

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1914.

(\$3.50 PER YEAR (DELIVERED) IN ADVANCE
2.50 PER YEAR BY MAIL IN ADVANCE)

MORNING DAILY FOUNDED 1861
WEEKLY (NOW EVENING DAILY) 1897

THE ALLIES STEADILY GAINING GROUND GERMAN LINE OF COMMUNICATION SEVERED

DEATH OF JAMES WHITNEY, PREMIER OF ONTARIO

TORONTO, Sept. 25.—Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, died at noon today.

It will be remembered that early in December last year Sir James left Toronto for a tour in the south in an effort to restore his health. He had suffered a nervous breakdown, but the trouble was not considered serious, his physicians believing that a few weeks' rest would put him again in good condition. On his way

behind a rough exterior beat a very kindly heart. From 1905 to 1907 Mr Whitney put in a great deal of spare work improving the administration of Ontario, and since then he had been looked upon as one of the foremost statesmen in Canada. He was literally adored by the electorate, and the Liberals have not had a look in since he formed his first administration. His death will be an almost irreparable loss to his party



THE PREMIER OF ONTARIO.

back from the south, he was taken seriously ill in New York and took apartments at the Manhattan Hotel on December 14. Since that time his condition was such as to inspire alternate hope and fear. His physician, Dr. Pyne of Toronto, attended him constantly, and had associated with him several other physicians. Contrary to general expectation, and to the unbounded joy of his people, the patient was able to return to his home in Toronto and later to take an active part in the public life of the Province. The intimation of his death now comes unexpectedly.

Sir James before attaining to the Premiership had had a stiff uphill fight. During the years in opposition he earned a reputation for earnestness and sincerity, which he carried with him right through to the end. A brusque and unsocial manner somewhat handicapped him at the outset, but people soon began to find that

and to Canada; but fortunately he had the knack of attracting able associates to his side, and so the Government of Ontario has been left in good hands.

Sir James' only son, Mr. J. L. D.C.L., K.C., was born at Williamsburg, Ontario, October 2, 1843. After receiving his education in the public schools and in the Cornwall Grammar School he studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1876, and was made a Q.C. in 1890. He was connected with the militia and saw active service during the Fenian troubles as a non-commissioned officer. He was for many years a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia Reserves. His first political contest was in 1886, when Sir James contested Dundas for the Ontario Legislature and was defeated. His opponent having been unseated, Mr Whitney was returned at a bye-election in January 1888. Thereafter he was returned at all the general elections from 1890 to 1908. In 1896 he was chosen leader of the Conservative party and on the defeat of the Ross Government in January 1905 he became Premier of Ontario, a position which he filled with marked ability till his death. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him by the Prince of Wales on July 23, 1908, at the Citadel of Quebec on the occasion of the Ter-centenary of the foundation of the city and the nationalisation of the battlefields. Lady Whitney, formerly Miss Alice Park of Cornwall, Ont., one son and two daughters survive him.

CONDENSED ADS.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL housework at Union Hotel. 9-26M6p.

FOR SALE, MASON AND HAMLIN Melodian. Apply Mrs. John Stevenson, North River. 5759-9-26M3p.

LOST IN THE CITY FRIDAY MORNING, ladies gold watch. Finder please leave here. 5749-9-26M2p.

FOR SALE—A BABY CARRIAGE nearly new. Apply to 83 Upper Prince St. 5748-9-26M1p.

WANTED.—A JOB OF SHINGLING or repairing. Apply at 308 Grafton St. 5754-9-26M3p.

FOR SALE, ALMOST NEW, ONE Rice Knight Gasoline light. Apply for particulars A. B. C. Guardian Office. 5731-9-25E6p.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A GIRL for general housework. Good wages. Apply Mrs. A. J. Biffin, 231 Richmond street. 5762-9-26M1p.

FOUND ON FAIRVIEW ROAD A rain coat. Owner can have same by applying here and paying for ad. 5759-9-26M2p.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED HOLSTEIN heifer, thirty months old (registered). D. L. Morrow, North Lake, P. E. I. 5692-9-23E2p.

FOR SALE—ANY TEACHER Desiring a set of Practical Reference Library published by Hanson Bellows Co., may obtain same at a considerable reduction by applying at this office. 5757-9-26M1p.

