

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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OYSTER CULTURE

From the exhibits shown at our recent Provincial Exhibition of the development of oysters it would appear that the present season has been an exceptionally favorable one for the propagation of this valuable fish.

In former years the presence or absence of spat was of little interest to the fishermen. What they were chiefly concerned with was the quantity of full grown oysters available, and from these they drew, heeding but little the prospect of future harvests.

The possibilities in oyster culture were well illustrated in the samples of spat-setting shown. The clean shells, planted as cultch were practically covered with spat, and it is known that at four years of age myriads of these young oysters will be ready for market provided they are properly cared for in the meantime.

The work that is being done by the few companies now operating in Richmond Bay will not only be, in the near future, a profitable business for the companies themselves but will be the means of greatly benefiting the public areas, as the latter will be seeded from the former and, also, as a continuous warfare will be maintained against the starfish, the present great enemy of the oyster.

We understand that the success that has attended the efforts of the few companies now operating, is attracting the attention of many others and that already new companies are in process of formation.

In his latest work on "The Canadian Oyster," Mr. Joseph Stafford, M. A., Ph. D., who for several successive years under direction of the Dominion Government, conducted a biological station in Richmond Bay for the purpose of studying the oyster, said on the subject of oyster culture:

"The sea is not illimitable and its products are not inexhaustible. The oyster is not only confined to shallow water near shores but to limited portions of the shore water. Brought into existence and sustained for ages by natural processes, it is capable of defence only against natural enemies. It cannot withstand the strain of overfishing by men. On the other hand man cannot expect to continually get something for nothing from the sea. He has not been satisfied with the natural productions of the land, but set himself to the destruction of the more useless, and the increased cultivation of the most useful. He must do the same in relation to the sea. It may be a long time before man gains anything like a satisfactory control over the most valuable migrating fishes, but it is very different with the oyster, which has lost all powers of locomotion except for a brief larval period. It would almost seem to have been expressly designed to lead men from the cultivation of the land to that of the sea. The only way in which to materially and unrestrainably increase the number of oysters is to expend labor in extending and improving the natural conditions that are known to be necessary or favorable to the existence of the oyster."

A COMPLAINT

A gentleman in the United States who has taken more than a sentimental interest in the Prince Edward Island fox industry complains of the want of promptness on the part of a number of fox companies in replying to letters.

"There are some fox companies on the Island," he says, "who, when they receive money for shares, do not bother to send a receipt or any kind of acknowledgement, and finally do so only after repeated letters have been sent, their excuse being that they were too busy. This is but a lame excuse, because if they are too busy to attend to their business they had no right to start in at all in the first place. Believe me this slipshod, careless method causes grave dissatisfaction here."

Nothing could more injuriously affect the business standing of any firm or any individual than failure to observe the courtesy of promptly replying to a letter, business or otherwise, but more especially of promptly acknowledging receipt of money. Such failure at once arouses suspicion of one's honesty and of the bona fides of his business.

The reputable fox firms which have failed in this respect are probably very few, but even the few who either by sins of omission or commission have succeeded in arousing suspicion with regard to themselves are injuring the whole fox business. The industry is comparatively new, and, like all other new ventures, is critically watched by those who are attracted towards it with a view to making investments.

DO WE REALIZE?

The numerous meetings held throughout the country in the interests of the various patriotic funds are proving a highly appreciated, educative influence. It is frequently observed by those present at such meetings, that they had obtained a better idea and more comprehensive grasp of the principles at stake after hearing the address of one or other of the speakers than from all they had previously read on the subject. It is the old story. The spoken word is the most effective means of education and the surest way to drive home a point. People more easily grasp a point when it is put before them by a speaker who is thoroughly familiar with his subject. This Province seems to be favored above its fellows in the Confederation in the number of public-spirited citizens able and will-

ing to place their services at the disposal of the various committees for the purpose of addressing meetings on the war, its causes, and its consequences.

It seems that the rest of Canada, and especially Quebec, is lacking in this public-spirit, and the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, has found it necessary to write to Le Soleil urging the necessity of a campaign of instruction such as has been so successfully inaugurated here.

