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Head Office at Charlottetown Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague.
London Office, Marconi House, Stand W. C.

President... A. A. Bartlett
Managing Editor... J. R. Burnett

THE PATRIOTIC MEETING

After the splendid demonstration in Market Hall Friday evening, a report of which was given in our Saturday's Guardian, there is little room for anxiety as to the genuineness of the patriotism of the people of Charlottetown.

It is by no means to our discredit—with all our giving, both in men and in material gifts—we still feel that we have not done enough. This feeling, which is a characteristic of the most generous, was expressed by some of the speakers.

As we have frequently pointed out in these columns, our population has been almost ruinously depleted during the last ten or fifteen years, and it is doubtful if, to-day, we could, without serious detriment, take a hundred men from our farms to serve in any capacity outside the province.

In the matter of contributing of our means we have done less, perhaps, than in giving our flesh and blood. While we have no wealthy men, as compared with the larger centres, while there are many men in Canada who could, without feeling the sacrifice, give an amount equal to the whole cash contribution made by the province, still we have no poor and we can all give.

POWDERY SCAB

In Saturday's issue we published a letter from Mr. Rolf Holmden, Inspector under the Dominion Department of Agriculture in connection with the investigation into the Powdery Scab situation in this province.

It matters little what the real causes were which led to the placing of an embargo upon our potatoes in the United States; it matters equally little whether the disease known as Powdery Scab will ever develop into anything worse than it is at present; the point to be considered is that it is a distinct disease and that it is preventable.

Inspector Holmden informs us that experiments conducted by farmers in this province prove conclusively that potatoes affected by the disease, if planted, will produce diseased potatoes, that potatoes free from the disease, if planted in ground in which it had previously existed, will produce diseased potatoes.

OUR NAVAL LOSSES

The result of the naval action off the Chilean Coast, confirmation of which was reported in our Saturday's issue, while unfortunate is neither strange nor discouraging. It is one of the fortunes of war. The simple story is that the British ships were outnumbered and outclassed.

shrewdness and their readiness to take every possible advantage. That they were five against three shows that in war the great consideration is to put the enemy out of business rather than stand on such a simple thing as ceremony.

Such successes as the Germans have met with since the war began should cause no unnecessary alarm. The supreme advantage possessed by Great Britain over Germany in the relative strength of the fleets, she still maintains. And not only that but she has added, since the outbreak of the war, or is about to add to it four battleships of the Dreadnought type, one battle-cruiser of the same type, four armored cruisers, three armored gunboats or monitors, two flotilla leaders, and eight large destroyers.

A few weeks ago, just after the Germans had retreated from the vicinity of Paris to the Marne and when the friends of the allies at home were joyfully celebrating the victory, Mr. Winston Churchill said in a public address that the confidence he felt in ultimate victory would be just as great had the allies suffered the reverse instead of the Germans.

Police duty is a thankless and difficult task. That is what the British fleet is doing at the present time. In the pursuit of her duty, she is compelled to take risks, and lay herself open to reprisals the German fleet does not have to encounter, both in the North Sea, and in foreign waters.

BRITAIN'S PURSE

Those Zeppelin raids on England have not yet materialized although, if we remember rightly, the date set has already gone by. A curious thing about these threatened raids and invasions is that they have not affected Britain's money market.

And this is not the first time that old England has been threatened with invasion. It will be remembered that the First Napoleon had a dream of an invasion of England and believed he could land 150,000 men there without much trouble. Guizot, the French historian and statesman, tells us that the exploit was to be carried out on a calm day by means of a flotilla of flat-bottomed boats or scows, which were to be rowed across whilst the British warships were halted for want of wind to fill their sails—such, he says, "was the primitive conception of the enterprise."

Naturally, there was a good deal of anxiety in England, and corps of volunteers were formed, and Nelson and other famous naval commanders instructed how to act, although nothing came of the expedition. And the British genius for finance was in evidence in those days also. Notwithstanding Napoleon's tremendous operations almost within sight of Dover, the price of British securities was not materially affected.

It is much the same now. There has been no end of talk in Berlin papers of a Zeppelin descent upon London, and to be followed by the despatch of a first army of 100,000 men to seize the towns and railways on the east coast of England; which, of course, presupposes that the British navy is by that time to have been wiped out. Yet, so far as is known, there has been no drop in consols, and money in London is actually a good deal cheaper than in New York. New York exchange on Berlin is manifestly affected to some extent by the belief that Germany is sure to be beaten; whereas exchange with London is gradually returning to normal figures.

