

ardian

TS-PER WORDEACH advertising in this col- ist accompany order- ge twenty-five cents.

OCKED.—The heavy ast week have left the such a heavy condit- as been but little traf- several days road- he principle order of- ly any produce has- ve last eight or ten- general rush is ex- s weather conditions- orable.—H.

PERSONALS

Hustis, Summerside. ne from a visit to tletown.—H. cDonald, Montague. on in the Hardware essrs. R. T. Hon- erside.—H.

—TAKING ON SUPPLIES.—The Steamer A. D. MacTier from the Great Lakes, Capt. Smith in charge, was in port Monday, taking on supplies. The steamer is coal laden and left on Friday morning for the port of New York.—H.

—SCHOOL WORK.—The standing of Middleton school for the month of November is as follows:—Principals department. Grade VIII.—1, Blanche Roberts; 2, Mary Johnston; 3, Mable McCardle; 4, Ernest Smith. Grade VII.—1, Charles Johnston; 2, Vincent Murphy; 3, Felix Murphy; 4, Laura Croken. Grade VI.—1, Elmer Wright; 2, Elmer Campbell; 3, Albert McCardle; 4, Laurence Gaudet. Grade V.—1, Elmer Roberts; 2, Callis Myers; 3, Mildred Wright; 4, Wallace Bradshaw. Assitant's Department. Grade IV.—1, Hattie Kehoe; 2, Wilfrid McCardle; 3, Catherine Campbell; 4, Emma Myers. Grade III.—1, Margaret Wright; 2, Eletha Kehoe; 3, Jean Craig; 4, Sebinus Johnston. Grade II.—1, Clare Myers; 2, Harold Mulligan; 3, Winifred Wright; 4, John Gaudet. Grade I.—1, Essie Wright; 2, Dorothy Wright.—N.

NY PREPARING NOW FOR NEXT WAR

"Deductions" Has Reached and is Found Interesting.

c. 12—On Sept. rible murder of peoples point inevitably to the necessity of disarmament to pave the way to permanent peace? The reply to that is that nobody can undertake to guarantee a long period of peace, and that a lasting peace is guaranteed only by strong armament. Moreover, world power is inconceivable without striving for expression of power in the world, and consequently for seapower. But that involves the constant existence of a large number of points of friction. Hence arises the necessity for adequate armaments on land and on sea. It will be observed that the deputy chief of the German general staff insists upon a continuing German thirst for sea-power. In another passage he says:

Power of the German Sword.

Freitag goes on to declare emphatically that the reason why Germany enjoyed peace for so long before the movements for "internationalization of the peoples" and many "fine speeches," but solely "the power of the German sword, which could not display its true strength until the war broke out." Freitag expects that agreements intended to banish war will be concluded between States, but he observes that all such agreements are "after all only treaties"—he might have written "only scraps of paper." He cannot believe in "a realization of true pacifist ideals," he hopes that the world war, will have rid the Germans once for all of "confused cosmopolitan sentimentalism." There is a little special abuse for the United States: "The fact that precisely the president of the United States of North America has advocated the brotherhood of the people surely ought to frighten us. America's behavior in the war has shown that pacifism, as represented in America, is only a business pacifism, and so at bottom nothing else than crass materialism. This truth is not altered by the fact that it is wrapped in a hazy garment of idealism and so seeks to hide its real meaning from the innocent. Nor is the truth altered by the appeal to democratic tendencies, for precisely this war is showing that those who at present hold power in the great democracies have risked in irresponsible fashion the future of the peoples entrusted to their leadership." More interesting are Freitag's observations of the peculiarly economic character of the war. He lays stress upon the fact that the Germans were so absorbed in their own wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870 they have never learned what there was to learn from the American War of Secession. Hence their disappointments about the blockade when their original plan to crush France had failed. But in a passage which is worth a good many other pages of the book put together, Freitag observes that Germany's enemies failed to take full advantage of the possibilities of the blockade. He says:

and the German Sword.

Freitag says there can be no reason of the two years—for some months three years—service. He attaches value to the various schemes for training boys and for turning sport to military account, but any substitute for "real schooling in soldiering." He proceeds: "It may be asked what is the use of all this. Will not the general exhaustion of Europe after the world-conflagration of a certainty put the danger of a new war, to begin with, in the background, and does not this ter-

Please Read This and Think it Over.

As I intend clearing out my entire stock of GROCERIES, STATIONERY, XMAS GOODS, CARDS AND BOOKLETS, DECORATIONS, FANCY BASKETS (Janapese), LADIES' AND GENTS' LEATHER PURSES, LADIES' HANDBAGS, TOILET CASES, &c., &c., it will be to your interest to call and look things over for yourself.

The assortment of XMAS CALENDARS, CARDS AND BOOKLETS is the best and the price the lowest. See those Ladies' Handbags and Ladies' and Gents' Leather Purses. Will

guarantee the price to be the lowest in the city. BOYS' AND GIRLS' STORY BOOKS AT LESS THAN COST TO CLEAR OUT

Try a five pound lot of our TEA at the right price. Can guarantee every pound we sell.

