, just sent over to Northern France a big load of flour and food.

CADEMOM.

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