

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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HEALTHY DIVIDENDS

While there are today practically but two main topics of conversation, namely War and Financial Stringency, it is decidedly—if not startlingly—refreshing to be handed out a cheque for two thousand dollars on an investment of \$5,000 made a year ago.

IMMIGRANTS WANTED

The Canadian Government has wisely issued a warning against indiscriminate immigration. For several years a crusade had been carried on in Europe urging upon all and sundry the advantages offered by Canada to new settlers.

There is room yet in Canada for many millions more. The West is still calling for men to till the soil, to break new land; calling for women to share in the pioneering processes which will eventually convert the great Western wilderness into a land of bountiful harvests.

In the province of Prince Edward Island alone during the last census decade between 1901 and 1911 the population decreased by nearly 10,000, a striking illustration of the strength of the westward call.

With the intensive system of farming now followed many owners of large farms would willingly dispose of part of their holdings; many of the farms vacated are on the market; many farms, the presumptive heirs to which, have emigrated and which are left to be cared for by the parents, now grown old, are on the market.

Intending emigrants in the United Kingdom desirous of taking up farm lands in a settled country, where all the advantages of civilization are available, such as schools, churches, markets etc., could find no better opportunities than in Prince Edward Island.

tivated and well adapted for all kinds of mixed farming; the climate is genial, subject to no extremes either of heat or cold. For the intending emigrant wishing to take up advanced farming, without the disadvantages of breaking new soil and finding new markets; wishing to take up his residence in a rural community possessing, along with unique agricultural advantages, all the advantages, educational, religious and social of prosperous and progressive civilization, there is no better place in Canada than Prince Edward Island.

True Prince Edward Island has no Crown Lands to dispose of at a nominal cost but a limited number of farms are always available at a moderate price in almost every section of the Province.

There are three classes of immigrants to whom Prince Edward Island holds out welcoming hands and an assurance of remunerative work, namely:

First: farmers with a limited capital to purchase farms already cultivated, a "going concern" in a desirable environment, a soil of infinite possibilities, a genial climate, an assured market and all the comfort that civilization has to offer in return for honest work.

Second, farm laborers willing to work for a reasonable wage, with comfortable housing, plenty good wholesome food and an opportunity to purchase farms of their own.

Third, domestic servants, trustworthy and willing to work in comfortable homes in country or city at liberal wages.

There is perhaps no class of employees as much in demand at present as domestic servants and farm laborers. These, and the class of farmers above mentioned, are the immigrants that Prince Edward Island needs and for whom it has excellent prospects.

A USEFUL PUBLIC SERVANT

Commenting on the great work accomplished by the late Mr. William Saunders, whose death was chronicled a few days ago, the Montreal Gazette says:

Mr. William Saunders ranked high among the advanced agriculturists of America. The first director of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, he practically created that institution and shared in the work of establishing others throughout the country. He helped people to understand that farming is a business which calls for the highest ability and gives occasion for the use of scientific study and skill.

NOTES

Russia is reported to be buying great stocks of arms in various parts of the world. The Czar evidently expects the present war to last a long time or else he is preparing for the next one.

"Is the Kaiser Mad?" asks the Weekly Scotsman of Edinburgh. The answer was intimated by a clergyman who returned to Canada last week, says the Canadian Courier, and was told by Marie Corelli that a surgeon friend of hers had examined the Kaiser and found that he had cancer on the brain. That may be something like the alleged corns on the vocal chords of Caruso—a trifle exaggerated. But if this genius of modern militarism and master of methodical knowledge is mad, it is the madness born of ambition. Napoleon was mad. Wilhelm may aspire to that kind of madness. When he was a lad at school he had a fight with some other young prince or dukelet and got a bloody nose over it. "There goes the last of my British blood," he exclaimed as he wiped it away. Judged from that angle it looks as though Willie Hohenzollern's egomania began before he was able to walk.

There is still a perceptible recovery in Canadian commercial and financial circles of confidence in the stability of business, says the Mail and Empire. Though business in many lines is yet upset, through the dislocation of trade and credits are yet curtailed with some sharpness, the "scare" at the outbreak of "Armageddon" has lost much of its effect. Business in Canada, though naturally still somewhat depressed, is not all falling apart, and coming to a dead stop; on the contrary, now that the serious part of the war is on, and people are able to gauge its proportions, it is seen that in Canada at least there is no reason for particular apprehension of ill to the future. So long as the British navy holds the seas as it has been so magnificently doing Canada is in no danger, and the chief European markets for Canadian produce are in no danger. Business among the eight million people in Canada is righting itself.

