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GERMANY GLOOMY OVER PROSPECTS OF BRITISH PEACE

Attention Called to Continued Growth of Friendly Relations
EFFORTS OF CERTAIN PRESS SECTION FAIL
Peace Is Assured If Average Sense Guides Controlling Hand

(By Malcolm Clarke.)
BERLIN, Oct. 8.—While the press of Germany for the most part is taking a somewhat gloomy view as to the prospects of continued peace between this country and England, and while both countries are rushing work on new Dreadnoughts and war armaments of various kinds, a voice that cannot fall to command attention has been raised in prophesy of peace and of a continued growth of more friendly relations between the two powers.
Herr Haselbach, who formerly held ambassadorial rank in the diplomatic service, and now a well known writer, discussing the matter in an article in the Berliner Tageblatt says, in part: "All the efforts of a certain section of the press, which regards it as its task to deepen the aversion between the two countries and to throw oil on the dying fire, have not succeeded in impeding the sure, though slow, completion of the healing process in the relations of the two kindred peoples."
"The relations which exist from time to time are principally due to the English formula of the two-power standard."
"This dogma of the English is as little justified in Germany, whose position is infinitely more threatened, would be if she took as her maxim that her army must always be stronger than the armies of France and Russia together."
"So long as even only average sense keeps the controlling hand in the regulation of the relations of the two countries they will live in peace."
While contemplating this assurance of the probability of peace with England, Germany, the home of beer, is involved in the throes of a beer war that threatens to have serious national consequences.
It is all the fault of the increase of duty on this universal beverage, of which the German man, woman and child consumes on an average nearly thirty gallons annually, and the Bavarian upward of fifty gallons.
The brewers opened hostilities. They thought the augmentation of the tax this year is a suitable opportunity for recovering the tax on all previous additions to the tax, which they alone had to bear, as well as the considerable increase which have since taken place in the cost of their raw materials.
Great federations of brewers met together and decided to raise the price of their product accordingly. Publicans of all kinds were compelled to follow suit, but beer is a substitute for the German, so much so that he is prepared to do without it together for some time rather than have his quantum permanently reduced by enhanced prices.
The consequence is that a boycott movement of enormous dimensions has sprung up, and that abstinence is being both eloquently preached and rigorously practiced in the interests of indulgence.
The struggle has taken its sharpest form on the Rhine. Here both Socialistic and non-Socialistic trade unions, as well as the clerks' associations, have put a ban upon all purchases of refreshments where the retail price of beer has been raised in a higher ratio than is strictly justified by the new duty.
As a result, the trade of many breweries has sunk to half of what it was. The brewers have now retaliated by threatening to lock out their workmen unless an agreement is promptly come to with the trade union.
At Bochum, so it is announced today, a large proportion of the publicans, who for a week or two had had no pumps for filling fide at the increased rates, have gone back to the old prices. The news ran around like wildfire, and soon all of the beer houses in question were filled with jeering crowds, eagerly attempting to make up for lost time.
The Socialists leaders are trying to induce their followers to pledge themselves to total abstinence till the new tax is repealed and replaced by one which only touches the wealthier classes.
Socialists are much wrought up over charges that have been made by a young girl of good family in Hamburg, which seem to involve a Socialist member of the Reichstag in the "white slave" traffic.
The girl answered an innocent looking advertisement representing that a family of the name of Triole required the services of a young woman as traveling companion. In the course of an evening correspondence she received a letter, couched in such terms that her mother took it to the police, suspecting that her daughter was in danger of being drawn into the meshes of the "white slave" traffic which has brought sorrow to thousands of homes in Germany.
The police, in their investigation, found that the letter was written by a Socialist member of the Reichstag, and certain anti-Socialist papers have even gone so far as to accuse him openly by name—a manifestly dangerous proceeding until the case is fully proved.
So great is the feeling in Germany regarding this traffic in girls that the case may have serious political results, in case the charge is substantiated.



