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THURSDAY, AUGUST, 15th, 1918

THE NAVY LEAGUE

The campaign now in progress throughout Canada for a general organization of the Canadian Navy League should enlist the sympathy and co-operation of every Canadian.

The object of the Navy League is not merely to maintain Great Britain's naval supremacy on the sea, but to develop and maintain the mercantile marine as well. To this end a thoroughly organized educational campaign is being inaugurated to interest our people in the importance of maritime questions and the necessity of national expansion on the seas; to raise funds for British and Canadian sailors and Sailors' Institutes and for the welfare of seamen and their dependents. Canada has for many years, through organized effort on a scale that should be much larger than it is, been able to send two thousand pounds, \$10,000, monthly to Britain for sailors' relief work. The demands of the war have greatly increased the call for relief work and the present campaign is designed to meet this growing demand.

It were needless to point out at this stage of our history that for "all that we have and are" we are indebted under Providence to the British Navy; that the freedom upon the seas enjoyed by all the nations of the earth has been secured by the British Navy. Had it not been for the British Navy the present war would have been over in less than six months after it began and we and the rest of the world would long ere this have been writhing under the heel of German tyranny. The Navy saved us and in that salvation the Mercantile Marine played a no small part. Our trans-Atlantic as well as our coastal traffic was maintained our soldiers and the soldiers of our Allies were carried across the ocean; food, munitions and supplies were carried over to maintain our army and our allies. The mercantile marine protected by the British Navy accomplished this notwithstanding the submarine menace. There were some losses; there are widows and orphans whose bread-winners perished in carrying on this, perhaps the greatest, in any case a vital, part of the war work.

To help these is part of the work of the Navy League; to help by a campaign of education to maintain the supremacy of the British Navy and so to make the sea safe for all who wish to use it lawfully is another part. And the part of all Canadians is to help. They can help by becoming members of the League, by contributing to its support, by giving it their hearty sympathy and support.

THE FOX BUSINESS

From practically all the ranches in the province, with only a few exceptions, very large litters are reported, five and six and even seven pups in some cases. This in all probability means that a larger number of pelts than usual will be placed on the market next winter, and this means danger to the fox business, unless proper precaution are taken.

The only precaution necessary is to see that these pelts are not thrown upon the market, that the market is "fed" by those who understand it and who know just how much it can absorb. This can be done only as frequently pointed out in The Guardian, by reaching the market through one door, that means selling through a single organization, like, for example, the Fur Sales Board.

In conversation with Mr. Herzig, who is at present in the province on a holiday, and who represents one of the largest fur houses in the world, that of Funsten Brothers, St. Louis, he expressed the opinion that the future of the fox industry is assured if those engaged in it practice a reasonable measure of co-operation; that is that they enter the market through one door only. He strongly approves of the Prince Edward Island Fur Sales Board and its methods and speaks very highly of Mr. McLure's intimate knowledge of the fur business, pointing out that through intelligent and informed co-operation between the Fur Sales Board and the larger selling houses, the requirements of the market may always be known and supplied without any danger of over-

loading or glutting. The reasonableness of this view is easily understood. This province during the coming season will market anywhere from 500 to 1,000 pelts. Should these be offered by individual salesmen by peddling from one house to another or from one agent to another, it would mean demoralization of the market. If held by the Fur Sales Board and dealt out as the market wants them it will mean that they will bring the highest price the market will afford. Another advantage of the co-operative method of selling is that pelts may be paired and it is well known that a pair of matched pelts will bring much more than if sold individually.

Prohibition of the importation of furs into the United States and Canada from practically every country in the world except Great Britain and France is a factor that is going to very materially affect the business this season and as long as the embargo stands. Heretofore immense quantities of furs were imported from Russia, from South America and other countries. Canada and the United States must produce enough to make good this shortage, and this will mean higher prices for furs. Owing to the demands made upon labor by the war a shortage of wild furs in Canada and the United States is anticipated. This also will help the fox fur business. Prospects for the coming season are bright. Our foxmen should get together more frequently and discuss these things. The future of the business is in their hands.