Perhaps Sir Charles has been influenced in this action by the example of his colleague, Sir Louis Davies, who threw himself whole-heartedly into the campaign while here. In part, Sir Charles writes as follows:

"Let us go to the people of Canada; let us preach them a new crusade. Canada does not fully realize that Germany's victory would mean war on Canadian soil and that her people would be submitted to a military despotism similar to that exercised in Alsace and Poland.

"Without any apparent effort," the Chief Justice writes, "France and England have risen sublimely to the climax of their heroism; Canada, under the influence of the same force, and face to face with the same danger, would renew her epics of Long-Sault, of Carillon and of Chateaugay. Common sense is not enough when problems of extreme complexity are involved; common sense is local, and, like an excessive love of one's native heath, is liable to shut out more universal considerations.

"What I fear is that the feelings of the people have not been educated to a point where interests and sacrifice would be dominated by higher motives. Let us then go to the people of Canada; let us preach them a new crusade; let us make them understand that merely national considerations must be overcome and that individual aspirations must be sacrificed to considerations of universal necessity. It is clearly understood in Canada what a cataclysm would result from the disappearance of France? I speak of France because she is the country most seriously menaced. Do we see ourselves leaning on a triumphant Germany inflated beyond measure and gorged with the riches of France, facing the Japanese and the whole empire of the east whose military power is growing daily to balance that of the Russians who dispose of half of Europe and Asia?"

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick concludes his letter by an appeal to the people based on the German attitude of "anti-Catholicism, of philosophism and of atheism."

"Who will preach the holy war in Canada?" his letter ends.

The Island is most fortunate in the possession of so many eloquent speakers who are just carrying on in our midst the "holy war," which Sir Charles considers so absolutely necessary for the rest of Canada.

"WHELPS OF THE LION"

This is how the "Whelps of the Lion" have come to the aid of the Imperial mother and family:

Dominion of Canada. Expeditionary force of 32,000 men and promise of 100,000 if necessary, including infantry, cavalry, artillery and medical corps. Two cruisers, two submarines and many transports. War appropriation of \$50,000,000. Gift of 88,000,000 pounds of flour, worth \$4,000,000. Municipal and private gifts of more than \$1,000,000. This in addition to the gifts of the individual provinces.

AUSTRALIA. Expeditionary force of 20,000 men. Gifts of food and supplies for troops at the front. Australian Navy placed under control of the Admiralty.

NEW ZEALAND. Expeditionary force of 8,000 officers and men, and subsequent drafts to keep this at full strength. Defence fund of more than \$400,000. Provisions of butter and meat for British army. Shipment of food for poor of Great Britain.

SOUTH AFRICA. Undertakes defence of territories and contributes largely to British relief fund.

INDIA. Native military Princes offer all their resources to the King, and contribute \$2,500,000 toward war expenses. Two divisions of native troops sent to the front.

THE BELGIANS

The gallant defence made by the Belgians against the German invasion has won the admiration of the world, while at the same time changing the whole plan of campaign of the German Army and doubtless saving France from much more serious loss than it would have suffered had the original German intention of marching to Paris been carried out.

A few facts in regard to this gallant army and the manner of its making are well worth noting. The Belgian Army was till recently recruited partly by voluntary enlistment and partly by conscription of the old type with many exemptions, but in December 1909 a law was passed substituting "personal service" for conscription with substitution, and greatly reducing the number of exemptions. Voluntary enlistment is retained for those who desire to make the army a profession, first engagements being for five, four or three years, according to whether the recruit is 16, 17, 18 or over 18 years of age. Compulsory recruits serve for one year and eight months in the infantry, one year and ten months in the garrison artillery and engineers, 21-3 years in the field artillery and three years in the cavalry. These terms were slightly modified in 1912. The authorized peace strength of the army is 42,800 exclusive of officers and the number of men officially said to be effective in war time—previous to this war—was 180,000.

According to statistics published since the war began the war strength of the army is 222,000 showing how general and patriotic was the response to the call to the colors. This response was all the more effective and accounts for the gallant stand made by the army, from the fact that every recruit had already had some military training.

The idea that conscripts will not fight as effectively as volunteers has been abundantly disproved by the manner in which this little army held in check the overwhelming German invasion. We have much to learn from the Belgians as well as much for which to be grateful to them.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL"

A writer in the "London Daily Mail" suggests that the nation's motto at the present moment should be "Business as Usual." The "London Spectator" says:

"That is sound common-sense and true patriotism. There is not one of us who cannot without the slightest loss of health or happiness be 'speeded up' by some fifteen or twenty per cent. If we all—men, women and children—resolve to work harder and better than before we shall soon overtake the losses of war. They are superficial things, if the spirit survives."