In connection with the recent Cablegram stating that The Times had been severely criticised by Mr. Asquith and others in the House of Commons, The Times received by yesterday's mail says: On Sunday last there was published in a special edition of The Times a dispatch from a Special Correspondent at Amiens which has been the subject of much discussion and which exposed The Times to attacks in the newspaper Press and in Parliament. "The attacks were delivered in ignorance of the fact that the dispatch appeared, not only with the consent, but at the definite request, of the Press Bureau. In these circumstances The Times would have failed in its public duty had it refused to comply with the official request. The Times has received both public and private recognition of the correctness of its action, and various newspapers which had commented on the matter in ignorance of the true state of affairs have since made ample apology. Mr. Lewellyn Williams, M.P., who raised the subject in the House of Commons, now writes that "The Times has been completely exonerated."

GERMAN AIMS AND METHODS

A REMARKABLE FORECAST BY GEN. VON BERNHARDI

For a clear and frank exposition of the real aims of Germany and the means by which these are to be promoted, no better source of information is available than the book, "Germany and the Next War," by General Friedrich von Bernhardi. When that book was published nearly three years ago many doubted whether the German Government was capable of such contempt for the rights of other nations as the forecast by the General implied. These doubts are now dispelled. The condition of Belgium today—a scene of devastation and ruin such as twenty years of peace may not obliterate—shows that General von Bernhardi did not misjudge the men who form and execute the military plans of Germany.

SCORN OF TREATIES.

General von Bernhardi foresaw what has happened during the past three weeks, and he gives an indication of what may be expected to happen in the immediate future. Such a forecast by a skilful soldier, acknowledged to be one of the leading German authorities on military matters—with a dash of Nietzschean philosophy thrown in—is of peculiar importance at the present juncture. In his calculations, Bernhardi reckoned upon the refusal of Italy to fight on the side of Germany and Austria. He took fully into account the numerical superiority of the combined Russian and French armies over those of the Germans and Austrians. The commanding advantage of Great Britain on the sea he fully recognized. After giving all these factors careful consideration, he earnestly urged his fellow-countrymen to embark on a war of aggression, a war of swift and deadly blows, if they would avert the downfall of their native land as a world power. The notion of respecting the neutrality of Belgium was scouted by von Bernhardi. "Neutrality is a paper bulwark," he contemptuously explained, and Germany was to throw down bulwarks whether of paper or of more substantial material.

GERMAN NAVAL TACTICS.

Of special importance are the counsels of von Bernhardi in regard to Germany's naval tactics, and if these counsels are now to be followed we need expect no great sea fights such as the naval battle of Jutland. "A naval campaign of extreme caution was the course he prescribed, and to this he added a vigorous resistance to any British troops landed on the Continent. "Cripple the Russian fleet as speedily as possible to prevent it helping Great Britain and France," was the advice of the expert. He gives the following cogent reasons for avoiding a trial of strength with the British fleet— "We must not engage in a battle with superior hostile forces, for it is hardly possible at sea to discontinue a fight, because there is no place whither the loser can withdraw from the effect of the enemy's guns. An engagement, once begun, must be fought out to the end. And appreciable damage can be inflicted on the enemy only of a bold attack on him is made. It is only possible under exceptionally favorable circumstances—such, for example, as the proximity of the fortified base—to abandon a fight once begun without very heavy losses.

WHAT OUR FLEET MAY EXPECT.

While thus impressing the need of a cautious policy, Bernhardi would not condemn the German fleet to complete inactivity. Circumstances might arise that would justify an attack, and the following passage possesses great significance at this critical moment— "It might certainly be practicable by successful reconnoitering, to attack the enemy repeatedly at a time when he is weakened at one place or another. Blockade demands naturally a certain division of forces, and the battle fleet of the attacking party, which is supposed to be behind the furthest lines of blockade and observation, cannot always hold the high seas in full strength. The forces of the defending party, however, lie in safe anchorage, ready to sail out and fight.

PROMISES MADE TO BE BROKEN

General von Bernhardi fully realizes that Germany's position on land is full of danger. Hemmed in between France and Russia, she can count only on the help of Austria, the practical effect of whose unquestioned loyalty as an ally is fatally weakened by the presence of the large Slavonic element in her population. Although he perceives the peril, he does not flinch. Better deal with Russia now than six years hence when she will be far more powerful. The following cynical view is worthy of Bismarck himself, and it is undoubtedly the view held by those influential men around the Kaiser who are responsible for the present war—

It is obviously impossible to keep things as they are. No true statesman will ever seriously count on such a possibility; he will only make the outward and temporary maintenance of existing conditions a duty when he wishes to gain time and deceive an opponent, or when he cannot see what is the trend of events. He will use such diplomatic means only as inferior tools; in reality he will only reckon with actual forces, and with the powers of a continuous development.