NOTES

To the list of happy coincidences of the Entente must be added the fact that the commander of the British Naval Brigades at Antwerp was General Archibald Paris—surely another "predestinate" name to match that of Sir John French.

The Turks are claiming great naval victories, says an exchange. A gunboat and a Turkish steamer were threatened with capture by the British fleet. The Turkish gunboat first sank the steamer and then blew itself up and so defeated the Allies. The incident recalls the Chinese practice that when a man desires to spite an enemy, he goes and commits suicide at his doorstep, and so gets square with him.

Lille is experiencing a good deal of the seasaw of war, and one can only hope that it remains as cheerful under the shells as it did when the Austrians attacked it at the outbreak of the revolutionary wars in 1792. "In vain the bombardment," records Carlyle. "The very boys deftly wrench the matches out of the fallen bombs." But the chief hero of the occasion was a barber, who, when a shell burst beside him, "snatched up the shred of it, introduced soap and lather into it, crying: 'My new shaving dish,' and shaved fourteen people on the spot." The new shaving dish became popular. "No patriot of an elegant turn," wrote Mercier several years later, "but shaves himself out of the splinters of a Lille bomb."

TURKISH SITUATION

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Foreign Office late on Saturday night issued a long statement dealing with the situation in Turkey and the protests made by the British Ambassador against what he alleges were breaches of neutrality by Turkey, especially in connection with the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

The statement quotes the Note addressed by the Sublime Porte to the Powers, in which the Ottoman Government declares its neutrality, and the Note communicated by the British Ambassador to the Porte in which he complained of a number of breaches of neutrality.

As Turkey shut off communication with the British Embassy on Friday, the British Government, considering this a prelude to further acts of aggression, declares its intention to take action to protect the British interests and British territory and also Egypt from attacks that have been made or threatened.

The Official Statement

The statement says: "At the beginning of the war the British Government gave definite assurance that if Turkey remained neutral her independence and integrity would be respected during the war and no aggression would be committed against her." "On Thursday, October 28, the British Government learned with the utmost regret that Turkish ships of war, without warning, and without provocation of any sort, made an unprovoked attack on the British merchant ships in the Black Sea of a friendly country, thus committing an unprecedented violation of the most ordinary rules of international law, comity and usage."

The Acts of Goeben and Breslau

"Ever since the German warships Goeben and Breslau took refuge at Constantinople, the attitude of the Turkish Government towards Great Britain has caused surprise and uneasiness. The Turkish Government to send away the German officers and crews of the Goeben and Breslau has never been fulfilled. It was well known that the Turkish Minister of War was decidedly pro-German in his sympathies, but it was confidently hoped that the sane counsels of his colleagues who had had experience of the friendship which Great Britain has always shown towards the Turkish Government would have prevailed and prevented that Government from entering upon the very risky policy of taking part in the conflict on the side of Germany."

German Officers Take Charge in Turkey

"Since the war German officers in large numbers have visited Constantinople and have usurped the authority of the Government and have been able to coerce the Sultan's Ministers into taking up the policy of aggression. 'Great Britain as well as France and Germany, have watched patiently, protesting against many facts which have been constantly committed contrary to neutrality, and warning the Government of the Sultan against the dangers in which they were placing the future of the Ottoman Empire.'"

"Vigorously assisted by the Ambassadors of Germany and Austria, German military elements in Constantinople have been persistently doing their utmost to force Turkey into war both by their activities in the service of the Turks and by bribes, of which they have been so lavish."

Prepared Force to Attack Egypt

"The Minister of War with his German advisers, has lately prepared an armed force for attack upon Egypt. The Mosul and Damascus army corps have since their mobilization been constantly sending troops south, preparatory to the invasion of Egypt and the Suez Canal. From Akabah and Gaza, a large body of Bedouin Arabs has been called out and armed to assist in this venture and some of these have crossed the Sinai frontier. Transport has been collected, and roads have been prepared up to the frontier of Egypt. Mines have been despatched to be laid in the Gulf of Akabah."

Trying to Inflame the Mohammedans

"The notorious Sheik, Aziz Shawish has published and disseminated through Syria, and probably India, an inflammatory document urging the Mohammedans to fight against Great Britain. Dr. Prueffer, who was so long engaged in intrigues in Cairo against British occupation, and who is now attached to the German Embassy in Constantinople has been busily occupied in Syria trying to incite the people to take part in this conflict. 'Aggressive action was certain to be the result of the activity of the German officers employed in the Turkish army and acting under the orders of the German Government, who thus succeeded in forcing the hands of the advisers of the Sultan.'"