Nations fight, not with armies and navies alone, but with resources. The allies are vastly superior to Germany in natural resources, but in order to be available sources of strength, these resources must be developed. As the "Spectator" says, men, women and children must resolve to work harder and better than before.

"Business as Usual." We need business and more business, in order to provide the sinews of war, to arm, feed and clothe armies, and to provide for the families of those who fight.

"Business as Usual." Let that be our motto in Canada, as well as in England and all over the British Empire. Yet not quite as usual. Let us feel that we are doing business with a purpose—not to accumulate money, but to add to the stock of useful things useful in war as well as in peace. —Toronto Star.

WATCHMAN! WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

(Contributed.)

The night cometh—has come, black bitter, storm riven. The blood curdles at the jungle voices. Death, Devastation, Hunger, Fire, Misery, Destruction—run riot. The groans and tears of strong men and women and the cries of little children take away the last gleam of light. Little wonder the faint and feeble and the unsteady. In the press on the platform, in the street and in many hearts that will not give them expression, the questions are asked, "Is civilization bankrupt? Has Christianity failed? Can God be vindicated for allowing the war?" These questions are natural perhaps—yet the loss of faith in the human race and in the future of the human life lives by faith. The author of Chauticler is right when he sings, "There must be a nightingale in every forest and in the heart of man a faith that lives however oft 'tis slain."

Must God be vindicated? All will agree that human beings act as they have free will. Each individual believes he can take or refuse the offered apple, the turn to the right or left. Everyone insists on this and resents any interference with this prerogative. Even those who intellectually argue to the contrary, live out this belief. To the great majority it is a sacred thing—this freedom of choice. In all discussions of the present strife it is taken for granted and either side charges the other with having directly, deliberately caused the war. Beneath all the seeming we know that the war is the outcome of human bungling. It may be because of greed, passion, lust, whatnot but it is human bungling. But the Christian belief is that the Father will, out of even our bungling bring good, as the human father is able to direct the child, now teachable through failure, to make a more pleasing plaything though he has ruined the material for the purpose for which it was first intended.

People say that in a short month all the toll of centuries is undone. Life after life innumerable, with its hopes, fears, ambitions, struggles has contributed its little share and almost imperceptibly the finer touches have been given which is called culture, civilization. Now in one moment of doom all is gone as the coral island, the product of the life of countless myriads, is forever destroyed in one volcanic shock. The elemental brute passions, the control of which marks human progress, are let loose and rush, uncontrolled, to grow more hungry by unceasingly feeding upon them. War is the same as all other wars have been only more cruel. We are back two thousand years. Our boasted progress is a dream and we have changed from it only to fall into a nightmare. We know not where we are.

But is this all true? Is this war the same as others? It is almost entirely different. Something has grown through the centuries which is now the common life, while before it belonged only to the ones and not to the many. War is the atmosphere of the countries involved. Where is the jingoism? Where is the lust for war? All the representative Canadian newspapers have one paragraph of this kind creeps in it is denounced. The same is true of the leading British, French and American papers. This was not true of the Franco-Prussian war. The American papers in the Spanish American war were frankly jingoistic. The battle cry of that war was a cry for vengeance. It was far from true in the South African War. The cherished hope of Shakespeare's Englishman was to kill a few more of the Boers. What is found on the other hand? Everywhere the cry is "we have no quarrel with the German people. We admire them, we want her educators; we need her goods, her markets; we would be poor without her poets, her musicians, her artists. This war is unthinkable. It should never have been. This is all new.

Further, there is a deep feeling in many hearts which was given voice in a recent editorial in Canada. It was a plea that all schools in Canada should guard against prejudicing the children against Germans by giving wrong views of her people because of the present enmity. That editorial in United States in the time of the Revolution would have been impossible. The worst of prejudice was fostered in their schools and until to-day men and women fed on such "history" find it almost impossible to be anything but hostile to Britain. Let today's Canadians hope that what the editorial pleads for will be done.

