

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1914

CENTRAL FARMER'S INSTITUTE

At the annual meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute this week, a report of which has already been given in The Guardian, a number of matters were discussed which are well worth the serious consideration of all farmers throughout the province.

The excellent address of the President, Mr. D. N. McKay, covered the ground very capably and he is to be congratulated on the good impression he made, as well as on the important matters he outlined for consideration and which resulted in the adoption of a number of resolutions.

Among the resolutions adopted was one "disapproving of side shows at exhibitions," and in the discussion preceding its adoption many excellent points were brought out which, we have no doubt, will receive the careful consideration of the Management.

The discussion showed that the somewhat sweeping condemnation embodied in the resolution was levelled at shows of questionable morality and doubtful honesty. In condemning these and such as these no action taken by the Institute could be too sweeping. Unfortunately perhaps, the modern appetite for entertainment has been too sharply whetted, and in catering to it, it is quite possible that fakirs and other characters of questionable integrity may have slipped in under false pretences. We feel sure that the Exhibition Management would not knowingly admit to the grounds any side show that was likely to degenerate into immorality or dishonesty.

The "side show" is an institution that, generally speaking, will stand watching. Many of them can well be dispensed with at agricultural exhibitions or other gatherings. At the same time the wisdom of a wholesale condemnation of all attractions at exhibitions or other gatherings might be questioned. There are attractions and attractions, side shows and side shows. For example the aeroplane flights at the last Charlottetown exhibition was a real attraction and one which, we have no doubt, induced many to be present who would not have been attracted by the purely agricultural features of the exhibition, and the larger the gatherings are at these exhibitions the more likely they are to be a success. And it is quite possible to conceive of educative or otherwise desirable attractions which could be admitted without detriment to the chief object of the exhibition. It is quite true that if the general public were sufficiently enthused with the agricultural spirit, that they would be attracted to exhibitions for the sole purpose of adding to their store of agricultural knowledge, there would be no need of other attractions. Unfortunately this is not so. A large proportion of the race is sufficiently frivolous to require some condiment with their food, some recreation with their work, and it is possible that such attractions might accompany agricultural exhibitions as would satisfy this general requirement without detracting from their educational value.

The question, however, is a large one and one side of it, at least, cannot be too strongly emphasized, namely, that questionable attractions should be rigidly debarred from all exhibitions.

GERMAN WHO'S WHO?

In reading the war news one is met with the names of German commanders whose personalities are practically unknown to us. The British and French commanders, men like Kitchener, French and Joffre we are familiar with, but names like Von Gluck, Von der Goltz convey nothing. It is interesting and valuable, therefore, to have a little insight such as is to be obtained from "The German Army From Within" by "A British Officer who has served in it," a book recently published and favorably received. The author says:—

"Mostly the men in command are of a very sinister type. They have modelled themselves so long on Bismarck, von Moltke, and von Roon that they have acquired all their least admirable qualities without possessing any of the tremendous abilities which underlay them. If you scan their faces you will not find much indication of the finer qualities or of preponderant genius. Von Moltke is perhaps the darkest of these horses. It is rather the honored name that he bears than outstanding abilities that has brought him into high place. He has seen no active service; his knowledge of the conditions of warfare has been gained solely from text-books and the manoeuvre.

"The one man who really understands something of the art of war and has had infinite personal experience, is Field Marshal von der Goltz. He has served fifty years in the army, and this month celebrated his seventy-first birthday. Shortly before the declaration of war his retirement was announced, but this, of course, no longer holds. He is chiefly known by his historic failure in remodelling the Turkish army. Like most German military leaders, he is an incomparable theorist, a large contributor to magazines and service papers and is regarded as the greatest military authority in the Empire.

"Von Emmich seems to be a leader of intrepidity and dash, and a manager of men. Of his achievements in the present campaign, however, nothing is yet known, and will not be known until the official history comes to be written. Up to the present his finest exploit seems to have been that of committing suicide and rising from the grave ten days later to receive the sword of General Leman.