BOY SCOUTS HAVE MONEY.

OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—Despite the financial stringency the sum of \$60,000 has been received in subscriptions for the Canadian Boy Scouts' Association. This was announced at a meeting held on Saturday night at the home of the Duke of Connaught. The first contingent, which went to England, numbers many scoutmasters from all over the country, including ten from Ottawa alone, out of the fourteen scout troops in that city. The large subscription received will allow of the appointment of a travelling secretary and development of organization.

"TULIPS, HYACINTHS, CROCUS, BERMUDA EASTER LILIES, CHINESE SACRED LILIES. We have some choice bulbs left and are clearing them out at a big discount, and on Friday and Saturday the 6th and 7th we will sell the balance at exactly half price. Carter & Co., Ltd., Seedsmen, Charlottetown. 6490-11-7ml1

CIVILIAN RIFLE CLUB

Sir—Several riflemen (after our practice shoot at Kensington range Saturday last) suggested writing an open letter to the press, defending Rifle Clubs of this province.

Now personally I do not think they need any defenders, more than they need others, when duty calls.

At little expense to the Government other than the loan of a Rifle, between every four members, and the gift of 100 pounds of ammunition at the beginning of the season, veterans and young men band themselves together to encourage, and promote rifle shooting. Outside of the 100 rounds given, Rifle Clubs pay for the markers and the ammunition used the entire season.

The Civilian Rifle Club has between fifty to sixty members, having the use of 22 rifles a big handicap against those who might join, if they had a rifle for themselves. Four of the members of the above club (who learned to shoot with the Civilians) are now with the first contingent in Europe while several others are on garrison duty, at present in the Maritime provinces.

I believe the same may be said regarding the five loyal members of the York Rifle Club who have made many sacrifices to encourage and promote rifle shooting in the country.

Against personal wishes, members of the good old Civilian Rifle Club elected the writer their leader for this year at considerable expense of time and money. I have tried to make good this confidence and I take this opportunity of thanking the Club, and Riflemen generally for their assistance and appreciation. Several of the active members of Prince Edward Island Rifle Clubs are well over three score years, but do all they can not only to keep their own hand in practice, but instruct the young to shoot.

I feel quite sure we are all trying to do our part in various ways, and in calls upon our money, time and service, and while we cannot all act alike, or think the same, it is well to let the public know both sides of a question, and decide for themselves. I am Sir, etc., W. S. LOUSON, Captain Civilian Rifle Club.

BRITISH AVIATOR BURNED TO DEATH.

ALDERSHOT, England, November 7.—Aviator Busk, of the aircraft staff, was burned to death in mid-air Thursday when the biplane which he was testing caught fire.

While about one thousand feet above the ground the biplane suddenly burst into flames. Busk tried to descend by gliding. He continued this for nearly a mile, the aircraft meanwhile blazing furiously. The aviator was burned to death before the machine struck the ground.

APPOINTED INSPECTOR OF FISH CANNERIES.

OTTAWA, November 7.—J. J. Cowie, of the naval service department, has been appointed chief inspector under the regulations adopted some time ago for the inspection of fish canneries. The chiefs of the outside staff are Colson Hubbard, Newcastle, Irene Richard, Gaspe, and four others in the west. There is a long list of local inspectors.

GERMAN GIRL SPY CAUGHT IN LONDON.

TRURO, Nov. 7.—Many readers will remember some weeks ago, says the Truro Citizen, a London, England, dispatch in respect to the police searching a German female servant's room in a gentleman's house near that city, on suspicion of the domestic being a spy. The girl was sent on an errand, and while away her room was searched, and concealed in it was found bombs, charts and other things proving her to be a spy in the employ of the German government. A letter received recently from Ennland by a Truro lady indicates that the incident took place in the home of Rev. Dr. John Robins a former pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Truro.

RETREAT OF THE GERMANS WAS A ROUT

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The correspondence of the Daily Mail in the north of France under date of November 5 declares the relief felt in Dunkirk Calais and the neighboring towns and villages at the retreat of the Germans, which, he declares, amounts to nothing less than a rout. He says:—

"The Germans' right is smashed like a fallen iron glass. Guns, stores, rifles and even the wounded were abandoned in the rush from this fatal battlefield. The chance of the Germans was well on the wane when the flooding of their positions came as a climax of the disaster."

"There is now left no more than a handful of the German force which met its fate at Yser. Thirty thousand Germans say the Belgian, have been put out of the fight on this line."

