

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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Friday, Dec. 25th, Christmas Day being a statutory public holiday. The Morning Guardian will not be issued on Saturday, Dec. 26th.

"The Evening Guardian will not be issued on Friday but will be published on Saturday as usual."
Advertisers will please note these changes.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1914.

THE FOX BUSINESS

Next week will see the beginning of a new stage in the Prince Edward Island Fox Industry. As already announced meetings are to be held in the three counties for the purpose of selecting five representative and reliable men to attend at a later date, a conference to be held in Charlottetown.

It will be remembered that, as already reported in The Guardian, Premier Mathieson suggested to a delegation of fox men, the advisability of instituting a publicity campaign outside of as well as within the Province. He assured the delegation that the Government would materially assist such a campaign, stipulating at the same time that those engaged in the fox business and who purposed taking advantage of the Government's assistance should form themselves into a responsible organization, responsible both to the industry and to the Government.

To appoint suitable men for this conference, men who will patiently, intelligently and honestly formulate a working policy and lay a substantial foundation upon which to build the fox business of the Province, is the purpose of the meetings to be held as advertised elsewhere in this paper.

It is needless to say that the future of the fox business of the Province will depend very largely on the capacity, honesty and intelligence of the representatives to be chosen. Their task will be a difficult and a laborious one, but with the backing of the whole industry we have no doubt they will succeed in arriving at conclusions which will make for the general betterment of the fox industry. It should be the aim, therefore, of all in the business, especially the officials of fox companies, to be present at the meetings in Montague, Summerside and Charlottetown next week.

There have been differences of opinion in the past on several phases of the fox industry; there have been conflicting interests; there has been selfishness. Individual interests have been pushed regardless of the good of the industry as a whole. In the unparalleled success that attended the business from the outset many forgot that there might come a time when the industry as a whole would be tested by such conditions as, at some time or other, all financial undertakings must meet. Men went in to make their own individual fortunes out of it, forgetting that the business as a whole must be safely piloted to ensure the success of individuals. The war brought its financial stringency and the fox business, like other undertakings, felt the shock. With the stringency came a realization of the necessity of united effort, and the meetings above referred to are the first fruits of that realization.

The business is now about to enter upon a publicity campaign. The Government will be behind it to guarantee to the outside world its bona fides and to protect prospective investors and the business itself against any misrepresentations either by the over sanguine or the unscrupulous. The Government will no doubt insist upon thorough and authoritative information regarding statistics and representations of companies. It will, we presume, insist upon absolute honesty on the part of those promoting the industry at home and abroad. It is because of this and the necessity for it that the Fox Breeders' Association should be a unit and should include in its membership every man and every company engaged in the fox business.

What is needed now as never before is co-operation. All may not see eye to eye as to the methods to be adopted. Where there are differences of opinion let them be threshed out to a finish within the Association—not on the streets. Knockers and interested people will circulate rumors; let such rumors be aired, if heeded at all, inside the Association where their truth or falsehood may be verified. Airing them on the streets will only magnify them.

The fox business is today on as firm a basis as it ever was, and on a much firmer basis—notwithstanding the financial stringency—than any other business that we know of today. And it is only in its infancy. It only remains for those in it to stand shoulder to shoulder and, together, to agree on the best methods to pursue and success and permanency are assured.

THE AUTOMOBILE

The Anti-Automobile Association at its meeting this week, as reported in yesterday Morning's Guardian, submitted reports from canvassers who had been appointed at a previous meeting to secure signatures to an anti-automobile pledge.

The pledge would the signatories to "vote for no candidate for our local legislature who is known to be in favor of the running of automobiles and we shall require from such candidate a pledge that he will not support any Government that will refuse to repeal 'The Motor Vehicle Act of 1913 and re-enact the Act of 1907.'"

Act of 1913 and re-enact the Act of 1907.

A much simpler, and we believe, a much fairer way would be to have the few districts which now permit the running of the auto to petition the Government asking that the privilege be withdrawn. The "Motor Vehicle Act of 1913" gives every community in the Province the liberty of permitting or not permitting autos to run on their roads. As the other districts are already immune, so long as they choose to retain their immunity by refraining from petitioning for the privilege of running autos, no action on their part will be necessary as the Act already safeguards them.