FOR SALE—ONTARIO RANCH BREED cross fox pups, guaranteed to show 60 per cent, to 90 per cent, black and in good condition. Two hundred to eight hundred and fifty dollars pair to quick buyers. Apply T. M. Davis, Box 121, Wyoming, Ont. 5751-9-23M2wks.

Dogged Fighting Continues Along the 120 Miles Battle Line. The German Line of Communication Towards the Frontier of Belgium Said to Have Been Cut. Western Wing of German Army Reeled Back Towards St. Quentin.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION

The German line of communication between Cambrai and St. Quentin has been cut by the British and French cavalry after a desperate fight.

A French cavalry patrol on duty at the front entered a clearing in a thickly wooded country and surprised a party of German aviators at work on their machines. A fierce encounter ensued in which twelve aviators were killed but the aviators were ultimately driven off and their five aeroplanes captured.

The Prussians are steadily closing round Przemysl and have taken possession of a number of villages in the vicinity. The Austrians have evacuated two of the forts. All possibility of the Austro-German army effecting a junction with other armies to the west has been eliminated, and it is confidently anticipated that within a week news will be received of the final crushing of the Austrian-German forces in Galicia.

AT BATTLE FRONT, Sept. 25, via Paris.—French and British troops, intermingled with Turcos and Moors, not only held their own, but caused the strongly reinforced German western wing to reel backward near St. Quentin yesterday and today, and imperilled the German line of communication towards the frontier of Belgium.

The German centre had been weakened by rushing troops from that position to meet a threatening movement of the Allies, and two strong forces were engaged at close quarters today between St. Quentin and Tergnier. Military authorities naturally refuse to permit disclosure of the exact position of the fighting, but it is generally known that the battle now progressing is of prime importance. Meanwhile at other parts of the battle line, which is about 120 miles long, fighting continues to-day in dogged fashion. The Allied troops have followed the example set by Germans and have dug themselves in. The artillery of both armies kept up an incessant fire, while French and German aviators sniggered from above. Commanders of the Allied forces have found reason for taking wonderful precautions against the German fire. A spy was discovered in their lines who signalled in directions; he was caught and shot.

ALLIES' SUCCESS.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—German reinforcements from Liege oppose the British on the left wing. Fighting is desperate. The British and French cavalry have cut the German line of communication between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

FIVE AEROPLANES CAPTURED

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A correspondent to the Daily Telegraph in France says: "There is considerable elation in the Allies' lines over the capture of five German aeroplanes by a French cavalry patrol."

"Twenty cavalrymen patrolling in a thickly wooded country entered a clearing where a rich prize awaited them. A number of mechanics at the time were engaged in overhauling five Taube aeroplanes. The patrol made a dash to round up the loot, but met with fierce resistance, and twelve aviators were killed before the aviators were beaten. Their aeroplanes will never fly again."

RUSSIANS IN GERMAN POLAND.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 25.—An official announcement from Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in the field, says: "On the south-west front the Russian troops have taken possession of the fortified position of Czeszky and Foulstyn, which covered Khyrov and other position in the Radymno region between Jaroslav and Przemysl, taking all enemies' artillery. Przemysl garrison has evacuated Bourgade and Media and has been repulsed in Eastern Segment toward the line of forts."

"There has been no fighting on German front."

VALCARTIER CAMP, Sept. 24.

The major part of Canada's contingent for service in Europe is already on its way to the front. The transports are heavily armed and guarded by British men of war, sufficient in force to prevent any attack by German cruisers. A fleet of war vessels consisting of battleships, cruisers and destroyers has been gathered at Quebec by Admiral Weys, other warships are collected at convenient points. More than a week ago transports at Quebec commenced taking on war stores, since then there has been a steady flow in the direction of Quebec from camp. As transports loaded they steamed seaward, and conveying war vessels picked them up forming a sufficiently strong protective force for various groups. All transports carry heavy guns. A large proportion of infantry and all artillery, with much of equipment have already departed and the departure of the remainder will quickly follow.

BOMBARDING RHEIMS.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 25.—It was announced officially in Bordeaux this afternoon that the Germans last night recommenced bombarding Rheims Cathedral.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Admiralty announces the town and harbour of Frederick Wilhelm, the seat of the Government of Kaiser Wilhelm's land (German portion of New Guinea) has been occupied by Australian forces without opposition.

THE LOSS IN THE NORTH SEA

LONDON, September 25.—It is officially announced tonight that nearly sixty officers and 1,400 men were lost in the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy in the North Sea.