Don't wait till the last day to buy your Xmas Presents. Come now and make your selections, you will have more time, and we can give you better attention than when the rush is on.

C. A. McDONALD, Victoria-Row-Opposite Post Office Open evenings from now till Christmas

KNIGHTS AND LADIES

Our enemies only gradually perceived the true situation. The operations which they had begun extracted only little by little the full advantage of the world economic situation, which was favorable to them and unfavorable to us; they did so only when they met with unexpected powers of resistance in the Central Powers."

Spirit of the Armies.

There are some interesting references to the spirit of the various armies. The Austrians are only mentioned once or twice in the book, and then with a patronage verging on contempt. Freitag once says outright that "the Germans were on several occasions threatened with the Austro-Hungarian army being defeated utterly by the far superior Russians." As regards the Germans, Freitag says that the want of officers made itself felt in an extraordinary way after the original heavy losses in the autumn of 1914, and otherwise brave men occasionally failed when their leaders were taken away by enemy bullets." He declares that the German army has a traditional contempt for danger such as belongs to no other "people's army," but in this, as in all other matters, he insists upon the inestimable value of discipline and training, such as can be obtained only under a system of avowed and determined militarism.

Throughout the lesson which Freitag is most concerned to teach, is that the new experience does not displace but must be grafted on to old knowledge. He repeatedly declares that the importance of outflanking strategy has not been affected by the losses of the war; what Germany must try to do is to obtain by "policy" a better starting point for her future wars. The following passage may be taken as Freitag's real "deduction from the world war."

"If, as we hope, policy succeeds in future in preventing the recurrence of such a menacing situation, or, at any rate in producing the effect that we shall have greater freedom for violent and decisive blows in one direction, then the war will take a different shape and will be more like former wars. Our business, therefore, is to maintain the fundamental ideas of war as they lived in the German army up to the year 1914, to speak them in the experiences of the present war, and to make the fullest technical use of these experiences—to do all this without giving an entirely new direction to our thinking on strategy and tactics."

There has been a good deal of discussion lately over the question of knighthood—especially in Canada—and the "sale of honors" has, very rightly, come in for severe criticism. "Our orders of knighthood and nobility embody so great a tradition that we desire to see them not abolished, but redeemed, so that once again they might shine in the eyes of the nation," says the London Morning Post.

Our ideals of knighthood stretch back to the days of chivalry—to the days of the round table, when King Arthur's knights went out in search of the Holy Grail; when the knights of the Crusaders fought in the Holy Wars; to the times of tournaments and deeds of valor; of which we are still justly proud. Yet—are the lads in khaki less brave, less noble, less true knights than those steel-clad warriors of long ago? They may not wear their lady's glove in their helmets, but they carry her memory faithfully in their hearts; the vision they have before them may not be the vision of the Holy Grail, but can we say it is less noble? Are they not fighting for right and ideals—just as the so-called honors of our modern day—the majority would not wish to accept it—but nevertheless they are as truly knights as any that sat at that round table centuries ago.

But what of the "ladies" for whom they fight? It is a tendency to taboo the title "lady," using instead "woman," in the present democratic days. At a recent meeting in this city a speaker remarked: "I will not say ladies and gentlemen; I address you as men and women," evidently intending to convey a compliment thereby. Did he ever take the trouble to find out the meaning of either title? Lady, correctly speaking, corresponds with Lord—and means "bread-giver," or "loaf-giver,"—while Lord means "maintainer of laws." At the present time is there a title we could covet

more than that of "lady?" And is not the woman of today proving her right to that title? Not merely is she a "loaf-giver" to her household, not only "bread-giver" to her children, but in the far broader sense of ministering to the wants of the multitude without her gates, of feeding the hungry, "in the ordering, the comforting, and in the beautiful adornment of the State."

THE FORTRESS OF HAM.

It was in the old fortress at Ham that France's last Emperor was a prisoner for many years. After Napoleon's downfall at Waterloo a Bonaparte was as popular with the succeeding French kings as Jim the Penman with banks presidents. So Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, heir to the Little Corporal's dynasty, was first banished and then shut up at Ham. He escaped from that place after fixing up a dummy in his bed to fool the attendants and putting on the clothes of a carpenter, he walked through the prison gates with a piece of timber on his shoulder, went to Paris, was elected president, made himself emperor, and was snuffed out finally at Sedan. It was at Ham from which the routed Germans fled recently and whose fathers were his own conquerors that Napoleon III, found himself another man of destiny. And for a couple of decades it seemed as if he were.

The ordinary white painted stool or the bathroom can be made more attractive and comfortable by fitting with a cover of Turkish toweling. Cut a circle to fit the top of the stool and sew a straight piece about five inches deep around the edge. Bind the seam on the right side with white tape, and around the bottom of the valance crochet a simple shell edge with rather heavy mercerized crochet cotton, either pink or blue. Bath towels made to match these are lovely. Buy the wide Turkish toweling by the yard, cut to any length desired, and crochet the shell on each edge in the same color. Two bath towels and two stool covers, with initials in the same color. Two bath towelsMMMM same color done in cross-stitch, make a useful and dainty gift.

BRINGING UP FATHER