Local option is, in these democratic days of ours, regarded as the fairest possible form of legislation, as it precludes the possibility of forcing any system upon a community which that community disapproves of. It would be looked upon as the acme of "Prussianism" if any community in the Province should undertake to force the automobile upon any other community. The "Motor Vehicle Act of 1913" makes such an injustice impossible. And it strikes us that any community which seeks to deprive another of a privilege which it desires is taking liberties with that British freedom for which we are all shouting at present. We presume the Government is not worrying over the automobile. It has permitted those who want the auto to have it, and has not forced it upon those who do not want it. The privilege of running autos may be withdrawn tomorrow if the communities now enjoying the privilege wish it withdrawn. What more could "government of the people and by the people" do?

A COOL U. S. ADMISSION

The Brooklyn Eagle says:—It is a satisfaction to know that the Informal British Proposition to have British consuls to inspect and certify as non-contraband, the cargoes of ships leaving American ports under the American flag, has no sanction from our State Department. Whatever is done on that line will be on the voluntary initiative of ship owners. And the less that initiative comes into play the better for our foreign trade.

The object is to avert searches on the high seas, where no contraband is actually carried. Superficially the plan seems reasonable. In practice it would raise a presumption that any ship whose cargo did not have a consul's certificate should be seized. That is a presumption most offensive to American dignity.

Quitting all quibbling, Americans acknowledge that much of what our ships carry is actual contraband, and that nearly all of it is conditional contraband. That has been true of neutral trade in most great wars. It is an incident of the right to sell and ship even arms and munitions of war. We are not ashamed of it. We are not apologizing for it. We are not playing the baby act when contraband is seized, as it may rightfully be seized on the ocean. We take our chances. We are good losers. But our Government has wisely held back ship manifests for thirty days, to avoid giving Great Britain any information about what is going out; and anything that facilitates discrimination between contraband cargo ships and ships not carrying contraband, is an injury to the legitimate interests of our manufacturers and merchants.

It would, therefore, be the highest patriotism for all ship owners to refuse to seek consuls' certificate. For obvious reasons most of them will refuse. The few should not imperil the rights of the many. Uniformity of policy is of vast importance, just at the present time.

AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE

The Agricultural Gazette of Canada for December 1914 has just come to hand, and completes the first volume of the publication. It first made its appearance in January, and is the official journal of the Federal Department of Agriculture, intended to reflect and register its activities. It also deals with the work carried on by the various provincial Departments of Agriculture, and is, in fact, a magazine of organized agriculture in Canada. It was not designed to encroach on the ground of the Agricultural Press, nor in any way to be a commercial competitor, but was intended to supply to the Press and to those engaged in agricultural work facts and information relating to the educational and scientific side of agriculture. At the close of its first year all those who have been engaged in agricultural work must feel that it has supplied a much-needed want in enabling administrators particularly to know just what other departments were doing in the several lines of work. "To know what others have accomplished; to know their methods of work; to learn the reasons for their success and failures is to broaden our own sympathies and stimulate our own enthusiasm." The Agricultural Gazette has promoted the common good by linking up the efforts of widely scattered students in the field of agriculture.

NOTES

Sir Gilbert Parker declares that the Germans are acting honorably in the matter of foodstuffs sent for the relief of the impoverished Belgians. This might well be the case. The more there is given to the Belgians from without the country, the less will the Germans have to provide from within.

Thirty thousand men, it is reported from Ottawa, have enlisted for service in the second expeditionary force, and the prospect is said to be that if a hundred thousand men are needed they will offer themselves. There never was any doubt as to the readiness of Canadians to do their duty when the Empire was in peril. The strength of the feeling and the extent to which the people are accepting the burden of service is the one cause of surprise.

The Broad Arrow of London, England, says: "We have been hated by other nations whose efforts to dominate the world we have frustrated, but never with the concentrated fury, the petty spite, the naked malignity of Germany. Her hatred has no gloss of chivalry, no joy in fighting, no fighting's sake, no relieving feature whatever. It is not the passion of pride, but of envy. That England is its object is a tribute to our power. Its violent outburst against us is an unconscious acknowledgment that the ultimate struggle between might and right will be decided by the British army and navy."