All England is looking forward to the forthcoming visit to that country, in November, of King Manuel of Portugal, because all England believes that that visit will be the occasion of an announcement from Windsor Castle of the betrothal of King Manuel and Princess Alexandra of Fife, shown in the picture, who is a niece of King Edward. The prospective betrothal and marriage is regarded favorably in England, as it would give Great Britain another ally through marriage. It is also regarded favorably by the adherents of King Manuel, as it would greatly strengthen his position on the throne.

SUFFRAGETTES ARE ALL GIFTED WITH IMAGINATION

Find No Obstacle too Formidable to Overcome
SPECIAL LEARNING TO LIMELIGHT MARTYRDOM
Recent Attacks on Prominent Politicians Show What They Contend

LONDON, Oct. 8.—That the suffragettes whose tales of hair-raising escapades at the hands of the English police, whom they seek constantly to defy, are gifted with great imaginative powers and have a special leaning toward limelight martyrdom, is apparent from the results of investigations conducted into certain of the reports of adventures they have lately circulated regarding themselves.
These strenuous advocates of the equal ballot find no obstacle too formidable for their onslaughts, and one of their latest skirmishes was directed at the country seat of Prime Minister Asquith, Lympne Castle, in England, where the cabinet chief was spending a quiet holiday with his family.
The advocates of militant woman suffrage gained access to the grounds of the castle by climbing over a fence and surprising the family at dinner, smashing a window in the process, and then escaping under cover of darkness.
In a scuffle between suffragettes and Premier Asquith and Herbert Gladstone, which followed their surprise of the two government leaders at the Littlestone Golf Club, Mr. Gladstone endeavored to release Mr. Asquith from the grasp of several women who had tried to present a petition, and, according to one of the suffragettes, "Mr. Gladstone fought like a pugilist. It got more serious; Mr. Gladstone lunged out and we lunged out, for we were determined not to be pushed down the steps by them (Mr. Asquith and Mr. Gladstone)."
A revised version, attested by both the gentleman and several onlookers, proves that in reality there were no fistfights, but that the suffragettes were repulsed as gently as was consistent with effectiveness.

MINISTER BREAKS INTO ALMS BOXES

Commits Gross Act of Sacrilege and Pleads Aberration of Mind

LONDON, Oct. 8.—It is with the deepest regret and the sincerest sense of shame that I admit the felony with which I am charged. It was committed in a fit of aberration of mind and kleptomania, brought on by financial worry, in supporting my wife and family and the lack of business of a commodity which is selling books. I feel my position most keenly. It has ruined my life and prospects."
This confession was made at Saffron Walden by Rev. Douglas Philip Roper Nunn, of Brentwood, who was charged with breaking and entering the parish church of Clavering and stealing the contents of the alms-box, amounting to about six or six minutes, returned and cycled off towards London.
Martha Paley said that she saw the accused going towards the church on a bicycle. The bench sent the case for trial to the Essex assizes.
Rev. W. B. Bliss, the rector, gave evidence concerning the Wicken theft, stating that he found the box open and the money extracted.
When Nunn was arrested, Sergt. Whiting found a screwdriver, rasp, bunches of keys and wire in the bag attached to his bicycle.
Superintendent Hallstone said he had since compared the screwdriver and boxes at Clavering, Wicken and Wenden churches, and they corresponded.
The bench sent the case for trial to the Essex assizes.