CHALLENGE DECLINED.

PARIS, September 25.—A despatch to the Italian newspapers forwarded to Paris says the Allied forces have issued a challenge to the Austrians to fight in the fortified harbor of Lissa. British and French flags were then hoisted to come out and engage the Allied fleet in battle. Three Austrian squadrons, the correspondent says, are sheltered at Barana, opposite the Austrian naval station of Pola.

A BLOODTHIRSTY ORDER.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 25.—"Make no prisoners, shoot all who fall into your hands, singly or in groups, and despatch the wounded, whether armed or unarmed, as the Germans must leave no Frenchmen living behind them." The French foreign office gives this out as the order issued by General Strenger commanding the 53rd German infantry brigade.

"BRITAIN WILL SEE IT THROUGH"

LONDON, September 25.—Speaking today at a meeting of his neighbors held at Crecoeth, Wales, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George, made the declaration that the war was quite unexpected. "We never dreamt it would occur," he said, "until a few days before hostilities commenced. We never thought any country could be so devilish as to pretend great friendship and at the same time make elaborate arrangements for attack." Indeed the thought of war was so far away that he had made arrangements to spend August and September at Crecoeth. It took fifteen years to break Napoleon, the Chancellor continued. He said he did not think it would take anything like so long to vanquish Emperor William but long or short Britain was going to see it through.

RUSSIANS IN GERMAN POLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A despatch from Warsaw dated Wednesday says the Germans in north-west of Poland are quiescent, being weak in cavalry and thus unable to do much in reconnoitering. They are strongly fortifying the Gencot Hof Kalsch line and also portions of the country farther north, at the same time acting entirely on the defensive. At Vozavsk and Makoff they have hitherto been more active, but now they are entrenched at those points. A German advance on Ostroka Augustoff line is impossible owing to Morasses.

AT TSING TAU.

TOKIO, Sept. 24.—The War Office makes official the announcement that British troops under Brigadier-General Barnardiston, commander of North China forces, landed on Sept. 23rd in the neighbourhood of Laonshan Bay to participate in the movements against Germans at Tsing Tau.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER MINED.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A despatch from South Shields says the Norwegian steamer Hesvik has been totally destroyed by striking a mine in the North Sea. Two were killed.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A Petrograd correspondent to the Post says that the Russians have captured Przeworsk, eight miles from Jaroslav and Lancut, twelve miles farther west. "Probably by now," the correspondent continues, "they have also taken Rzesow, another important strategic point ten miles to west of Jaroslav." The Russian pursuit of the Austro-German forces is proceeding at a rapid rate. By crossing the river Vislock they got within one day's march of the Vistula and the town of Tarnow, which is only a couple of marches from Cracow and has a direct connection by railway with Budapest and Nienna.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—"All possibility of the Austro-German forces near Przemysl effecting a junction with the other armies farther west have now been eliminated, as the Russians have reached the river Vislock," says a despatch from Petrograd to the Post. The message continues: "To the south of Przemysl the Russian operations are now being directed with a view to the capture of Khyruv, a junction station 20 miles south of Przemysl, which will completely cut off Austrian's last Galician fortress from railway communication in any direction, and give the Russians command of the routes towards Cracow and the line passing into Hungary."

ROME, Sept. 24.—Giornale D'Italia publishes a despatch from Trieste stating that Austrian General Von Hinck, who commanded an infantry brigade composed entirely of soldiers of Italian nationality, is wounded and a prisoner in the hospital at Lemberg.

200 BRITISH WARSHIPS OFF GERMAN NORTH SEA BASE

Two hundred British warships lie in battle line off the German naval base of Heligoland, so close that at times they appear to touch each other, according to Captain Skelley of the British oil tank steamer San Lorenzo, which reached New York today from London.

For six weeks the San Lorenzo was with the British fleet, her officers said, as supply ship for the oil-burning war fleet. She took them 15,000 tons of fuel oil. The San Lorenzo was with the German cruisers behind Heligoland, but was not permitted to steam close enough to see the fighting.

Captain Skelley said that a story was current among the British sailors of the fleet to the effect that the British admiral, Sir John R. Jellicoe, was aboard the submarine which sank the German cruiser Hele recently. As to this, however, he had no knowledge further than the tale the British blue-jackets related to him.

Outside the Ambrose Channel, Captain Skelley said, there are two British cruisers and a Cunard Line steamer converted into an auxiliary cruiser.