In his speech at the opening of Parliament Sultan Mehmed Fifth declared, as his German ally, the Kaiser, had declared before him, that the war had been forced upon him by Russia, England and France. The characteristics which gave his unenviable title to his predecessor, Abdul the Damned, have evidently been inherited by Mehmed. It appears to be necessary to lay the blame for this war upon others. The Kaiser, it will be remembered, declared that the sword had been thrust into his hand. Mehmed is a congenial spirit and can lie like his friend the Kaiser.

The Providence (R. I.) Journal of recent date, thus reflects on the situation: "If Germany has paid the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg \$62,200 for the privilege of invading its territory on the way to France, how much would have been considered a fair price in the case of Belgium if the latter country had adopted a policy of non-resistance? Probably the Kaiser would be willing to pay the United States as high as \$96,000 for the privilege of using our Northern frontier in an attack on Canada."

CHRISTMAS EVE

A CHORAL.

By Bliss Carman.

Hallelujah!
What sound is this across the dark
While all the earth is sleeping?
Hark!
Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

Why are thy tender eyes so bright,
Mary, Mary?
On the prophetic deep of night,
Joseph, Joseph,

See the borders of the light,
And in the day that is to be
An aureoled man child I see,
Treat Love's son Joseph.

Hallelujah!
He hears not, but she hears afar
The minstrel angels of the star,
Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

Why is the gentle smile so deep,
Mary, Mary?
It is the secret I must keep,
Joseph, Joseph.—
The joy that will not let me sleep,
The glory of the coming days,
When all the world shall turn to
Praise
Love's goodness, Joseph.

Hallelujah!
Clear as the bird that brings the morn!
She hears the heavenly music born!
Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

Why is thy radiant face so calm,
Mary, Mary?
His strength is like a royal palm,
Joseph, Joseph;
His beauty like the victor's palm,
He moves like morning o'er the lands,
And there is healing in his hands
For sorrow, Joseph.

Hallelujah!
Tender as dewfall on the earth,
She hears the choral of love's birth,
Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

What is the message come to thee,
Mary, Mary?
I hear the wind within the tree,
Joseph, Joseph.
Or like a far-off melody,
His deathless voice proclaiming peace,
And bidding every wrong to cease,
For love's sake, Joseph.

Hallelujah!
Sweet as the rain wind in the spring,
She hears the Angel Chorus ring,
Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

Why are thy patient lambs so still,
Mary, Mary?
I see the shadow on the hill,
Joseph, Joseph,
And wonder if it is God's will
That courage, service and glad youth
Should perish in the cause of truth
Forever, Joseph.

Hallelujah!
Her heart in that celestial chime
Has heard the harmony of time,
Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

Why is thy voice so strange and far,
Mary, Mary?
See the glory of the star,
Joseph, Joseph,
And in its light all things that are
Made glorious beyond the sway
Of death or darkness or dismay,
In God's time, Joseph.

Hallelujah!
To every heart through love 'tis given
To know the ecstasy of heaven,
Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

EGYPT'S GUNS SALUTE KING

Union Jack Hoisted in Newest Protection.

CARLO, Egypt, Dec. 23.—via London.—A British protectorate was formally proclaimed throughout Egypt today.

In all garrison towns a salute of 101 guns was fired and the Union Jack was hoisted.

Egypt has been placed under the protection of the King of Great Britain as a result of the state of war arising from the actions of Turkey. This announcement was made in London last night. The suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt is thus terminated and the British Government is obliged to adopt all measures necessary for the defence of Egypt and the protection of its inhabitants and interests. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon has been appointed King George's High Commissioner for Egypt.

Egypt, while nominally forming part of the Turkish Empire, has in the past been virtually a dependency of England. The Khedive of Egypt, Abbas Hilmi, has sided with Turkey and is now said to be in conference at Vienna with Austrian authorities.

CANADIAN FLOUR FOR BRITISH GUIANA.