PEACE BETWEEN BISHOP AND CANON

Dr. Gore Withdraws His Inhibition Against Canon Henson and Ends Quarrel

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Dr. Gore's threatened action against Canon Henson for an alleged violation of a principle of the church has fallen through, the bishop having written to the canon informing him that he intends proceeding no further in the matter. Dr. Gore wrote:
"My Dear Henson—I see that you are home again, and I see also that you have made some allusion to probable action on my part with regard to what occurred just before Easter when you left England.
It was undoubtedly my intention to proceed against you in the Court of Arches for what was, in my opinion, a serious violation of a fundamental principle of our church administration and accordingly immediately after Easter I consulted lawyers, and I was assured by them that my suit should be successful.
But time has passed, and I find that I cannot bring myself to believe that it is my duty to revive the matter. I am writing, therefore, simply to tell you that I have let the matter drop, and am going to do nothing more."
Yours, etc. C. BIRMINGHAM.
To this letter Canon Henson replied:
"My Dear Bishop—I have to thank you for your letter announcing to me your decision to take no further steps in connection with the episode in Birmingham last March.
In view of the important public interests which appeared to me to be at stake, and which alone determined my action, I think you will allow that I may fairly request you to communicate your decision to the press, so that the public may understand that the incident is at an end, and I may be restored to a normal condition instead of being supposed to be under the Dancoles sword of prosecution.
On personal grounds I do not think that I need refrain from saying that I am glad not to have the prospect of fighting you in the courts. Deeply as I differ from your ecclesiastical policy, I have never at any time felt for you personally any other feelings than those of affection, and in the future, wherein I see a vista of widening conflict between us on the arena of public discussion, I cannot imagine myself saving any other feelings towards you."
It is the patron of the trustees of the world's most public duty as rarely as possible with one's personal inclinations.—Kingsley.

CONSULAR SERVICES

VIENNA, Oct. 8.—Consul-General Pauly, representing Austria-Hungary in Paris, has been asked to make the first experiment in uniting the diplomatic and consular services of the Austro-Hungarian empire for the extension of Austro-Hungarian trade. Paris was selected as the place in which to introduce the experiment, because the large exports of Austro-Hungarian goods to France have been reduced by American competition, added to that of French home industries.
The new department in connection with the embassy at Paris is to be called the consular department and will be its director. Similar departments will be opened in connection with all the Austro-Hungarian embassies and legations. Business men of the dual monarchy will welcome the departure, especially in view of the aggressive trading of the great competing nations of the east.

WILL MAKE AVIATION CONTEST GREAT FETE

(By Richard Abercorn)

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Seventy-five thousand dollars will be expended by the government and local authorities and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway company to make the aviation contest at Blackpool, commencing Monday, Oct. 18, and continuing throughout the week, the most brilliant of aerial fests thus far held anywhere in the world.
I have just learned from Mr. Perrin, the secretary of the Aero club of London that the site for the forthcoming ascensions has been officially selected. It is at the boundary of the limits of Blackpool, a very broad, open and flat field, which will give a track of three and a half miles.
Two delegates of the association having the big event in charge have returned from France, where they closed contracts for the appearance of the leading aviators of the world through their European managers, the famed flyers being now in the United States to participate in the Hudson-Fulton celebration.
The scheme of uniform decoration made the building of light motors a specialty, will now be seen side by side with special canvas or silk manufacturers, or makers of propellers.
A vast scheme of uniform decoration has been gotten up for the new salon. Each stand will thus be of the same design, but when the eye will take in at a glance the long row of exhibitors, the effect, it is believed, will be only the more impressive.
One side of the great central hall will be devoted entirely to the exhibition of actual flying machines, and the corresponding side will be occupied by the biggest display of light motors ever seen.
In the centre of the hall there will be the "stand of honour," in which the famous monoplane of M. Farman, on which he crossed the Channel, will be exhibited.
Above it, high up near the dome, will be the glorified remains of the balloons which during the siege of Paris succeeded in crossing the enemy's lines, and the white and blue stripes of their envelopes will have a beautiful decorative effect.



The Spanish war balloon "Jupiter," shown captive in the upper picture, being made ready for an ascension. In the lower picture the balloon corps is seen in action as "up she goes!" The usefulness of the balloon in war has been demonstrated in the present campaign of the Spanish troops against the Riffs about Melilla.

VALUABLE HEALTH DISCOVERY

Cholera Vaccine Latest Achievement of Pasteur Institute
PARIS, Oct. 8.—The discovery of cholera vaccine is the latest achievement of the scientists of the Paris Pasteur Institute. The method of applying the new vaccine and its effects were revealed to your correspondent by Professors Metchnikoff and Salimbeni.
"The method of vaccinating is quite simple," declared Professor Salimbeni who prepared the vaccine. "We take bacilli from the body of a cholera patient, keep them alive, and then inject the bacilli under the skin of a healthy person. There is a local infection and the person is in this way rendered immune from cholera."
Professor Metchnikoff added: "I have just sent some time at St. Petersburg, and find that all the doctors declare that practically the whole of the cholera victims are alcoholics."