WAR WEATHER.

Rains in Northern France, snow furries in the Vosges, damp cold in Galicia.

ZEPPELIN SCARE.

OSTEND, Sept. 25.—A Zeppelin airship dropped three bombs into the city yesterday, which destroyed several buildings, creating a panic.

EARTHQUAKE IN ECUADOR

GUAYAQUILE, Ecuador, Sept. 25.—A heavy earthquake shock was felt here this morning. No damage was done but there was great panic among the people.

NO ENGAGEMENTS REPORTED.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The following official announcement dated September 24th, has been given out at army headquarters in western theatre of war, today there have been some minor engagements but nothing of importance has transpired. There is no news from Belgium or eastern war arena.

Minard's Liniment Cures Neuralgia.

PUBLIC MEETING TEACHERS' CONVENTION

At the third session of the P. E. I. Public School Teachers' Convention on Thursday evening, as stated in yesterday's Guardian, a few excellent addresses were delivered to a large audience, the speakers being His Honour Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Dr. F. H. Sexton, President of the Technical College, Halifax. The Premier, Hon. J. A. Matheson, presided.

The first speaker was Dr. Sexton, whose subject was "The Modern Problem of Rural Education." He said that although he had lived in Nova Scotia ten years, the present was his first visit to Prince Edward Island; and he wanted to stay here as long as possible and find out everything he could of the place, so that he might not be under the painful necessity in future of having to confess abroad that he knew nothing of the Garden City.

It was not his pleasure very often to address a body of school teachers; he felt somewhat in awe of them. He felt like the man who said that he could tell a teacher, but he could not tell him much! He pointed out some directions in which the rural school curriculum should be modified with a view to the amelioration of rural education and the uplifting and dignifying of country life. To-day, he explained, civilisation was divided really into two parts—country and town. The country had developed from the town which they knew long ago; the town was a recent development and was due to the industrial revolution. The employers of labour used to work their people as many hours a day as they possibly could and run the factories with only one idea of profit. It was not until the middle of the Nineteenth century that some humanitarians raised their voice in protest against the inhumanities of the factory system. Development was very rapid, the result being that today the towns were far better off than the country, with their popular press, their art galleries, their theatres, their artesian dwellings, their transportation, all a monument of what our forefathers had done for the country. To-day the townsmen were not dependent on neighbouring farmers for their food. Reciprocity concerned in their welfare. Reciprocity in general between producers of raw materials for food and clothing vastly increased with manufacturers and traders, but it became detached. It was now national or international instead of local. Good or bad farming, Dr. Sexton continued, was the great factor in the cost of living. Dr. Sexton then went on to speak of the position of women in rural life, showing how hard was the part she had to play in daily life. Whereas, through improved farm implements, the labour of the woman had been very considerably lightened, the woman's work was still a drudgery; she still had to go on in the same strenuous way that her mother before her did. The latest machinery in the form of mowers, reapers, cultivators, tedders, hay forks, were purchased to make the man's work easier and more effective, but only too often the woman had to drag water from a distant spring, where a little trouble and expense would bring running water into the house itself. As a remedy the speaker suggested a new curriculum for the rural school. Nature study, elementary agriculture, several forms of handicraft and physical education were beginning to receive consideration in progressive schools. The speaker advocated a rural education which would better fit the children for the life of the country. They would be expected to lead later on, instead of arts and sciences that could not affect the minds and habits of children in a way to furnish them with an increased disposition for service, a good, sound acquaintance with the principles of agriculture, rotation of crops, spraying, etc. The man should be imparted to the children. Dr. Sexton next spoke at great length on agricultural co-operation, quoting extensively from Danish statistics.

In conclusion he wished God speed to the day when rural life should be so satisfactory that every man in the country boy could subscribe to the following creed: "I believe that the country which God made is more beautiful than the city which man made; that life out of doors and in touch with the earth is the natural life of the human race. I believe that work with nature is more inspiring than work with the most intricate of machinery and believe that the dignity of labour depends not on what you do but how you do it; that opportunity comes to the boy on the farm as often as to the boy in the city; that life is larger and freer and happier on the farm than in the town; that my success depends not on my location but on myself; not upon my dreams but my efforts. Believing these things I choose to remain in close contact with the beauties and wonders of nature and to do my best to contribute something to the uplift and constructive citizenship."

A PATRIOTIC ADDRESS.
His Honour Mr. Justice Fitzgerald was the next speaker.