OTTAWA, December 23.—As a result of the large quantity of Canadian flour that has been imported into British Guiana since the Canadian Reciprocity treaty with the West Indies went into force, a change has been made in the custom regulations of that country. The effect of this change is that hereafter goods from Canada passing through New York must be bonded through and not re-shipped at any port. It is not unlikely that some of the other large West Indian colonies may take similar action. The change has been made in order to protect the customs department of British Guiana, since while part of the flour import has come from Halifax on royal mail steamers, part has also come by way of New York. The import of Canadian flour into British Guiana since the reciprocity agreement has been steadily increasing, last year's import being valued at \$657,922.

"A NICE BOX OF CHOCOLATES is always acceptable—our display of Moirs, Ganones, and Nollons, is very attractive. Easy to choose here. E. A. FOSTER, Central Drugstore, 8000-12-23M31.

"A box of cigars would be a very appropriate gift for your smoker friend. Our cigars have an exquisite flavor which is sure to please him. The Two Macs, 149 Great George Street, Mt. Pleasant.

BOY SCOUTS ACTIVE IN WORK OF WAR

Tens of Thousands of Them Doing Duty in the British Service.

EYE OPEN; MOUTHS SHUT.

Youthful Watchers on the Coast Know Meaning of the Lights.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 23.—There are 250,000 boy scouts in England. Before war was declared 50,000 were mobilized. They have been at their duties ever since. Two thousand were drafted to assist the metropolitan police, 2,000 as orderlies in government departments, thousands to guard railway tunnels, telegraph lines, bridges, culverts against damage by agents of the enemy.

Early in the test a fool who thought he was funny suddenly appeared before three little scouts guarding a tunnel. He wanted to see if they were alert, so he assumed a German accent. The lads had only their staves, but he woke up under first aid. They were human boys on active service watching and waiting—for war.

From the first day of danger 70 troops of sea scouts began coast patrol which will be permanent until the declaration of peace. Those who are under school age receive instruction in special classes during alternate weeks.

WATCHING THE SEA.

Today 1,300 sea scouts are stationed from John O'Groats's to Dover keeping watch and ward along the East coast. They are only boys, but they watch the North Sea through daylight and dark.

Their job is to do their duty, to keep their mouths shut, and their eyes open. They have no official recognition; the Admiralty are paying for their subsistence; they serve as volunteers. Each patrol of six sea scouts is living in two coast guards in any handy shelter; tents, boat-houses, shacks furnish emergency stations. On duty patrols are building themselves winter huts, the handy "men" fashioning sleeping boards, locker and mess tables. The sea scouts cook for themselves.

The boy watcher of the coast knows the meaning of lights and the rig of every vessel; is primed with knowledge of the wind and tides; can act as a guide to troops billeted in "his" district, and pilot boats in "his" estuaries where buoys have been removed. He must know every rock and shoal within 5-fathom line on a four mile stretch of coast. He must know land-locked acting as guard-boats against fishing places, lighthouses, storm signals, coast guard stations, life boats and rocket apparatus.

PROFICIENT IN MANY THINGS.

They are trained on the sands in swimming, rope climbing, the handling of boats, and taking bearings. The older ones grow proficient in flag hoisting signalling and wireless telegraphy. The scouts are not playing now; some expert with wireless apparatus are on board the steam trawlers today acting as guard-boats against floating mines.

One determined small boy in jolly looking knickers and khaki shirt gets about with amazing ease. A defence corps patrol holding "conversations" with flash lights can guard a score or back waters. Boy Scouts, land or sea, have a startling habit of turning up in the nick of time. Let a bare-kneed lad hold up his hand, wig-wag a flag, and presto, other scouts spring from the ground to assist.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Each sea scout on active service has his beat, four hours on, four off, systematically observed and vigorously kept, reports being made to the local coast guard. Armed with staves, they patrol in pairs along broken cliff tops, across leagues of dunes and desolate salt marshes, through foggy days and cold nights they are always on watch.

However dreary or monotonous the patrol, each sea scout knows that he guards the safety of England. The North Sea may seem a gray vista of sinister loneliness, but the lookout cannot grow careless. He may tie black bread ankle high across a path to catch an alien enemy, he is prepared to scamper across country carrying messages for airmen of the Royal Air Force. He is prepared to note everything and to report everything regardless of risk. Should suspicion stiffen to certain, he will carry out his task though the performance expose him to great danger.