PARIS PREPARES FOR GREAT SHOW

Aviation to Be Chief Feature of the Big Exhibition in French Capital

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Paris always up-to-date and always in the forefront of everything that is modern, whether it is the latest extreme in woman's fashions or the latest advance in science, is just now jubilant with gratification over the fact that it has gotten ahead of every other city in the world in planning the world's first great airship show.
There have been airship concours and airship competitions in a number, and Paris has had her share of these. But what Paris is now busily completing arrangements for is a show as thoroughly representative of the modern age as the great automobile shows are of the land motor industry—a show that will be made an annual event, and which in time may overshadow the great automobile shows.
It is to be called the Aero Salon, and is to take place three months earlier than the Automobile Salon. The idea was mooted last spring and the government's consent obtained to use the Grand Palais for this show. It was not suspected at the time that it would have the support that is now forthcoming.
Aviation, of course, will be the chief feature of this salon de l'Aeronautique as it is officially called. Looking over the list of exhibitors who have applied for space I find not only the leading aeroplanes and light motor constructors, but also the manufacturers of all the material that goes to make up a flying machine.
The Gnome, Renault, Antoinette, Farman, and other firms who have made the building of light motors a specialty, will now be seen side by side with special canvas or silk manufacturers, or makers of propellers.
A vast scheme of uniform decoration has been gotten up for the new salon. Each stand will thus be of the same design, but when the eye will take in at a glance the long row of exhibitors, the effect, it is believed, will be only the more impressive.
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France May Yet Call on Her Colonials to Help in Defence



Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the famous English author, whose Sherlock Holmes stories have been the delight of the English reading public all over the world, has devoted the power of his pen to ridding the world of one of its monster crimes and injustices. Within a few days, there will be issued, both in England and in America, his latest book on the Congo atrocities under King Leopold, in the great forerunner in the rubber industry. Sir Arthur absolutely refuses to make one cent of profit from this book, having announced his intention to devote the entire royalties from copies sold to the distribution of free copies.

Military Authorities Propose to Shift Aid of Africa in Strengthening Military Position

By Raoul De Saint-Rene
PARIS, Oct. 8.—In an effort to devise means for strengthening the military position of France, particularly in connection with Germany, M. Messimy and Colonel Mangin, both well known authorities on military matters, have sounded a new cry. Their proposal is "Let us call Africa to our aid."
It means that large contingents of Arabs and other natives of France's possessions in the Dark Continent should be raised and trained with a view to coming to her assistance if she should ever be engaged in war in Europe.
Two years ago compulsory service for the Algerians was suggested, but the question is now being revived with more energy, and it will no doubt give rise to considerable discussion, if not to downright controversy.
It has been pointed out that General Delacour has devoted great attention to the matter, and has drawn up a report for the minister of war in which he expresses his fullest approval.
He states that the reduction of the term of military service from three to two years has diminished the strength of France's military resources. The statistics relating to the birth rate are also a cause of anxiety. So some expedient had to be found for filling the vacuum.
The proposition of Colonel Mangin that a certain number of regiments of tirailleurs be raised in Senegal and the Sudan, and M. Messimy's suggestion for the incorporation of a certain number of Algerian Arabs, are both, in his opinion, excellent. "During the first crisis of the mobilization," he says, "they would admit of the introduction of reinforcements which might contribute to victory."
M. Delacour considered that if France could eventually procure three army corps from Morocco, she could easily, in the meantime, fill up gaps at home with troops recruited in Algeria and the Sudan.
M. Messimy states that prominent legislators are rallying to his view. He has acknowledged that there is nothing in the world, or in the future, in their adding that as France is so badly off at the moment it would be altogether folly to attempt to draw largely on the resources of the hard soldiers in North Africa.