"To gain time and deceive an opponent!" That is what the protestations of good will towards Great Britain by Germany during the past ten years were designed to effect. Meantime the fleet was being prepared for "the day."

VIEW OF FRENCH ARMY.

No factor, diplomatic, military, or naval is overlooked by Bernhardi, who, it may be noted, entertains a feeling of respect for the French army. Reviewing the probabilities of a European Armageddon, he says:—

If we look at France first, we are entitled to assume that single-handed she is not a match for us, but can only be dangerous to us as a member of a

coalition. The tactical value of the French troops, is of course, very high; numerically the army of our neighbor on the west is almost equal, and, in some directions there may be a superiority in organization and equipment; in other directions we have a distinct advantage.

The French army lacks the subordination under a single commander, the united spirit which characterizes the German army, the taciturn strength of the German race, and the "esprit de corps" of the officers. France, too, has not those natural resources available which would allow us almost to double our forces.

General von Bernhardi's book attracted much attention when issued, it deserves even more serious attention now. The book is permeated with the spirit of the military chiefs who dominate German policy, and it is clear that until that spirit is curbed, or rather quenched, the cause of liberty and peace throughout Europe will not be worth a day's purchase.

THE RED CROSS

Sir—A short time ago I wrote urging support to the above society. There has been a universal and generous response. Still there are urgent appeals for funds.

I know from experience that the sufferings of the wounded are aggravated and the chances of recovery lessened by neglect; prompt and efficient help is needed. This the Red Cross can supply, if we do our part and provide funds. Just think that every dollar you give, every pair of war socks you knit may bring comfort to the brave soldiers who are giving their lives and shedding their blood in defence of our country.

It must be borne in mind that the struggle now going on is one of unprecedented extent, millions are engaged in it, the number of wounded must inevitably be very great. I look upon it that the care of the wounded is our first and most eminent charge; other patriotic associations are good, but aid and comfort for our poor fellows who are stricken down is a first necessity. Let us then by renewed and untiring endeavor do our very best to sustain this great and good association which is doing a patriotic and most humane work; and thus show that we appreciate the sacrifices made by our gallant defenders, that they have our warmest sympathy, that we feel for the suffering they are forced to endure on our behalf, and that as the good old Quaker suggests, we will feel for them in our pockets and not let up in our efforts until this cruel war is over.

It may be well to add that the Society has been at work a long time and is thoroughly organized, so that not a dollar subscribed will be wasted or mispent.

J. T. JENKINS.

ADDRESS OF APPRECIATION.

Previous to the departure of Mr. Edward Sellick for Winsloe, where he intends to locate in future, a number of his friends met at his residence at Fredericton and spent a very enjoyable time. After partaking of the dainties provided by the good ladies assembled, the first part of the evening was spent in recitations, singing and instrumental music. The chairman, Mr. G. W. H. Stevenson, then called the meeting to order and referred briefly to their meeting together and the loss the community would sustain by the departure of Mr. Sellick. Mr. Sellick was then presented with a quartered oak dining-room table and the following address, after which short speeches were made by Messrs. Jas. F. Stevenson, Rev. H. O. Crow, J. A. Cutcliffe, Geo. S. McLeod, Frank Hickox, H. B. Rackham and R. I. C. Hill, all expressing their regret at losing such a good citizen. The meeting closed by singing "God be with you till we meet again." Following is the address:—

To Mr. Edward Sellick, Dear friend:— As you are now about to leave us we the people of Fredericton and vicinity, wish to tender on the eve of your departure a small expression of our esteem for you and our appreciation and gratitude for your earnest efforts and zeal in every movement put forth for the promotion and welfare of the community and for the betterment of mankind. We will feel very keenly your absence not only in the Church of which you are a member, but also in our social circle, and we will long remember with pleasure the many enjoyable seasons we have spent together. Please accept this gift, not, however, for its intrinsic value, but as an earnest of our appreciation and expression of the good wishes you and your amiable partner in life carry with you from us wherever in Divine Providence your lot may be cast.

In closing we sincerely hope that the change you are making, though a distinct loss to us, may be your gain and that you add Mrs. Sellick may enjoy many years of health, prosperity and happiness in your new home.

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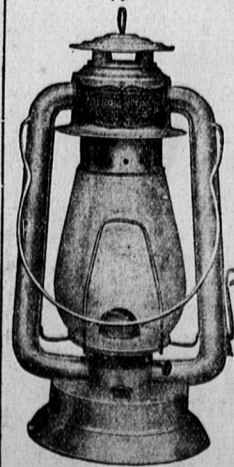
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