WHAT THEY FIND.

And what do the sea scouts find? Enemy pigeons flying across channel. There are no longer any mails between England and Germany. Foreign seamen acting as messengers, suspicious flashlights or whistles to strange ships lurking off shore, death dealing mines washed up which must be guarded until a torpedo expert arrives to render them innocuous.

"Stylish gift pipes—we have a large stock of gift pipes in all the latest and most pleasing styles and shapes. Your friend that smokes would be delighted to receive a handsome meerschaum pipe for his gift. MacKinnon & Co., corner Great George and Kent Streets. METR.

NOTICE! To Fox Men

The President of the Silver Fox Breeders' Association of Prince Edward Island, gives public notice of the following meeting in the three Counties to appoint delegates to the CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN CHARLOTTETOWN EARLY IN THE NEW YEAR TO DRAFT LEGISLATION FOR THE PROMOTION AND SAFEGUARDING OF THE FOX INDUSTRY.

Montague, 28th Dec, 10.30 Old Hall
Summerside, 29th Dec, 10.30 St. Paul's Hall
Charlottetown, 30th Dec, 1, P. W. College

As it is desirable that the ENTIRE FOX INDUSTRY of the Province be represented, it shall be clearly understood that the DIRECTORS OF ANY INCORPORATED FOX COMPANY DOING BUSINESS IN THE COUNTY as well as INDIVIDUAL BREEDERS and OWNERS of FOXES of ANY KIND have the right of voting at these County meetings.

By order Executive Committee,
W. E. CAMERON, Sec'y.-Treas.

8032-12-24m11

CANADIANS IN EGYPT

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—That at least one Canadian regiment is in Egypt would appear to be proved by a letter received today by Honore Bertrand from his brother Louis Bertrand, a private in the First Royal Montreals. In his letter Private Bertrand describes the life of the men in Egypt and says that they expect soon to be fighting.

(about \$1,500) to the Salvation Army. This is the first time it is stated that Imperial recognition has been given to that organization.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen.—Last Winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LAGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

DONATION TO SALVATION ARMY.

TOKIO, Dec. 22.—The Emperor and Empress, according to an announcement made here, donated 3,000 yen,

Delicious Confectionery for Christmas Giving

A carefully chosen assortment of the delectable sweets such as we always carry, but in packages much more beautiful—designed especially for holiday giving. You can give such goods as ours with the assurance that the gift will satisfy both the eye and the palate. See our dollar special scarlet package.

Jamieson Druggist
Give Good Cigars

If "he" is a smoker you need not worry any more—give him a box of cigars. Not the so-called Christmas cigars but cigars that will express your good will by their excellent quality. See our Havana Cigars, we have beauties in boxes of 25 and 50. Cigarettes in handsome boxes of fifty each.

Jamieson Druggist
Give Perfume

There are all sorts of perfumes, good and bad. The latter are made to sell at a large profit by people who do not care. WE carry a superb assortment of the best makers. We please the most exacting and can please you. Pretty boxes, 25c. to \$5.00.

Jamieson, Druggist

Christmas Gift Goods
Our store has many pleasing gift suggestions for men and women, and a splendid variety from which to select.
Come in and look around, you are sure to see something that will please you, at a moderate price. Courteous and considerate salesmen to make shopping here a pleasure—come in today.

Food Choppers For Gifts
What housewife would fail to be delighted to receive a food chopper for her gift. A food chopper is appropriate, yet very economical. It saves time and lightens her labor—that's why it is so highly appreciated by housekeepers.
See the lines we are showing, it will please you.
Fennell & Chandler
Victoria Row

Acceptable Christmas Gifts

Nothing could make a more acceptable Christmas remembrance than a pair of pretty comfortable slippers.
For men we have comfortable House Slippers, in Felt and Leather Romeos and poms
For women we've House Slippers of Felt or Leather, cozy, neat and comfortable.
Also dainty party slippers and pomp effects. We have slippers for boys and girls and pretty little creations for the Baby.
Another gift always appreciated by your lady friends—is a box of our silk 'hole proof hosiery, enclosed in a pretty Christmas Package.

GOFF BROS
128 Richmond Street