

# THE Charlottetown Guardian

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## LEADERSHIP VS. LORDSHIP

Under the heading "Leadership versus Lordship" the well known New York weekly journal, The Independent, publishes a striking article, which may be published in part. It illustrates vividly the way in which Americans find themselves compelled to sympathize with the cause of the Allies.

Descriptions of Berlin behavior on the day that William II. drove in from Potsdam, made his balcony speech and declared war, are strange reading for Americans. It is difficult for us to get into the mental attitude of a populace intelligent but powerless, waiting to be told by an owner whether "his people" were to be driven forth to slaughter, or permitted to go on with peaceful pursuits.

Self-conscious abjectness is for us unthinkable, while the scene in the House of Commons, where the freely chosen representatives of a democracy, tense with an overwhelming sense of responsibility, were calmly asking what national honor and moral obligation demanded of them, holds us breathless with its reality.

Never before in the world's history has the distinction between leadership and lordship been so sharply drawn. Political thinking and, let us hope, thinking on all the problems of social democracy, has been clarified for all time to come.

The apologists for privilege, for divine right, for ecclesiastical authority, strive unwearingly to bemuddle the popular mind upon the relations of the few and the many, the minority and the majority, to efficiency and to truth. What do the many know, they say, about managing a business, operating a railroad, planning a military campaign? To such questions, put in this question-begging way, the answer of course is "Nothing."

If democracy required that the masses of mankind should be scientific, industrial and military experts, it would remain forever Utopian, a dream. But it does not. Democracy is based upon a truth more comprehensive, more profound. Democracy is possible because leadership, initiative, genius for guidance, are one thing, while ultimate responsibility, ultimate decision, sovereignty, are a wholly different thing. In democracy the few lead, inspire and guide; the many are sovereign; they make the final, the fateful decision, to them alone belongs ultimate responsibility.

In the absolutist empire, the few not only direct, they also decide. They are sovereign. For all practical purposes they own the many, whatever the empty phrases of formal law may say to the contrary. They are not merely leaders, they are lords.

The resolute, overwhelming massing of intelligent sympathy throughout the western world upon the side of England, Belgium and France in this appalling struggle has come about as our German friends will one day understand, because the western world instantly grasped the essential fact that democracy and leadership have been assailed by lordship. The attempt to raise a false issue by alleging that Russia is more to be dreaded than Germany has deceived nobody in his senses. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Whatever may happen in the future, Russia is today hurling her strength against the only enemy which as yet has aggressively attempted to substitute in the western world the law of lese majeste for constitutional liberty, and militarism for the moral obligation of solemnly accepted treaties. The crimes of Russian imperialism have been many, and the day of retribution will come, but Russia does not yet stand before the world forsworn. The German Empire does.

So the issue is drawn and Mr. Winston Churchill with appalling clearness has portrayed its practical aspects. Leadership and lordship have closed in a life and death struggle. For the moment there is only one question, which is stronger? Which can annihilate the other? For there will be no quarter this time, asked or given. It is the Darwinian fight for the survival of the fittest at last.

## RUSSIA

Russia, our ally in this war, is in many respects a strange country. In extent it covers one-seventh of the land surface of the globe; its population has increased in the last 100 years from 45 millions to 167 millions and is made up of Slavs, Jews, Lithuanians, Germans, Armenians and other nationalities. Although mixed racially and denominationally the Russians are said to be the most religious people in Europe. They entered upon this war as upon an act of religion, and the wonderful demonstration in Moscow, when war was declared, had more of the appearance of a solemn and serious recognition of duty and willingness to perform it than of citizens gathered together merely to celebrate a joyful event.

After the war had been in progress three weeks the well informed Petrograd correspondent of the London Morning Post made some striking remarks. Among other things he said that when the mobilization order was issued all the drink shops in Russia were closed up. Continuing he said "the extraordinary sobriety witnessed throughout this period inspires reformers with the hope that the people may be brought to realize its advantages. It must be understood that this sobriety is less due to the mere closing of the drink shops, which had always been done before without materially affecting drunkennes, than to the sudden consciousness of the people themselves that in the face of a great national crisis the sacrifice is just and right. Upon this consciousness the reformers build and the government proposes to extend the absolute prohibition of the sale of alcohol for another month. The new police orders forbid the serving of drink even in restaurants, except as an accompaniment of food, and absolutely prohibits its sale in bottles for taking away, or the supply of persons who have had enough already. All places trading in alcohol in any form are shut and sealed and new supplies can be got only on the production of a police certificate.