"There is one figure, however, at the head of the army about whom one can speak with knowledge and certainty, and that is young Hotspur, the Crown Prince. While he is the quintessence of all that is most hatefully militarist,

there is no doubt that his abilities as a soldier are considerably in excess of those of his august parent. He has inherited a double dose of his father's militarism and a double dose of his capacities. He is at the head and front of all Anglophobia and malifistism. He denies to all nations the right to a soul. Small nations, especially Belgium, Poland, and Holland have no right to a soul; and he even believes that great empires can progress without anything but crass materialism."

WAR HARVEST

That the United States expects to reap a harvest out of the war is indicated by our United States exchanges. The United States Investor, one of the leading financial papers in the country, says in its last issue that American business men returning from Europe with orders for war supplies speak with enthusiasm in regard to the direct benefit of the new \$1,750,000,000 British loan to trade with the United States, which it claims, is the principal source of world supply at this time, "not only for breadstuffs, iron and steel, oil and coal, cotton and live stock products, but for shoes, knit goods, machinery, leather, copper, horses, harness, motor trucks, electric supplies, naval stores, arms and ammunition and pretty much the entire line, both of war material and daily necessities of life."

If there is anything else in the universe that our American cousins cannot furnish the name of the thing is modestly withheld.

There is no doubt that the United States will provide a large proportion of most of the commodities mentioned, and possibly the whole of some others and it is creditable to their enterprise that they are going after the business. Canada, also, should profit largely by the provision of many of the supplies that will be needed both on the battlefield and in the homes of Great Britain and France.

Thanks to the power of the British navy the Atlantic trade routes are, notwithstanding the war, as safe as they were when there was no talk of war. The United States as well as Canada will share in the shelter thus afforded, and no doubt the former will be a keen competitor, but this will only spur Canada to greater effort.

Canada is paying her proportion of the cost of the war, paying in cash, in food and in men. She has a right to her share in the business as well as in the expenses of the war and with the enterprise that has characterized most of her undertakings there is no doubt that new enterprises will be developed which will lay the foundation of many industries heretofore unknown here.

STAPLE GOODS

When boasting of the productiveness of our province it is always well to keep an eye on our past achievements in production so that, by comparison, we may know just how fast we are growing or whether we are growing at all.

We have several staple agricultural products of which we make a specialty, and the increase or decrease of these indicates either growth or decline or a change of procedure in our agricultural development.

Looking over the official reports for some years past we find that our production of wheat increased from, roughly, 547,000 bushels in 1880 to 739,999 in 1900 and again declined to 502,000 in 1910.

In the production of oats we have steadily increased our field from 3 1/2 million bushels in 1880 to 5 1/4 millions in 1910.

In potatoes we have steadily declined from 6 1/4 millions in 1880 to 4 1/4 millions in 1910, but an estimate of the present year's crop places it at over 5 millions.

A noteworthy feature in connection with these products is that the yield per acre has been increasing quite perceptibly, showing that better methods of farming are being adopted and less land wasted than in former years.

Another indication of improved methods is the fact that there has been a marked increase in the number of farm animals kept. The number of horses has increased from 31,000 in 1880 to 36,000 in 1910; the number of milch cows from 45,895 in 1880 to 52,109 in 1910; swine from 40,000 in 1880 to 56,377 in 1910. The number of sheep declined from 166,496 in the former year to 91,232 in 1910, but there has been a revival of the sheep industry during the past few years and the number on farms today is probably as great as in any previous year.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN REBEL

The Transvaal Leader says: No doubt Andries de Wet, who is the leader of the German Boer commando, was himself misled by German reports of what was happening in the Union. He was one of the irreconcilables who preferred to leave South Africa after the war rather than live under British rule, and it would naturally be impossible for him to understand the great changes of the past ten years, particularly those worked by the grant of self government and the formation of the Union. To us in South Africa, the progress we have made often presents matter for astonishment; it is easy, therefore, to understand how impossible it must be to a man of De Wet's mentality, who has had no part in what has happened, to grasp the magnitude of the developments this country has seen. It is fairly certain that he would, perhaps unconsciously, mislead the Germans as much in regard to the attitude of the people here as they would misinform him of the course of events. As a matter of fact, though as Mr. Burton has said, the pro-German propaganda might do a great deal of harm before it was crushed, he was also perfectly right in his assurance that the Germans have come to the wrong people with their treacherous proposals of revolt.