AMIENS CATHEDRAL

Field Marshal Haig's successful drive on the Amiens salient means more than a strategic triumph to all Frenchmen, to all lovers of architectural beauty, for it means, too, the protecting of the beautiful cathedral of Amiens.

Now that Rheims Cathedral has been lost to the French, they turn with more abundant love and appreciation to the cathedral at Amiens, which many, versed in architectural lore, hold stands next in glory to martyred Rheims.

The cathedral of Notre Dame, Amiens, which Ruskin called "the bible of Amiens," was begun on the old site of a Roman temple. It was partly destroyed by fire in 1220, but restored later and completed by 1270.

The city of Amiens has been the scene of many a conflict through the Christian era. Henry II. of France, and Edward VI. of England, signed their treaty of peace here in 1550. At the end of the 16th century it was twice taken by Spain. At Amiens Napoleon signed a treaty with Great Britain, Spain and Holland in 1802, and the Germans occupied the town in 1870.

The cathedral has been the background of many historical events and pageant-like ceremonies.

The extent of the wonderful structure is 1,208 square yards, which makes it the fourth largest European church.

Amiens cathedral is considered by many as the most beautiful religious edifice in France. The vast nave is 147 feet high and contains 126 columns which taper upward, the effect gained by the tapering columns is the most wonderful of its architectural carved figures.

Over 3,000 separate carved figures, the work of Jean Turpin, decorate the handrails of the choir stalls. The cathedral is particularly rich in statues, paintings and bronzes. Two superb rose-colored windows representing "Air" and "Sea" are among the chief treasures of its decorative features.

No wonder the joy of the French over the saving of this peculiarly beautiful treasure of Gothic architecture is unlimited.

The Haig drive will be a record event in architectural as well as in military and social history.

NOTES

The Kaiser said that the man who started this war ought to be strung up. This makes it unanimous.

When the prospect was dark and gloomy last March, Foch told us to "wait a bit." We realize today how wise his counsel was, and how splendidly his implied promise is being fulfilled. We can well afford to trust Marshal Foch.

The raising of half a million men for the Indian army this year will bring India's contribution of native soldiers much above a million. The War Office has been chary of allowing definite reports to get out, but it is well known that in the first two years of war, to the end of 1916, nearly 300,000 recruits were obtained from the northern races, and in 1917, the number was approximately 200,000.

WHY THE GREEKS KEEP RESTAURANTS

Recent disturbances in the city have called attention to the fact that most of the small restaurants are run by Greeks, and curiosity is naturally aroused as to the cause of this phenomenon. Why are the majority of Greeks in this city operating restaurants and shoe-shine parlors? Why are they going into the candy business and the pool rooms. Is it because they are natural-born restaurateurs, shoe shiners, Heaven-sent candy makers and pool sharks? No, Mr. Chadbond, it is not. Then, let us in a spirit of love enquire how it is. In the course of the observations we may find out why the Chinese are so largely in the laundry business, why Italians are almost in control of the fruit business, and why it will be found in most cities that there is usually a trade or an occupation that seems to particularly attract certain classes of aliens. This fact is often interpreted to mean that these foreigners have established a sort of trust, and the suggestion has been put forward on certain occasions that in trying to control business they were acting for their Governments. In the case of Germans this is known to be so.

The First Settler's Story

Facts concerning the first Greek to arrive in Toronto and set up in the shoe shine business might be discovered by chasing round for them, no doubt; but it is pleasanter to exercise the imagination than the legs in days like the present, and we will imagine that the Greek has arrived in town. He has a few dollars in his pocket. He knows nobody here. He has a very small acquaintance and with the language, which he may have picked up in the few weeks or months he spent in New York. He has no trade, and he has an ambition not to be anybody's hired man. The shoe shine business attracts him as one that can be established at an outlay of a few dollars. It does not make extensive demands on the conversational powers: it offers a livelihood and the prospect of being able to lay by some money. So our original Greek becomes a shoe shine artist.