The enormous revenue from the drink monopoly, which amounted in 1913 to \$400,000,000, is by far the largest item in the Russian Budget, but it is recognized that even this total sacrifice would be rapidly compensated by the increase in good on the battlefield.

ed earning power of the whole nation. The police report that in St. Petersburg nearly two million inhabitants have petitioned for the continuance of the prohibition. During the whole eight days of mobilization only eight cases of drunkenness were reported. The hospitals alone, in peace times, usually had several scores of cases of delirium tremens while the ordinary cases of drunkenness were beyond estimation as they were merely flung into the cells and released when sobered. During the prohibition there were only five cases in the hospitals.

And now word comes that the prohibition adopted for that additional month after mobilization, has been extended to cover the whole period of the war. The good effects of that temporary prohibition were so apparent that practically the whole nation petitioned for a prolongation of the period, and although such prolongation was against the interests of the government, the petitions were granted and the sale of "vodka" prohibited until the termination of the war.

Drinking was one of Russia's besetting sins. So great an evil was it, and so great the contrast as a result of its temporary prohibition that the vicar in a certain village, writing to the Novoe Vremya, said in the course of his letter, "The women in the villages can hardly believe their eyes or their ears, so changed are their men-folk. Not a hard word, not a row, but everywhere peace, kindness and industry. War is said to be hell, but this is like a foretaste of heaven."

The demonstration of the value of total abstinence that will result from the prohibition now enacted will unquestionably have a great effect in lessening, if not eventually wiping out the curse of drink. She has other faults, national, political, social. Who can tell what the purifying effect of the present war may be upon these other faults, or what position Russia may yet attain to as a factor in the civilization of the world?

## MR. CHURCHILL'S DECLARATION

The publication by the British official press bureau of the interview given by the First Lord of the Admiralty to the London correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia, of Rome, may be said to have placed that declaration on record as a State paper. It is an utterance of the highest significance and importance. Mr. Asquith, in his historic speech in the House of Commons, said that Great Britain had gone to war to "resist to the uttermost the arrogant claim of a single power to dominate the destinies and development of Europe." Mr. Churchill has now given a more extended and definite statement of that purpose.

Denouncing the evil system which has hitherto prevailed over so much of Europe by which nationalities have been held in subjugation, the First Lord of the Admiralty says: "Let us make an end of it now. Let us have a fair and natural adjustment of European boundaries. Let us war against the principle of one set of Europeans holding down by force and conquest, against their wills, another section. Let us reach a final and simple solution; and let us fortify and confirm the settlement by a law of nations which even the most audacious will have been taught to respect."

This is a declaration for true patriotism against the militarism whose ideals are those of the bandit and bully. True patriotism is always democratic in its essence; militarism is the denial of democracy. In spite of all the cruelty and oppression resorted to in the determination to crush nationalities under military rule, history shows that no race, while it keeps sound and loyal to itself, can be permanently crushed and that oppression only strengthens nationality. Three empires have tried in vain for more than a century to make an end of Poland, and their efforts have been as vain as those of Germany to make Alsace and Lorraine German.

Civilization must get rid of the militarist idea that the map of the world can be carved with the sword, in disregard of national entities, and that there can be any enduring rule which rests on force, instead of just and liberal policy and the consent of the governed. There can be no true basis for a world peace except on the basis of just recognition of racial and national rights. The declaration made by the First Lord of the Admiralty, it may well be believed, will have an important effect on Italian public opinion, as showing how Italy stands to benefit by the principle to which Great Britain is thus committed.

And it is well that the world at large should now be given an authoritative statement setting forth the British ideal that there shall be no dominance of brute power, in violation of justice freedom and respect for the rights of even the weakest peoples, but that the nations should join in guaranteeing the protection of every people against subjugation and oppression. The militarism of Berlin, which dreams of "the sceptre of the universe," and of chaining civilization to the stirrup of a War Lord is a denial of this ideal.