What then is the war against if not against Germany? According to all contemporary thought it is against militarism and its tyranny—against the very thing the presence of which seems to prove the necessity of civilization a failure! It is not a war carried on in the lust of war but against war. To say the present war disproves Christianity is the same as saying that because P. E. Island fought intemperance that temperance teaching has failed. It is a war to destroy the possibility of war and never before in the world's history has the universal consciousness of a people said war must forever cease. It is not war from the sentiment of war. It is in spite of all sentiment against war.

This war seems to be the call to a great duty. See the troops entrain. What a contrast to the past. Where is the cheap patriotism? There is little cheering, little flagwaving of the frantic kind. Quickly, firmly, confidently they go, with the free consent of the women or accompanied by them as nurses. There is no fear of defeat, no backwardness in offering. But in all faces and in all hearts there is not just for blood but a regret at the crime and a deep conviction that it is a sacred duty to be done for humanity.

This war is not the same as any previous war. That sentiment has grown. It is now the dominant, the chief, the common property of all. That is the true gain. It is greater than any human mind can estimate. But while all can see and measure the ships and guns and shells this "sentiment"—what is it? The world's coarse thumb and finger cannot measure it. But it is the dominant, irresistible force in life.

The war is making the new sentiment fully conscious. When it becomes public opinion it will rule. It has broken out in sections—churches, labor unions &c.—now it will be the common property of all and another great ad-

vance will be marked in the parliament of nations, the federation of mankind, the rule of the highest and best—the Prince of Peace.

True the answer may be, "What is your sentiment, your public opinion compared with the facts. There is the bloodshed and the war! We hard-headed people speak of facts not beliefs." There was a time in another century when a young man led a good reform and said "The Kingdom of God is in your midst." He called himself the Messiah. The storm gathered and broke. One dark day he hung dead upon the tree. His handful of followers scattered like sheep or huddled in a private room with locked doors. There are the cross facts. The government and the ecclesiastical machine was well satisfied, for that sect was forever stamped out. No cross facts could be more convincing. Opposed to that was a glowing sentiment, a belief. The cross facts brought it to consciousness and the scattered few became a mighty host. Christianity is the answer to the argument of cross facts. "War must cease" that is the new note, that is the new victory of this blundering war. It does not excuse the crime, it will be the good which in spite of our mistakes shall occur to all.

"What of the night? The night cometh!" Yes and also the morning."

SINCERE THANKS

Sir:—Will you please convey to my many friends and patrons throughout the length and breadth of the Province of P. E. I., my sincere thanks for the kindness and hospitality shown me during my recent visit to all parts of the Island. I embark with the 1st Contingent for active service abroad and will always retain pleasant memories of my visit to the Garden of the Gulf.

I am, Sir, &c., PIPE MAJOR BAILLIE, Royal Nova Scotia Regt., 1st Canadian Contingent, England.

OWNERS ARE SECRETIVE

Refuse to Tell Who Shipped Coal for Karlsruhe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co., owner of the American steamer Lorenzo, which with the Norwegian steamer Thor was surprised by a British cruiser while coaling the German cruiser Karlsruhe off the West Indies, and captured, refused today to tell who had shipped the coal from New York, or where the orders for it came from. The Lorenzo, it is known, had on board 3,877 tons of coal, valued at \$14,900. She sailed from New York on August 5.

On the same day the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company cleared its steamer Berwind for Buenos Ayres, with another cargo of 2,737 tons of coal, valued at \$10,250. To-day the Berwind was reported as arriving at Rio Janeiro on September 18, more than two weeks overdue. A steamer that puts into port other than she has been cleared for, unless she is in distress, is usually liable to run foul of regulations governing shipping.

There was much speculation in maritime circles here to-day as to how the Berwind had spent the unaccounted for two weeks and why she put into a port other than the one she had cleared for.

An official of the Inter-American Steamship Company, which cleared the Thor from New York for Newport News, at first said that his company had not had anything to do with the steamer for more than three months. Records proved that the company cleared the ship from this port late in July. The official later asserted that he did not know who had shipped the coal on the Thor, where it was consigned or who had ordered it. He also disclaimed knowledge of whether the coal was shipped from this port or from Newport News.

BRITAIN ASKS INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Great Britain has asked the United States to investigate who was responsible for sending the American ship Lorenzo with coal to the German cruiser Karlsruhe in British West Indian waters. The Lorenzo was caught by a British cruiser. The Departments of Commerce and Justice will determine who may be prosecuted under the neutrality laws.

EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN.

Murray Harbor, Methodist Church, Sunday, Oct. 4th. Murray Harbor, 10:30 a. m., Rev. G. S. Anderson, M. A.; Murray Harbor, 2:30 p. m., Rev. Service of Christian Forces, White Sands, 7:30 p. m., Rev. G. S. Anderson, Closing service of campaign on Monday, Oct. 5th at 7:30 p. m. at Murray Harbor. All are cordially invited to these services. Rev. G. S. Anderson, Evangelist; Rev. L. H. Jewett, pastor.

THE BEST WAR CORRESPONDENT

(From the New York World.) When a man sixty-two years old without previous journalistic experience, produces the most admirable news account in existence of events of world-wide interest, it may seem a fluke. When the fluke is repeated, and again repeated, the element of chance is eliminated. It is time to hail, as the best correspondent brought forward by the War of the Nine Nations, Field-Marshal Sir John French.

Large Clearing Auction Sale BENJ. CARTER & CO. I am instructed by WM. PARTRIDGE, Esq., to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY October 5, 1914 Commencing at 12 o'clock noon

That desirable and pleasantly situated farm on the Oxon Road four miles from Charlottetown. The farm is in a high state of cultivation and has a large orchard well looked after. The buildings are commodious and in excellent repair, being almost new and are well arranged. There will also be sold the stock, crops and implements consisting of 5 horses, 10 choice milk cows, 1 Guernsey bull, two years old, choice; 2 heifers one year old, 4 calves, 5 pigs, 100 hens, 14 geese, potatoes and turnips in the field, about 30 tons of hay, 400 stooks oats and mixed feed, 1 blader, 1 mower, 1 rake, 1 hay tedder, 1 seeder, 2 harrows, horse and 1 loe moulder, horse power thrasher, and cleaner 1 set fanners, 1 hay fork rope and carrier, 1 driving buggy, 1 Concord wagon, 2 carts, 1 Bain truck wagon, 1 revolving churn, 1 tubular milk separator and all milking utensils, sprog motor, 1 wood sleigh, 1 double box sleigh, 2 cart saddles and breeching, plow harness, forks, hoes, shovels, carpenters tools. Household furniture including Home Comfort range, hall stove and wood stove almost new. Terms of payment for farm will be announced. On the movable all sums under \$5.00 cash, over that amount 13 months on approved joint notes. E. C. McDONALD, Secretary. BENJAMIN CARTER & CO. Auctioneers. 5718-9-24thst501

The Connaught Foxes are now at Home At the Connaught Ranch, Charlottetown, you will find fifteen pairs of pure bred Island Silver Black Foxes—which are capitalized at \$15,000 a pair, the lowest price of any pure bred stock on the market today. These foxes are now quite familiar with their surroundings, quiet and contented, which speaks well for future success. A small lot of stock in the Connaught Company is now ready for subscription. Write to the office. Connaught Pedigreed Black Foxes, Ltd. Phone 484—Cameron Block—Box 54

"The Silver Black Fox Industry" If you intend making an investment in the Silver Black Fox Industry OUR SERVICES ARE AT YOUR COMMAND Accurate and Authentic Information may be obtained without charge or obligation, THE ROYAL INVESTMENT EXCHANGE Offices: Royal Bank Building, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Directors: Hon. John Agnew, George D. DeBlois, John O. Hyndman, William E. Agnew, Montreal Office: 510 New Birks Building, 3433-7 9Mtsttf, London Office: St. Mary's Chambers, 161 A Strand

Your New Hall Stove is Here Your new base burning hall stove is here, and for real heat production from small coal supply it is the best thing that you could put into the house. Our hall stoves last long, give supreme satisfaction every time they are in use. They are the kind that give excellent heat twenty-four hours in every day, and cost very little in up-keep. Fennell & Chandler Victoria Row

Children's Footwear We've sturdy, reliable children's shoes with soft strong uppers and good soles Plenty of styles to choose from—comfortable, easy fitting shapes. Shoes for dress, street or play—and all priced at the lowest possible price consistent with quality. We sell children's Hole Proof Hosiery guaranteed to wear six months. GOFF BROS Children's Black and Tan rubbers in good fitting lasts.