"Not a single gun remains on this side of the river and the unburied dead, the drowned and the wounded with the memory of all the thousands of wounded that left the firing line in recent days, lead one to think that there is no over-telling of the enemy's loss. There must be many thousands of prisoners."

REXALL Syrup of Phosphites is a wonderful health restorer—the shattered nervous system is rapidly restored to its normal condition with this treatment. MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts., Metf.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen.—Last Winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Special Prices at PATON'S

Clothing Specials—Boy's Buster Brown Tweed Suits, 2 1/2 to 7 years \$2.25
Special for out of town customers Mens sheep lined coats at \$4.50 made with a good heavy duck shell extra long length heavy wool pelts good high fur collar double flap front with clasps, leather bound pockets regular \$6.00 value. Special Friday and Saturday \$4.50
Special sale of Mens Suits, \$15.00, \$16.50, \$18.00 and \$20.00. Browns, greys, greens, plaids and stripes, also mixed tweeds sizes 36 to 44, your choice \$13.50.
We want mothers to examine the best stockings for boys and girls, ever offered here, about 400 pairs, all sizes from 8 to 10 at 25c a pair. The best 25c. underwear ever offered, vests and drawers.

Good Snaps for Quick Buyers

185 Pairs Cashmere Hose for girls 25c Reg. Week end 15c.
Men's homespun Suits Banockburn patterns. Hewsons tweeds, extra heavy weight in two different patterns, made of all wool double and twisted yarn. All sizes double or single breasted, at \$10.00.
Men's Banockburn pants double and twisted homespun, \$3.00 values, Special \$2.25 size.
Special prices on Jerseys and Sweaters.
19c. wool 25c. and 30c. wool gloves for girls and ladies, mostly all colors.
50c will buy a roll collar Sweater worth 85c.

PATONS

To be COMPELLED to Wear Poor Shoes Would be Real Martyrdom for a Woman of Good Taste

If law, or custom, or necessity should prescribe that woman should wear unattractive shoes, a "militant" revolution would follow.

Some women would join it—even though, without need or compulsion, they are now content to wear long worn or wholly unbecoming footwear.

A PRIVILEGE is worth just as much as you make of it—no more. You might as well be without the privilege of wearing good shoes—stylish, "dressy" shoes—as to fail to improve that privilege.

Not that MANY women do wear poor, or unbecoming shoes. But there are women who do—and they are conspicuous because of their fact.

For your TASTE in matters of dress is not judged more from any other phase of good dressing than upon the kind of shoes you wear.

To wear an attractive gown, a luring hat, faultless gloves or other dress accessories—and shoes that do not "measure up" to the general dress standard you set for yourself otherwise, is not good dress policy.

There are stylish models of shoes that would still look very un-stylish—merely "freakish"—if worn by some women.

But EVERY WOMAN may find her right sort of shoe-model. And it's worth looking for.

The advertisements in this issue are INTERESTING to women who do attach proper importance to GOOD TASTE in the selection of footwear. And the shoe dealers of this city do not "tax" good taste. The "classy" models of shoes are not more expensive than the commonplace models—unless made of higher grade materials.

Recruits Wanted for Artillery Unit for Oversea Service

It is proposed to offer a composite battery of Heavy Artillery from Prince Edward Island for service in Europe—the Battery to be composed of members of the P.E. Island Heavy Brigade, Charlottetown, and the Thirty-seventh Field Battery of Montague and Souris. A number of officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners have already volunteered, but to bring the batteries up to war strength and to also form an ammunition column it will be necessary to secure upwards of one hundred recruits in addition to those who have already volunteered. Applications will be taken from recruits with or without military experience, as it is the expectation that sufficient drill will be given the Battery before proceeding to the front to make each member efficient. As soon as sufficient volunteers have handed in their names the proposed Battery will be submitted to headquarters for approval. It is hoped that the required number of men will come forward quickly.

Volunteers will please hand in their names to any of the following officers:—
Lieut.-Col. A. G. PEAKE, Charlottetown.
Major C. LEIGH, Charlottetown.
Major C. L. MCKAY, Charlottetown.
Major A. T. MCKAY, Montague.
Captain A. F. McQUAID, Souris.
Captain D. A. MacKINNON, Charlottetown.
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Thomas M. Reid & Co.

WHOLESALE COMMISSION FISH DEALERS

108 Fulton Fish Market, New York

Specialties, Smelts, Eels and Clams. Consignments solicited, daily returns. Stencils and stationery on application.

Reference, Market and Fulton National Bank, New York.

S. B. WILEY & SONS, Transfer Agents, Boston.

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