## ORIGIN OF THE WAR

A recent issue of the Revue des deux Mondes, the great French review, contains a passage on the origin of the war which is worthy of attention. The future historian, it says, "will understand that the present war was a financial arrangement made on the eve of bankruptcy, as much as it was the result of megalomania or a craze for fighting. Financial Germany was in great difficulties; its colossal operations had always been unfortunate; it had schemed too much, risked too much, made too large advances in goods and money to customers of doubtful credit, both in Germany and throughout the world; it had accumulated its buyers to prices and transactions which did not leave the necessary profit to the manufacturer or to the German capitalist, and it was necessary to do something drastic to bolster up the financial edifice which was tottering to its foundations. And so it was to give to Germany in debt the huge sums in the Bank of France and an indemnity, quite as much as to satisfy the threats and swagger of the military party, the pan-Germans and the dreamers of a greater Germany, that William II. was driven to declare the present war."

## SOME SWORDS

"The pomp and circumstance of glorious war" — in peace time is well exemplified by the kind of swords carried by some notable personages when on parade or at state or social functions.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, whose generosity and loyalty were so splendidly shown in his offer of men and money to the Allies in the present war, possesses the most precious sword in existence. Its hilt and belt are incrustated with diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds and its value is said to be \$1,000,000.

There are many costly swords in the treasure rooms of Eastern and European rulers, notably those of the Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Siam, but the sword of the Gaekwar outshines them all. The most valuable sword in Europe is that presented by the Egyptians to Lord Wolseley. The hilt is set with brilliants, and the whole sabre is estimated to be worth \$10,000.

These, needless to say, are not the kind of swords used in actual war, which reminds us that there are many things suitable for parade and the ballroom that are no good on the battlefield.

## "THE THUNDERS OF THE CANADIAN CLUB"

At a recent luncheon given by the Canadian Club, Montreal, to the Beloit delegates, Mr. Lansing Lewis made a motion that Mr. Bourassa be expelled from the Club. To this motion Mr. Bourassa replies in the following letter addressed to the President of the Club:

Montreal, Sept. 24th, 1914.  
Frank D. Adams Esq., D. Sc., D.C.L.,  
President of the Canadian Club,  
243 Mountain Street,  
City.

Sir:—This evening's papers apprise me of the fuss raised in the Canadian Club by the motion of certain Mr. Lansing Lewis to have me expelled from the Club on account of my supposed attitude on the war.

Without discussing the fact of the a-propos of that gentleman's move, in the presence of distinguished foreign guests, I simply wish to remind you that the executive of the club need lose no time in pondering over my case. For the reason I gave in writing to your honorary secretary, on the 8th of April last, I have not yet accepted a membership in the Club, nor have I paid any fee. That reason was and is still that so long as the executive of your Club do not decide to make it Canadian in fact as well as in name, by a more equitable use of the two official languages in this country, I will not form part of it.

As to my views on the war and the part Canada should take in it, I need not delin to reply or apologise. My statements are there to be appreciated by all who care for the language in which they have been expressed—a language as rarely spoken and understood in English Canada as it is universally understood and spoken in all civilized countries; the same language in which the distinguished representative of the Belgian Government addressed your Club at noon, but which one full half of your members were unable to understand.

To all fair-minded and intelligent readers there cannot remain any doubt as to my sympathy for the cause of France, Belgium and England, and my expressed conviction that Canada ought to help them "with all her might, and all the means of action at her disposal." This I wrote more than once in the Devoir.

Thanks to the deplorable ignorance, in matters of languages, of most English speaking Canadians, certain "loyal" journalists in Montreal and throughout Canada, who have not the excuse of not knowing what I have written, have carried on a systematic campaign of misquotations and slanders to prove that I am the "enemy" of the allied nations. In Great Britain and in every civilized country, such a process would call for the utter contempt and reproach of all right thinking people.