Here is the Explanation

In a few months another Greek arrives in Toronto. He knows nobody here but the first Greek, and naturally he calls on him. He, too, is looking for something to do. If he is broke the original pioneer will probably grab stake him for the sake of being able to talk to someone in his native tongue. In the meantime until he decides what to

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Lyson

LIFE'S LOVELINESS

Think lovely thoughts, that every day be blest;
 Look thou for God, nor fancy Him concealed;

Along earth's common way the powers and grass
 Will breathe His name to thee when thou shalt pass.

To thy divinest self He stands revealed,
 His condescending power through love made manifest.

Speak lovely words, to fall like sunlight rays,
 That youth may be so long and age but brief,

To add joy in life a little more,
 And take some misery out of earth's vast store.

So shalt thou walk with gladness and not grief,
 Planting a hope in all the thorny ways.

Do lovely deeds, of brotherhood the bond;
 Each burden nobly lifted and each task,

Each day's plain duty, teaches thee to bless
 The friendless lives brave in their loneliness,

Ere yet they near the Shadows and the Mask,
 And those untrodden paths that stretch beyond.

Thoughts, words, and deeds! To stand for truth in all!
 This is the creed that counts. Unflinching toil,

Staunch fortitude, and strength of patience born;
 Securely treading though the way be worn.

Fronting the light, nor fearing to recoil,
 Facing the right, nor looking back to fall.

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do, the suggestion is made that he take a hand at the shoe shine game if the business will offer employment for two, as by this time we may expect it to do. So Greek No. Two becomes a shoe shiner. He, too, saves his money, and presently is able to open an establishment of his own. When other Greeks arrive they have much the same experience, and gravitate naturally to the business in which they find their friends already engaged. From owning the shoe shine business to owning the pool room in which the stand is located is simply a matter of saving up enough money.

Candies and Restaurants

There is no obvious connection between the shoe shine stand and the restaurant, but between candy-making and running a restaurant there is a natural link. Candy-making being a trade, we must suppose that at some time in the past a Greek came to Toronto who was a candy-maker. Probably he made his living by pushing a cart about the streets selling his own wares. As other Greeks came to town and looked him up, the idea occurred to him that he could keep busy making candies while his compatriots sold them, and thus a long step would be taken in the direction of building up a confectionery trade. From selling candy to selling other food would be an obvious development, and as has been pointed out, the chance that established the one Greek as a restaurant-keeper or a proprietor of a shoe shine parlor was largely influential in directing the future of other Greeks. If the first Greek in Toronto had set up a cigar store no doubt it would be in the cigar business that we should find most of the Greeks in the city.

Prejudice Against Aliens

The same line of reasoning explains why the Italians have almost a monopoly of the retail fruit business and the hand-organ industry, and why the Chinese are so often associated with a tub of suds. The labor is unskilled and is always in demand. Opportunities for advancement are offered that are not open as a rule to a laborer or a mechanic. The capital investment is small. Of course, to succeed at any of these occupations it is necessary that business ability and industry shall be displayed. The Greeks have always been noted as good traders and the Chinese as hard workers. If they have not to face the competition of native Canadians they supply their own competition, which is probably just as keen, perhaps keener, since standards of living are considerably lower among most Europeans and Asiatics than among Americans. In this city before the war there was little prejudice against aliens. If there is now a prejudice it is due to the war, and to the general belief that aliens are unduly benefiting from the heroic struggles of Canadians.

YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED

BY REV. T.S. LINSOTT, D. D.