NOTES

It may be a long way to Tipperary but how far is it to Berlin? It is 240 miles from the frontier of Belgium and about 500 from the Allies' line in the northwest corner. But it is only 180 miles from the western frontier of Russia.

Richard Croker at 73 has married an Indian woman of 23. Croker for a long time bossed the braves of Tammany Hall. It may be now that the Goddess Nemesis is making things even by having the old Boss ruled by the daughter of an Indian brave.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, has written to President Wilson protesting "in the name of 20,000,000 mature women in America who are not suffragists" against national legislation "that would nullify the expressed will of the majority." If Mrs. Dodge's claim is correct it must be that the only mature women in the United States who want the right to vote are the few who are speaking in public for it.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT

Sir.—An informal joint meeting, representing various Maritime Boards of Trade, and the executive of "The Maritime Branch" of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was held in Amherst on November twenty-fifth. At this meeting the following cities and towns were represented: Halifax, St. John's, Moncton, New Glasgow, Truro and Amherst.

The opinion of the meeting cannot here be better expressed, than in the terms of a resolution unanimously adopted, favoring the present as a most opportune time to hold a Maritime Conference, embracing all the various interests of the Maritime Provinces, at some central point, and that such a meeting be held in Amherst on December 17th next.

To objects of this meeting and the benefits to be derived therefrom, were briefly voiced by the different delegates present as follows:—

To breathe a new life of good will, mutual help and unity, among the whole population of these provinces. To bring home to our people the greatness and variety of our resources and the exceptional opportunity now presented for their development and extension, through the dislocation of foreign commerce, caused by the present war.

To enunciate the axiom that development, to be sound must commence at home; that while "Made in Canada," is good "Made or produced in Maritime Canada" is still better, has for its inspiration the same economic law, and is in no way inconsistent with the broader movement.

Figuratively, to have a Maritime stock-taking. To bring together at one meeting, the producer, the consumer, and the manufacturer, with a view to foster and conserve throughout our whole people, a truly Maritime spirit.

Every organized Maritime Interest will be invited to this conference.

Agriculture, labor, horticulture, the mine, forest, fur farm, professions, education, manufacture and commerce, (with apologies to any that may be overlooked) will be represented.

The morning meeting, 10 a. m., will be topical; at which a series of short interesting addresses will be delivered, covering every phase of Maritime activity.

The afternoon meeting, 2.30 p. m., will be addressed by the Hon. the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Robert B. Borden, representatives of the three Provincial Governments, and other prominent Maritime public men, representing the various shades of public opinion.

The evening proceedings will be informal, entertainment and good fellowship.

The movement is in the hands of the following executive: A T Wetmore, St. John's; George Henderson, Halifax; E F Higgs, Bruce Stewart, Amherst; Capt J O Read, Summerside; J P McNaughton, Sydney; H G Grant, New Glasgow; Thomas Williams, Moncton; C W Montgomery, Truro and E N Rhodes, M P, H J Logan, Percy C Black J. J. Hawley, George T. Douglas, J A McDonald, D A Morrison, A G Robb, J H Douglas, Amherst. I am sir, etc., J. H. DOUGLAS, Chairman Executive.

ENGLAND ON GUARD AGAINST WOMEN SPIES

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Women's clubs in England have been enlisted in the movement to head off the activities of possible German spies, and Austrian and German women have been asked to resign, or discontinue their attendance, at many clubs which formerly welcomed them.