As to my views on the constitutional relations between Canada and Great Britain, and the obligations deriving therefrom in matters of military and naval armaments, I have uttered them in London, before several public audiences as well as in many private interviews with representative men of all shades of opinion, in a language all plain and as everyone, who is considered as perfectly legitimate, proper, and by many, as irrefragable and in fact. Here they are denounced to public indignation and considered as deserving no lighter punishment than the jail or the gallows.

The more I am and travel in this world, the more I get convinced that I am altogether too British for this Prussian-like community of ours.

Yours truly,  
HENRI BOURASSA.

## KARAKUL SHEEP

Sir:—In your issue of the 29th September you have another "knocker" from Mr. J. Walter Jones of the Dr. C. C. Young Co. We would just like to make a few remarks in reply.

In the first place we wish to inform the public that the owners of the importation of 140 pure bred, or full blood Karakul sheep brought out from Russia in July last, are the Royal Investment Exchange, but are for the time being held in the name of "Royal Karakul Sheep Syndicate" until a company is formed in due course. When these sheep were secured our first aim was to obtain a sheep expert so that these valuable animals should receive proper supervision. Accordingly we engaged Mr. James A. Telfer, of the firm of Telfer Bros., of Paris, Ont., breeders of pure bred sheep, and who was for some time in the employ of the Dominion Government, as sheep expert for the Maritime Provinces. There is probably no man better known in the sheep industry today in Maritime Canada, as well as Ontario, than Mr. Telfer. Prior to becoming interested with our syndicate, Mr. Telfer was for a short time with the Dominion Karakul Sheep Co., of Amherst, N. S., as manager, but he has now no further connection with the company. This company never had any interest in our sheep whatsoever.

Our sheep were brought out to Newfoundland, entered and ranched there. The shipment was not allowed to land at Charlottetown when the steamer called here, owing to Canadian regulations until proper quarantine is carried out. It is also reported that the sheep called at a Canadian port recently, but that the shipment was not permitted to land.

Now our herd of sheep are held privately, and we do not have to ask Mr. Jones, or anyone else, for permission or advice when purchasing, as we are quite competent to carry out our own business transactions financially or otherwise. Further, it does not concern us in the least what the Dr. C. C. Young Co. may think of our sheep.

This letter of Mr. Jones must have been caused by some uneasiness as to how this importation of ours was going to affect his Karakul Sheep Co. Else why go to the trouble of detailing the adventures of Dr. Young in Russia to such an extent? Are these tales and adventures supposed to play a part on the Karakul Sheep? How is it possible for the small herd controlled by the Dr. C. C. Young Co. to represent the only valuable Karakul sheep left in the world? Where do all the millions of Karakul Pelts come from, if Dr. C. C. Young Co. possesses the only pure bred or full-blood sheep obtainable? Why so much jealousy of a rival Karakul Sheep Co. any more than a rival

Silver Black Fox Co.?  
Our flock of sheep were taken from selected herds and picked by competent and reliable experts. The necessary certificates were also furnished, guaranteeing that no disease whatever existed among the flocks from which our sheep were secured.  
It is not our intention to enter into any further controversy on this subject, and if the Dr. C. C. Young Co. are not jealous, worried and annoyed over the chances of a rival company being in existence shortly, with superior stock, we will hear nothing further from them. We are etc.,  
THE ROYAL INVESTMENT EXCHANGE,  
Lloyd D. DeBlais, Director,  
Royal Bank Building, Charlottetown,  
30th September, 1914.

## BELGIAN RELIEF

Sir,—I beg to thank you for the very kind reception which you gave me when I was in Charlottetown last week on my way to the Island with relief work in connection with the outbreak of the war. Otherwise the outlook for the Allies, and for us, would not be so hopeful today. But for their bravery they are made to suffer in a way beyond description, and it is for us who enjoy security and prosperity and who are sharing in the results of their sacrifices to do what we can to help them, and do it quickly.  
A plan has been suggested to us by Mr. John Anderson, long connected with the dairy industry, whereby aid can come from the patrons of our cheese and butter factories. He suggests that if patrons who are willing to contribute cheese or butter, as the case may be, would send in orders to the secretary or manager of their factories naming the quantity (lbs. cheese or butter) each would give, we could ask the maker to put up the same and ship the whole, on a day to be announced later, to Mr. R. E. Spillet here, who with Mr. A. J. Biffin has kindly offered to look after these shipments. Where the lots named may be less than full sized packages

of the ten qualified men with me in Sussex Camp this year, seven are now on the ocean with the Canadian Overseas Contingent.