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Dr. Linscott in this column will help you solve our heart problems, religious, natural, social, financial and every other anxious care that perplexes you. If a personal answer is required enclose a five cent stamp. No names will be published; if you prefer, sign your initials only; or use a pseudonym.

The Road to Success: "A Student" asks for the shortest road to success. Start from the town of Self-Reliance, take in thy hand the staff of Self-Respect, forge thy way on through the town of Industry, keep the town of Perseverance on thy right hand and Sincerity on thy left. Climb the hill of Knowledge. Keep thine eyes fixed on the city of Perfection and with Excellence as thy motto reach the table lands of Progress and build thy home upon the Rock of Truth.

God's Voice: "With what kind of voice does God speak to his children today?" asks Charley B. He speaks with the same voice as he always did. He does not speak with an audible voice which makes air vibrations which are heard with the outward ear, but He speaks to our inward ears. When a man knows what he ought to do, that, as a rule, is the voice of God to him. When the godly men of the Old Testament say, "Thus saith the Lord," they mean that God has clearly intimated to them the message they deliver. When an honest man asks God for direction for any particular matter, if he will patiently wait for the answer he will hear it in his own soul.

PEANUT BISCUITS

Although shelled peanuts come in the list of things which may not be imported, they may still be brought in in their shells. So the housewife who likes the flavor of them may still be interested in this recipe which uses the crushed nuts.

CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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To the Publisher of the Guardian,
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Please book my subscription to the Morning Guardian till Dec. 31st, 1918, for which I enclose \$1.00.

Signed.....

Address.....

VERY SUDDEN DEATH AT TIGNISH

The people of Tignish were shocked on Friday evening, the 10th inst., when they learned that one of their highly respected citizens, Joseph M. Chlason had suddenly dropped dead in Alberton. He left home about 7 o'clock in the evening to enjoy a motor trip to Alberton with Dr. McBride, who was to attend a meeting of motorists there. On arrival he got out of the car and greeted a few whom he knew, and immediately told Dr. McBride that he had an attack. The doctor placed him in Mr. W. Tanton's auto and they rushed him to Dr. Keir's office; on arrival he had to be assisted from the car, and even by this time he was in a dying condition. The best efforts of the two skilled physicians were of no avail; an exceptionally quick trip was made by Mr. P. Foster White in his motor for Rev. T. Campbell, but before he arrived, and within five minutes of the time of the first shock he had passed away. His remains were conveyed to his home by train and were accompanied by Dr. McBride, E. A. Gallant, A. McDonald and J. A. Bernard, where a large number had gathered to meet them. His body was embalmed on Saturday morning to await the arrival of his children who were to arrive Monday night, but on Sunday morning it was found impossible to keep the remains any longer, and the funeral was held at 10.30 a.m., and was attended by a large concourse of friends and relatives, Rev. A. J. MacDougall officiating. The pall bearers were Messrs. Peter Cahill, William Gaudet, J. A. Hackett, Sylvain J. Gaudet, J. Albert Brennan, W. P. McBride.

Deceased was well and favorably known in connection with work of the Tignish parish, having served in every lay office from altarboy, forty-five years ago, to treasurer for many

years previous to his demise, and was at all times an efficient and conscientious worker. He had also filled the position of janitor of the public building here since 1912, and had given entire satisfaction to all. Besides, his aged mother Mrs. Maxime J. Chlason, he leaves to mourn his grief-stricken wife, who was formerly Mrs. Joseph Blanchard, one brother, Peter M. Chlason, two daughters, Mrs. J. A. Bernard of Tignish, and Mrs. Arthur Bernard of Sydney Mines, and two sons, Arthur and Charles, of Dorchester, Mass., the last three mentioned to whom arrived home Monday night, and all of whom have the sincere sympathy of the community in their sudden and sad bereavement. Mrs. Joseph M. Chlason, of Tignish, wishes to thank through the columns of The Guardian all those persons of Alberton and Tignish who so kindly assisted her in every way in her recent bereavement.

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