FRANCE HONORS GENIUS OF HUGO

Parisians En Fete and Have Celebrations Lasting for a Whole Week

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Paris has just concluded a full week's celebration in honor of the genius of Victor Hugo, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the first instalment of his "Legende des Siecles" (The Legend of the Centuries), his most daring work, in which he essayed to set forth the story of mankind from creation to the Day of Judgment, a masterpiece of that kind of poetic genius which can only be described as Huguesque.
The grandson of Hugo's executor, M. Jules Simon, son of the late M. Gustave Simon, son of the late Jules Simon, Hugo's executor, had in charge of the preparations for the fetes of the week, which opened at the Comedie Francaise with a presentation of a matinee of "Ruy Blas."
In the evening the same theatre received "Le Roi Amuse," the comedy of Francis I, with lords and ladies and dances of the time, were by M. Simon's wish, presented.
But the really popular Victor Hugo fete was in the street. The Procession of Miracles from Notre-Dame de Paris was enacted outside Notre-Dame itself. Eighteen hundred superns in appropriate costumes, and as wild and fantastic as they should be, escorting the Pape des Pous, the Duke of Egypt, the King of Siam, and the Emperor of Gallie. Mystery plays were performed on boards rigged up on trellises in the square outside the cathedral.
No modern policeman kept the way clear, for the saggars' revels, but the fascinating Captain Phocas himself, with a guard of his men-at-arms.
After the revels in the square the procession wound in and out of the old streets of the Island of the City, between the two arms of the Seine.
On Thursday, M. Rodin's statue of Victor Hugo—nude, like a Titan at rest, his head on his head and his elbow upon a rock—was unveiled in the grounds of the Palais Royal.
Official banquets followed, and on Sunday, Oct. 3, the Hugo week will be brought to a close by a gala matinee at the Comedie Francaise, where the Legend of the Centuries will be given, as was unrolled before the audience.
Novelist Sells Home
LONDON, Oct. 8.—Public interest in England, and especially that of residents and visiting Americans in the British metropolis, has been attracted by the sale, recently concluded, of Annesley Bank, the country home of Miss Mary Braddon the novelist whose works have been much read and admired in the United States.
Not only the house—a low, rambling but very up-to-date structure in the heart of the New Forest—but the furnishings as well have been disposed of by the authorities.

MUSEUM IS FORMED IN OLD CONCIERGE

PROMISES TO BECOME MOST COMPLETE—WONDERFUL RELICS ALREADY SECURED

PARIS, Oct. 8.—In the famous old Conciergerie, where so many noted prisoners have been confined, and which even today is used in part for jail purposes, a new museum is being formed which bids fair within a short time to present one of the most interesting collections of historical relics to be found anywhere in France.
M. Douret, director of the new museum, is energetically adding to the existing collection of relics of the celebrated captives during the great Revolution, and intends to display the result of his efforts in the hall so appropriately called La Salle des Girondins.
Among the objects which M. Douret so carefully treasures is a low chair of the Louis Quinze fashion, covered with velvet, which was once of a dark red, but has faded to a yellow tint.
It was used by Marie Antoinette, and he keeps it in his own office, as he says that if he had left it in the cell occupied by the ill-fated queen, nothing of it would have remained, as about five hundred visitors are admitted on Thursdays, and many of them carry off a scrap of the velvet or the wood.
Articles belonging to Robespierre, Danton, Mme. Roland, Mme. Recamier, Mme. Elizabeth and other celebrities are also to be displayed in the Salle des Girondins, which will contain a collection of registers and documents relating to the Revolutionary period.
So great indeed is the interest exhibited in the task which M. Douret has undertaken, and which is for him a labor of love, that he is daily receiving offers of articles which have belonged to people who, though in the great unholiness, either as a gift or at very reasonable prices. So the museum promises to be very complete, as well as extremely interesting.
A POLITICAL SURPRISE
Important Measure Concerning Agriculture is Criticized
LONDON, Oct. 8.—One of the surest signs of contemporary British politics is the strong party issue which has been made of the Development Bill now before the national parliament, which seeks to have the agricultural resources of Great Britain brought under the systematic patronage of the government, as is the case in the United States, in France and in other countries.
In an editorial in the Morning Post of the opposition to the bill, it is pointed out that the London Daily Chronicle points to the fact that "nowhere is agriculture more scientifically and efficiently fostered, and helped than in the United States."
Among the provisions of the bill are reforestation, improvement of rural roads and harbors and canals, the development of fisheries and the aid and development of agriculture.