In response to my continued advertising, only three young men fit for active service, applied to take the course which is now running in the Armouries, the classes being chiefly made up of bright little school boys to learn and to show their loyalty to the Empire.

I venture to say that in half an hour in Charlottetown, I could point out twice as many men as I require under thirty years of age, who do not at present belong to any Militia Organization and would be quite able to spare the hour from seven thirty to eight thirty, three nights a week, that is required to bring them up to the necessary efficiency in Signalling.

I am not calling for volunteers for Overseas service but for men who are willing to aid in the defense of Canada herself. There is no specialist branch of the service which requires so many trained men at present as the signal service and there is no branch of the service more interesting and valuable from a Civilian standpoint.

Twenty to twenty-five men are re-

quired to fill my section. Can I get them?  
I am Sir etc.,  
K. S. ROGERS, LT.,  
O.C.No.4 Section No.6 Signal Co.

## BELGIAN RELIEF

The following letter is being sent to the managers of the different butter and cheese factories throughout the province. It speaks for itself and will no doubt meet with the same generous response that has been so generously given to this, one of the greatest calls in connection with the war.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
September 30, 1914.

Dear Sir:

The appalling distress brought upon the Belgian people by the war, appeals to every individual. Their case needs no lengthy explanation; their heroic sacrifices saved the situation at the outbreak of the war. Otherwise the outlook for the Allies, and for us, would not be so hopeful today. But for their bravery they are made to suffer in a way beyond description, and it is for us who enjoy security and prosperity and who are sharing in the results of their sacrifices to do what we can to help them, and do it quickly.

A plan has been suggested to us by Mr. John Anderson, long connected with the dairy industry, whereby aid can come from the patrons of our cheese and butter factories. He suggests that if patrons who are willing to contribute cheese or butter, as the case may be, would send in orders to the secretary or manager of their factories naming the quantity (lbs. cheese or butter) each would give, we could ask the maker to put up the same and ship the whole, on a day to be announced later, to Mr. R. E. Spillet here, who with Mr. A. J. Biffin has kindly offered to look after these shipments. Where the lots named may be less than full sized packages

(two or more could be reckoned in one) as it is necessary that each package, cheese or butter, should be unbroken. Please do all in your power to bring this request before your patrons; see your milk drawers at once and secure their services to spread the word around. When done send us the names of the contributors and the amount of each contribution so that they shall be listed and due credit given.  
We know we are imposing much labor on you, but we trust you can overcome it and if not please let us know at once.  
No article of food we could send to the suffers equals cheese in many ways and we hope by donations this way, and by cash purchases, to send a quantity worthy of us.

We are yours sincerely,  
W. H. AITKEN, Chairman,  
D. J. RILEY, Secretary-Treasurer.

## ARMY FIELD SERVICE FUND

Amount already acknowledged  
Mrs. C. D. Knox .....\$5,486.86  
C. B. Murley .....\$25.00  
W. S. Newsome .....\$6.35  
Rev. James McDougall, Cape Traverse .....\$10.00  
.....\$5,538.21

Through a typographical error, Mr. Clement Sutherland of St. Peter's was credited with a subscription of \$3.00 it should be \$10.00  
C. H. B. LONGWORTH,  
Hon. Treas.

"The Millinery Opening of the Season this afternoon at Patons. 5821.

"See your hat before someone else buys it. Patons Millinery Opening this afternoon from 3 to 6. 5821

## 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

## Millinery Opening

Thursday Afternoon

If Its Worn Its At Paton's



The Millinery Opening Of The Season

Millinery Opening Thursday Afternoon

Thursday Afternoon Patons Millinery Opening

## World-Wide Fashions On Parade

Thursday Afternoon from 3 till 6

Our Lady Buyer Miss Doiron and Designer Miss Beers, will show you what is worn and most becoming to you. The Store will be in its usual Seasonable Dress.

COME

**PATONS**