A number of prominent literary women have urged that English women should be as cautious as English men about their associates, and should shun all women of German or Austrian sympathies at a time when chance remarks might give valuable information to the enemy.

Reports from Belgian and Holland of the activities of women spies who served as governesses and servants in Belgian and Dutch families have also thrown suspicion on German and Austrian women in service in various parts of England. The Belgian refugees who are in England have issued general warnings against German women, as well as German men, and their tales of how Belgian cities were betrayed by German spies in all walks of life have alarmed the English.

Alarming tales have been printed in London papers of alleged German spies in high social and financial circles, and practically all of the leading men's clubs have asked men of German or Austrian origin to resign, or refrain from frequenting the club-rooms during the war. Many supposed spies high in official life voluntarily left England before the movement against suspected persons became acute. Charges were generally made that even Germans, who had become naturalized had often done so only for business and social reasons, and were at heart Germans as much as ever.

WANT CANADIANS AS THEIR OFFICERS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—"We do not care what the military authorities do to us, but we will not serve unless we can have our officers."

This, in effect, is the answer of the 232 men of city engineers corps recruited here for service with the Allies, when informed last night that the officers they had chosen themselves would not be allowed to serve, but that officers of the British Army now in Canada would take their places.

The corps, all skilled engineers, most of them French or Belgians are ordered to mobilize in Ottawa tomorrow, but to-day a petition was sent through Chief engineer Janin that the men released from their obligations unless the Government changed its order to replace their own officers with others. It is contended for the men, that most of the enlisted men of the corps speak only French and that British officers would not know that language and would create complications which might easily cost many lives in battle.

Ottawa, it is understood will insist on having officers, it knows are qualified for the onerous duties of such a corps.

"Gloves for Christmas... For Christmas gifts that you must send some distinctive, kid gloves are very suitable. They are easy to send, too, and make pretty and useful gifts. We have all sizes and shades. Prices to suit all. PATON'S. 6756-12-2m21E1.

JOLITY AND DEATH

GC-HAND-IN-HAND ON BELGIAN SANDS

B.—HAINS, Belgium, Dec. 2.—Never was stranger history than is being made on these Belgian sands. Of course you have heard much of the tragic side of life among the dunes, the monitors over in the sea and banks, blazing death as the Germans in the trenches mill away; the poor, devastated Neuport, another fine old town crushed to powder under the Prussian heel; of the play and counter-play of the great death machines in and among the dunes and the shifting sands of the River of Iron; for 'sar means iron, and an iron barrier the Germans surely have found it.

But there also is a quaint and merry side of the sand dunes history. The Belgian army's three months have been three months of concentrated hell—regiments reduced to companies, companies to individuals. But man is the most resilient of conceivable things. Today these survivors of Belgium's host are taking their holiday cheerful as children, merry as sand-bugs, larking among the dunes. Nearly every one has lost a relative; many have lost everything in this world but their own individual lives. But "you cannot be always grieving," says the Belgian in his plucky way. "Therefore they are making the most of their seaside holiday."

It means great days for this place. It has one of the most magnificent beaches in Europe. It is full of luxurious little villas that the wealthy Belgians will use to rent for the season. Now \$5 will hire you a furnished flat for a month, and \$10 a villa which let before the war for ten times that sum. In the main street stands a train of tram cars, motionless, imprisoned by mud and sand and growing grass that chokes up the rails. They have not moved for three weeks. There they stand, the homes of refugee families who have each acquired a corner by squatter's right. Their washing flops out of the tram car windows; their provisions hang from nails in the roof. Straw for their beds covers the floors, and many children play about the steps. Sure enough homes they are, though coldish for winter.

But winter has not come yet. Imagine a great golden stretch of sand, bright, flashing sea, blue sky, brilliant sunshine. November! It is August here. Far away, knee deep in the water, ride a long line of cavalry, a beautiful sight among the sea foam. A mile away is another mass of men and horses. Close by yet more come cantering; out from the dunes on to the beach. There are thousands of them making merry over this vast playground. These are the Cavalry Division, that a few days ago tried to penetrate along the sands to Ostend, but were driven back by machine gun fire.

THE WAITING MONITOR.

Half a mile out lies one of the monitors, a gaunt, gray shape, all guns and angles. Later it will move up shore and drop some more of its merry shells among the German trenches. Out from the shelter of its mooring wing roars a seaplane on reconnaissance northward. It tears a way to the Germans, rising and falling over the crisp seas flashing in the sunlight.

Here we have already horses, ships and a seaplane. The beach is finding room for most known forms of locomotion. A troop of cyclist scouts tear over the firm sand, racing for sport, as often enough they have raced after the Germans in grim earnest. Further on a little party of officers is navigating a sand yacht. Away down among the foam again half a cavalry squadron are in swimming, the other half holding their horses and awaiting their turn. Close beside them a little infantry group is playing football.

From somewhere a merry villain out of a motor maxim has commanded a donkey, upon which he goes rioting gloriously up and down. Indeed, this place is affording the Belgians most kinds of sport.

But go a little northward out of all this life and movement into the region of death. The monitor, in a different place from its old position of the morning, is spitting shells in couples on to the far invisible shore that the Germans hold. Over the dunes the shrapnel is bursting. Into Neuport, that sorry and desolate town, the German shells come dropping continually with a weary futility their work of devastation. For a long time I stand watching those silly shells and the clouds of dust they raise from the ruins that lie like a child's box of bricks hurriedly emptied out.

PETAWAWA PRIZES FOR ARTILLERYMEN.

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—The third battery, Montreal, won the artillery competitions which were held in Petawawa last June with a total of 692 points. The 23rd battery, Ottawa, was second with 657.2 points. The 13th Winnipeg, was third with 677.7 points; the 2nd battery, Ottawa, fourth with 669.9 points; 25th, Leithbridge, fifth with 662.4 points; 4th, Hamilton, sixth with 661.1; and the 24th battery, Regina, seventh with 625.6 points. The possible was 1,000.

The 2nd field battery, Ottawa, came first in efficiency of personnel, making 437.2 out of 500. The horses of the 2nd battery gave it great aid. The 23rd battery non-commissioned officers made the best showing in answering questions, thirty points out of forty; the 2nd battery N.C.O.'s came second, with thirty-seven.

"A full line of the finest quality Canadian and American smoking and chewing tobaccos—forty five kinds to choose from, ranging in price from 10c. to 75c. per tin. MacKinnon Drug Co., 75c. per tin. Great George and Kent streets, metf.

The House of Quality Women's Stylish Cape Coats. Are all the rage this winter. We have high class garments at the lowest prices. See Our Balmacaans Our Stylish Cape Coats Capes Are Up to the Minute in Style Special Showing This Week. Other fashionable Ladies, Coats, prices from \$5.95, 6.75, 8.00, 10.00 up to 25.00. Phone 9-6 Paton's Victoria Row

Appropriate Gift Goods. A perusal of the list below will suggest some very appropriate articles for gifts. READ IT OVER. —Pocket Knives —Skates —Safety Razors —Razors —Hockey Sticks —Food Choppers —Bread Mixers —Carving Sets —Tinware —Cutlery of all kinds. and many other equally pleasing articles for gifts—call in and we will show them to you. Our stock is new and complete, the production of the most reliable Canadian, English and American manufacturers. Come in and look around. Fennell & Chandler -Victoria Row

"The Haberdashery" Magnificent Christmas Neckwear. For gift giving we have stocked \$1000 worth of the most superb neckwear. We realize the public look to us for the BEST. So months ago we planned to surprise the people of Charlottetown and vicinity with a line of ties such as the exclusive men's stores in Toronto and Montreal have on display. We think we have succeeded. What would be more appropriate than the RIGHT neckwear as a gift. Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50. Henderson & Cudmore Phone 502 Sunnyside