He said he was asked to say a patriotic word to the teachers, whom he was glad to see present in such numbers. He did not quite follow the little anecdote of the previous speaker. He thought that with most teachers, the more they learned the more they wanted to learn and the more eager they were to get information, anywhere and everywhere. There was not a body of people to whom a word of encouragement or a word to arouse a patriotic feeling would be better said; for they could hand it out to those who were educated, who knew what, in our country, had been the

struggle for liberty and freedom; who knew of the struggles under the Tudors, the Stewart and the Hanoverians that there might be that priceless liberty of self-government; to those who knew that the English people at one time, in order to secure that heritage, took the crown off the shoulders of another. This was done so that all through the Empire, under the protection of the British flag, they should be absolutely free. When His Majesty sent a message to his Canadian, Australian or South African subjects, it came as a message asking them, as component parts of the Empire, to do such and such a thing, asking them to send their boys as soldiers, asking them, in time of mutual excitement, to take a hand in the defence of the Empire. "We do not realise," continued His Honour, "the heritage that our fathers have given us in our liberty and freedom. I would like the teachers to tell the children under their care how vastly different is the German dream of Empire, with its brutal greatness and its savage indifference to justice. With that scorn of what other men would regard as valuable they would throw treaties to the wind and say, as their ambassadors said to the British authorities: 'Is Britain prepared to face the might of Germany just for the sake of a scrap of paper?' I would like the teachers to tell them that the German greatness—brutal greatness exemplified in their wanton destruction of neutral people; that brutal greatness exemplified in their indiscriminate sowing the sea with mines that might destroy innocent ships as well as those engaged in war; that brutal greatness shown in their devastation of Belgian fields and the destruction of beautiful cities, and that utter disregard of justice and right that held up British ships in German ports before the declaration of war. You will be able to tell the youth under your care that it is a question whether the iron autocratic rule of a great and cruel man shall dominate the love of freedom of our British race. From Canada, Australia, India and Africa men are joining the British forces, so that to-day Britain has one million men armed, and has called for five hundred thousand more. I would have you remember that there are two kinds of patriotism—a self-sufficient patriotism, and a patriotism deep down in the heart of men and women, the value they put upon the heritage that has been given them, the remembrance of what has been done for them in days gone by. It would be well for you to explain to the children, so that they might know the word of infancy, the cause of the war. Sir Edward Grey summed it up in a few words: 'Not to fight would be a disgrace from which the good name of this country could never recover'; and England fought because honour was made a jest of; because the word of the King was made a thing of scorn; because every thinking soul in the Empire saw that this was a war between our civilisation and autocratic rule. The best prayer that you and I can offer is that God may put the spirit of manhood into those that go to the front, that God may put into the spirit to dedicate ourselves to the service of those who are giving their lives in patriotic love; that God may put into our hearts such a realisation of the blessings of this beautiful land that we may be ready to sacrifice much and give much in the cause we have at heart. Such prayers, whether from adult or child, will bear much fruit. I read yesterday that in a little shop in New York a German had opened up his store so that German women throughout the city might go in and leave their jewellery so that he might sell it and send it for the relief of the wounded German soldiers. And that little shop, day and night, streamed with German women leaving their gifts of jewellery, gold and silver, even wedding rings! I read that in that same city a Belgian had begun to solicit aid from not only the adults but children as well for the sufferers in Belgium!"

His Honour then went on to speak of the evil of inculcating into the minds of children a wrong conception of patriotism. Their patriotism should not be a blind hatred of other nations. It was not twenty years since he heard the sentiment openly expressed that the time was not far distant when the British Navy would engage her old-time foe, the French. Now Britain and France were Allies. The Germans, when the war is over, will gain one advantage, and that is, that the Prussian autocratic rule will be a thing of the past; and you and your children will be able to extend the hand of fellowship to the German

(Continued on Page Two.)

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

ONE CENT per word each insertion in this column. Cash must accompany all orders. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

"Why not let your daughter learn typewriting at home on one of my rebuilt Remingtons or Smith Premiers. Easy to learn, easy terms. A. Minne Fraser, Halifax, N. S. 5744."

"Miss Phillips will re-open her classes in china decorating on Monday Sept. 28th. Intending pupils please call at her studio upstairs, Kindergarten Building betReeb the hours of 2 p. m. and 5 p. m. 5717-9-24 m31

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism