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THE BLOND WILD BEAST

In an article on the "German Professor" which he contributed to Everyman in April last, Mr. Sidney Whitman said, "in spite of his learning, his exceptional status, the German professor in the aggregate is not exempt from the German failings which afflict all humanity, the sma' and the great alike—vanity, prejudice, envy, and arrogance. For, alas! it is a well-authenticated fact that there is no arrogance, no conceit—neither that of birth nor wealth—which can vie with that of the learned 'prig'; albeit learning should teach humility in the face of the vast Unknown."

We must bear this in mind when we consider the claim to Nietzschean "culture" which the German professors advance as a reason for the existence and extension of the German Empire.

Time was when German culture represented something entirely different from "blood and iron," but that was before the mad prophet Nietzsche seduced Germany from the paths of Christian doctrine.

In Germany the professor occupies the place in public life which in this country and in Britain is invariably held by a leading politician, by a philanthropist, or a clergyman. On nearly all great occasions he presides; he leads the thoughts of the communities, and directs their energies. The German professor is the local magnate, philanthropist and priest or parson rolled in one. Naturally one in such a role wields immeasurable influence, and while the Gospel of the Christ was the rule of life, Germany could not have been in safer hands.

About a hundred years ago the German professor was at his best. Then, as now, Prussia was in the throes of war. The haughty arrogance of the ruling cast had been brought to the dust, and had been succeeded by the timidity of despair. The very name of Napoleon brought quaking fear to the cot and the palace.

At that critical juncture appeared in Berlin University a Professor—risen from a goose-herd—who exhorted the people to contemplate lowliness and humility which must needs precede every genuine attempt at human regeneration. There was nothing of the "blood and iron" in his gospel; nothing of the Nietzschean "master" morality which proclaims a ruling tribe of "blond wild beasts," glorifying physical strength at the expense of pity, sympathy and the Beatitudes. He told his hearers—and the best and noblest in the land flocked to hear him—that "Only when a man rises above mortality, only when he is imbued with a strength of purpose which fears not death is he worth his salt, only when he is prepared to sacrifice self for others is he deserving of pre-eminence, only when he conquers self may he hope to rule others."

That is Christianity, and then, as ever, proved an inspiration which stirred Prussia to its depths and revived a drooping faith.

Unbounded prosperity and an over wearing arrogance on the part of the learned "prig", within the last quarter of a century have led the professorate of Germany to set up Nietzsche in the place of the Nazarene. Today, Germany is not atheistic, nor agnostic; nor infidel; she is blatantly materialistic. She worships at the shrine of physical strength, she bows the knee to the bully of the prize-ring.

Even Eucken the most orthodox of present day German professors is tainted with this devilish Nietzschean philosophy. Constantly Eucken leaves the impression that there is no argument against sin but the sword, evil must be eradicated by physical death—there is no other philosophic alternative.

This is the boasted "culture" which Germany would substitute for Christianity. This accounts for her callous destruction of churches, for her murder of the wounded, for her maiming and maltreatment of helpless women and children. In short, German "culture" has gradually sapped the marrow of divine compassion from the German race, till nothing is left but the "blond wild beast" which the mad prophet Nietzsche glorifies.

WOOL FROM ENGLAND

There is a little row over the detention in England of some shipments of wool bought there in the early summer by Canadian manufacturers. It appears the manufacturers had at first objected to the high insurance and exchange rates on these consignments and the shipments were held pending adjustments. In the meantime the war broke out and the British government prohibited the exportation of wool and several other articles required in the manufacture of war supplies. The matter is being taken up by Hon. George H. Perley, Canadian High Commissioner, with the British government and it is expected that the wool will be released, as it was purchased before the prohibition was imposed.

But what is the matter when Canadian manufacturers or any other Canadians should buy wool in England? Here we have a country almost as large as all Europe, whose basic business is agriculture and yet we are obliged to import wool from a little country like Great Britain!

Sheep raising was at one time, particularly in the Maritime Provinces, a great industry in Canada, but with changed conditions in farming, rather than through any falling off in the demand for sheep and their products, the business has regrettably deteriorated. In this province there were several causes for the falling off, among them the difficulty of fencing, before the advent of the woven wire fence. This difficulty has been removed and ready made fences now take the place of the old fashioned pole fence and at little extra cost, so that there is nothing to hinder the raising of large flocks of sheep on practically all our farms. There has been a noteworthy revival in the business within the past few years, owing to the efforts of the Department of Agriculture and many of those who have engaged in the business here found it very profitable.

The price of wool is going to be high for the next few years, as a result of the war and the fact that Canadian manufacturers are obliged to import their wool is an assurance that many years will elapse before the Can-

adian demand alone can be filled by home production. And wool is only one of the sources of revenue in the sheep business, lamb, mutton, lambs and sheep always commanding a high price.

It would be well for our farmers to, as rapidly as possible, add sheep to their live stock. If they select a good breed, of which there are several, they will find them a profitable line while, at the same time, they will be helping Canada by reducing the quantity of raw material that it is now necessary to import in order to carry on our manufactures.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

It is now learned on good authority that Sir John French had with him in France at the beginning of the war 38,400 infantry and 4,500 cavalry, with 322 pieces of artillery, and service corps of various kinds, which with guards for lines of communication &c. made a total of about 70,000 men. The French army then available was not sufficient with the help of the British expeditionary forces to cover the whole frontier of France. Between the extreme left of Allies' line and the North Sea, along the Belgian frontier, there was a practically undefended gap of which General Von Kluck took advantage in his efforts to drive the left wing back and double up his enemy.

How near Von Kluck was to succeeding in his purpose was graphically told in the accounts which were given out at the time of the allied forces' retirement to the line of Paris and the Marne River. It has only been within the past two weeks that the allied armies have been so strengthened that they can both hold their own against the German invaders of France and extend their defensive lines clear from Belfort on the Swiss border to the North Sea near Calais. British troops probably have contributed most to the new state of affairs, helped, of course, by the new reserve corps that France has been getting ready. This means a great deal in regard to the future of the campaign. Hereafter the Germans can only get farther into France by breaking through some part of a line which is presumably being continuously strengthened, and which according to our latest despatches is forcing the invaders backward.

This better situation did not develop before there was urgent need. The somewhat easy capture of Antwerp put practically all of Belgium under German control. The half of the Belgian army that is left must be supported by Great Britain or France. The Belgian government can neither draw men nor money from the territory it nominally rules. The taxation and industrial resources of the country are being utilized by the conquerors for the carrying on of the war. And with Belgium the Germans hold some 12,000 square miles of French territory whose population of quite three and a half millions is cut off from France and like the people of Belgium, can provide neither men nor means for the service of their country. Something unexpected may develop that will call the invaders back to defend their own land in a hurry and completely change the face of affairs. As it is, it is cause for deep thankfulness that the allied line has been extended and strengthened. All its force and courage will be needed if those who speak for the British Government and say the war may last for a year are not to be justified by fact.

In the eastern theatre, not much is to be learned from what is made public. The Russian invasion of Austria has been checked, it would appear, and the German invasion of Russia has been pushed till most of Poland has been occupied and Warsaw has been threatened. It has not been captured, and the latest reports indicate that the Germans nearest to the city have been forced to retire. Here, as in the western field, the German armies are thought to have reached their maximum strength. On the other hand, the forces of Russia should continue to increase; and the country that can continue longest to send new battalions to take the place of those that are wasted has the power of compelling victory.

THE AERIAL MENACE

In these days when the British Army is making history so fast, one is apt to forget the no less important work that is being done by the Navy. From the day on which war was declared the German overseas trade has been practically at a standstill, and the disastrous effect of such a stoppage can scarcely be over-estimated.

When we consider, on the other hand, that the overseas trade of the Allies is almost uninterrupted, by German sea-power, it will be admitted that the work of the British Navy—or rather, of the Allied Navies—confers a double blessing.

The Kaiser is reported to be planning a Zeppelin-cum-warship raid against the British Islands, and if he carries out his desperate purpose, or, to be more accurate, gets somebody else to carry it out for him, something will certainly happen. The Zeppelins have had about ten weeks in which to prove their usefulness, and the only result so far has been the dropping of a comparatively few bombs on defenceless cities, achieved at a reported severe loss of the aerial craft.

On the other hand, the British have had a similar period of ten weeks in which to prepare for the coming of the enemy, and knowing the restless energy of Mr. Winston Churchill and his able colleagues we may be sure that they have already a warm welcome ready for the invaders. There will likely be a fleet of air-craft assembled along the south-east coast of Britain, ready to meet the veteran Herr Zeppelin in the air, assuming that he survives the boisterous welcome of the Navy.

The British have also a very useful little gun that can be aimed straight-up in the air and fires one high-explosive shrapnel every two seconds. As each shell travels aloft to a height of four or five miles, and provides two separate explosions about a hundred yards from each other, there ought to be good results.

We hope the Bernstorff Lie Manufacturing Company will not forget to send us a copy of the Kaiser's farewell speech to Zeppelin.—Montreal News.

A SHORT CUT TO TROUBLE

A clear case of being between the devil and the deep sea is that of the Kronprinzessin Cecelle, now known as the treasure ship. Having failed to deliver the bullion with which she started for Europe, suit was brought, and she is now in charge of a United States marshal. Her place of refuge—Bar Harbor—is safe enough now, but winter is coming and with it ice and danger. British cruisers are said to be waiting watchfully.

One lawyer is quite sure that without danger of capture the steamer could be moved to Boston, owing her immunity not to any want of watchfulness, but to the fact that she is under "a process of the court." Another is equally sure that, having been libeled, not by the Government, but by a private corporation, the steamer might be taken as a prize. He does not doubt that The Hague tribunal would justify the seizure.

A suggestion has been forthcoming. It is that the treasure ship be conveyed to Boston by one of our cruisers. That any such course will be pursued is not among the probabilities. Certainly it should not be attempted in the absence of a clear understanding between the departments of two nations having headquarters at Washington and London. It would be difficult to imagine a muen shorter cut to trouble.—Brooklyn Eagle.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT WONDERFUL GATHERING TO ENCOURAGE NEW REGIMENT

LEADERS OF VARIOUS POLICIES, UNITED ON PLATFORM OF SOHMER PARK TO STIR ENTHUSIASM IN RECRUITING FOR THE FRENCH-CANADIAN REGIMENT—GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS AND OPPOSITION LEADERS JOINED FORCES—TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE GATHERED TO HEAR THE SPEAKERS.

Wonderful enthusiasm was witnessed at Sohmer Park when French Canadians of every shade of political opinion met on the platform with one object in view, that of encouraging the organization of a French-Canadian regiment, "The Royal French Canadians," to take part in the great war in which the British Empire is now engaged. They were no longer Liberals or Conservatives, they were Canadians and as such old political enemies forgot their differences and agreed on the common fact before them, the necessity of sending more men to swell the forces on the firing line.

It was a great gathering and large as the big amphitheatre it was not large enough to accommodate those who wanted to hear the speakers. The lower floor, the gallery and the bleachers were crowded until no more people could find space there and there appeared to be as many more people outside unable to obtain admission. Men climbed on to the great steel girders and hung spider-like in uncomfortable positions to gain the advantage of seeing and hearing. It is estimated that fully 20,000 people were present, and the speaker, Mr. Arthur Mignault, who has been prominent in the work, acted as chairman. Others on the platform with him were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. R. Lemieux, Mr. L. T. Marchal, K.C., Senator Raoul Dandurand, Mr. J. M. Teller, Mr. U. H. Dandurand, Ald. L. A. Lapointe, M.P., Mr. W. Bullock, M.L.A., Mr. Severin Levesque, M.L.A., Mr. B. T. Taylor, Mr. Lorenzo Prince, Lieut. Colonel F. M. Gaudet, Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Hon. Thos. Chase Casgrain, Mr. A. V. Roy, Mr. A. Racine, Sheriff Lemieux.

DR. MIGNAULT WAS CHAIRMAN.

Dr. Arthur Mignault, who has contributed \$50,000 towards the organization expenses and who has been prominent in the work, acted as chairman. He then drew a vivid picture of the sufferings of the heroic little nation. "We want first of all to revenge the Belgians, who have done so much, but there is another country which is in our thoughts, and that country is England. I know of nothing more admirable than the conduct of England, nothing more heroic than the way in which Britain came to the aid of France and Belgium; England had no territory to gain by the war, unlike France, who had her lost provinces to get back; nor had she to defend her soil like Belgium, but England went to defend a people who could not defend themselves."

PROOF OF THEIR LOYALTY.

Dr. Arthur Mignault, in the major's uniform which his work in organizing the Royal French-Canadian Regiment had won him, occupied the chair. "I am a soldier, not an orator," he said in opening the meeting, "and should the honor which has been conferred upon me receive official approval, I trust I shall be able to prove in deeds what I may fail to express in words." He went on to explain the object of the meeting as being to enable those who had as yet not done so, to place themselves at the disposal of the country. "The large number of applications already received for places in the regiment," he continued, "is a convincing proof of the loyalty and enthusiasm of French Canadians in the cause of liberty and justice. We have an opportunity of showing that we have national and personal courage never to submit and yield and never to be overcome."

Lieutenant-Colonel F. N. Gaudet, who has been appointed to command the new regiment, then spoke. He made a brief and soldierly appeal to those present to show their manhood in the present crisis, telling his hearers what kind of men were needed, men who knew how to march, to suffer and to endure—let them all come forward, he urged, and vindicate the cause of justice and of liberty they cherished inheritance.

POLITICS ARE LAID ASIDE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to speak amid a long clamor of applause. The speaker referred to the occasions on which in times of political struggle he had spoken in the same hall. "I am happy to be able to say," he continued, "that a quarter of the city of Montreal is still in the right place, but this is no time to speak of parties, for we have a bigger object in view. This room has been witness of many demonstrations, but never has it been opened to the public in such dramatic circumstances as has given rise to this great assembly. No matter what different political opinions have hitherto divided us, opinions that would have been in ordinary circumstances irreconcilable, have now been laid aside as secondary matter."

"I will not now refer to the great war of Canadian politics as our differences have now been put aside, but to the terrible war whose object is immediately to chase the Germans from France and Belgium." Sir Wilfrid went on to contrast the cause which had brought British soldiers to the soil of France in the time of Joan of Arc with their present mission, emphasizing the fact that French and English were now fighting side by side as allies and brothers whose object is not only to vindicate the honor of England and France, but to uphold civilization itself against the power of barbarism.

"To find anything comparable to the barbarism of the Germans," the speaker continued, "we must go back to the days of Attila, whose name was handed down to posterity as the 'Scourge of God.'" It was no exaggeration to draw a comparison between Attila and the Emperor responsible for the present conflict.

"GREAT BRITAIN ASKS NOTHING"

After referring to the contingent of 35,000 men already sent from Canada to fight in Europe and the Government's intention of sending an additional contingent of 30,000, Sir Wilfrid made specific mention of the special corps of French-Canadians who would now also go to the aid of England and to the aid of the country of their ancestors. He appealed "with all his heart and soul" to those present to take part in the formation of the regiment. That joining the regiment would be a sacrifice, Sir Wilfrid said all would admit. "But oh, young men," he urged, "I want to tell you how I envy you the opportunity of making his sacrifice and starting out to take your part in the fighting for England, France and Belgium. Some of you must, indeed, inevitably make a covenant with death and sleep beneath the earth of a foreign land."

After evoking the heroes of the past, French heroes of the war of 1870, and Canadian heroes of French race, as examples to be followed now with pride, Sir Wilfrid dilated on the liberty that is the privilege of those living under the British flag. "Canada," he cried, "is absolutely free." "Great Britain does not assume the right to ask us for men. Great Britain asks nothing from us. We are a free people and once more I say that nobody will force you to offer your services. Let whoever stay at home who will. The hideous monster of conscription has never existed in Canada, nor will it ever exist in any part of the British Empire."

"I am not here to discuss whether or not we have perfect autonomy in Canada. I will do nothing to embarrass the Government, though I do not deny that it would be a great temptation to discuss the naval question at the present time. There is nothing on that thought in our minds—that is to defend the Mother Country and the British Empire, to fight for the cause of France and Britain and for all humanity."

Sir Wilfrid then paid a stirring tribute to the bravery and endurance constance and honor, unsuspected until the present war, of a "little country called Belgium." (Applause.) He then drew a vivid picture of the sufferings of the heroic little nation. "We want first of all to revenge the Belgians, who have done so much, but there is another country which is in our thoughts, and that country is England. I know of nothing more admirable than the conduct of England, nothing more heroic than the way in which Britain came to the aid of France and Belgium; England had no territory to gain by the war, unlike France, who had her lost provinces to get back; nor had she to defend her soil like Belgium, but England went to defend a people who could not defend themselves."

"Sir Wilfrid related the incident in Kitchener's career, when as a boy of twenty he had gone to fight against the Prussians under the French flag in the year 1870. He had then been fighting in a losing cause. He now returned to the charge after many years of distinguished service abroad, and this time would be instrumental in bringing victory to the allied armies against the same foe."

Sir Wilfrid went on to appeal to the French-Canadians to give an example of loyalty to their countrymen and to show the entire world that they were ready to uphold the cause of justice, honor and liberty. He referred to the material aid which Canada could give the Empire as but a small thing in comparison with her moral assistance. The speaker quoted the German Chancellor's admission that the Kaiser's invasion of Belgium could not be justified by international law, and went on to speak of the Kaiser's blasphemous declaration that he was acting as God's deputy in all this bloodshed.

Sir Wilfrid made a final appeal to his hearers to support the movement for recruiting and closed his speech amid wild applause.

HON. MR. CASGRAIN'S TRIBUTE.

Hon. T. Chase Casgrain paid a tribute to Dr. Mignault for the fine work done in organizing the regiment. This regiment of French Canadians would be an honor to the country and to the race. They would fight for the triumph of honor and justice over the forces of barbarism. "This is not the time for political dissensions, national quarrels or internal troubles. We must unite to face the common foe. To drive back into its lair the savage animal that has rushed amongst the peaceful populations, industrious and generous and also to restore the warlike diplomacy and the evil spirit of conquest and absolute domination. Every subject of King George V. must in these days when public conscience is aroused prove to the world that there is one soul and one heart and that all are ready to contribute the full measure of their force and their might for the defence of the United Kingdom."

Mr. Casgrain then spoke of the measures adopted by the various Dominions and to the decision taken by General Botha in South Africa to march beneath the flag he had fought against twelve years ago. He also drew the attention of his hearers to the unity that existed today between the Nationalists and the Ulsterites in Ireland who had decided to join forces to face the enemy. "This was the act of brave men."

DESCENDANTS OF HEROES.

Loud applause greeted Mr. Casgrain's remark when he spoke of the generous response made by both French and English speaking Canadians when the first call was made to join the Canadian Contingent which had left to fight under General French and General Joffre. "I have seen," said the speaker, "all those valiant soldiers in Valcartier Camp. I had the occasion to admire them and to witness some of their manoeuvring. I saw in the 30,000 men who paraded on the plains of Valcartier, 2,510 French Canadian descendants of these courageous explorers and intrepid colonists who settled our glorious country, sons of the heroes of Monongahela and Chateaugay. They will shed a new lustre on the name of the French Canadian race."

MUST SHOW UNITED FRONT.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux eloquently

depicted the havoc, carnage and devastation wrought by the Germans in their march. Steel and fire, he said, were their weapons, but to these they added hideous vandalism. Ancient and majestic cathedrals had been ruthlessly destroyed. The cathedral of Rheims, so great a marvel of Gothic architecture was it, that people had seen in it a reflection of the Divinity. The former Postmaster General emphasized the necessity for Canada to show a united front in this crisis. Mr. Lemieux said that of the 33,000 soldiers at Valcartier, 75 per cent, were born in England, while among the remainder were more than 2,000 French-Canadians. Was not this, he asked, a fair proportion? He appealed to those present that they should make of the new regiment the flower of the Canadian Contingent.

THE PREMIER'S SYMPATHY.

Mr. L. T. Marchal, K.C., said: "It is my duty, since I was the first to propose to the prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, the formation of a French-Canadian Brigade, to tell you of the sympathetic reception I received from the chief of the Conservative Cabinet on that occasion. The proposal was of such a nature that it could not but stir the sympathetic feelings of the Prime Minister since it was a clear expression of the sentiments of the great mass of the French Canadian population, all sons of an heroic, chivalrous, brave and courageous race. Sir Robert Borden was unable to find words with which to adequately express his admiration

(Continued on page seven)

THE ISLAND'S GIFT OF OATS

Sir—I wish to offer a few suggestions on the above subject, that may be of use in making the gift as complete as possible. In the first place none but white oats should be sent; horsemen in the Old Country have a strong prejudice against black, that will not feed them to their horses, that have to undergo a severe test of endurance. This may be only prejudice, but we must respect it; anyhow, it is easier to get white than black. In the next place they should be thoroughly cleaned and no rubbish sent. To ensure this, a set of fanners might be placed in each receiving warehouse and the oats put through. As they have to be re-bagged, the additional labor would be a mere trifle. The crop this year is large and of good quality. It will reflect much credit on the Island farmers if the gift is large and in the best shape. I am, Sir, etc., J. T. JENKINS.

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