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BIRTHS

BROWN.—At Pownal, on July 31st., to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Brown, a son. Congratulations. Pat. please copy.

DEATHS

BUNTAIN.—Miss Isabelle Buntain of Rustico, in the 86th (eighty-sixth) year of her age.

EFFECT ON LOCAL FOODSTUFFS MARKET.

Some concern has been created in the flour market as a result of the war, some of the large mills stating that owing to the fluctuations in the wheat market it is impossible to put a price on flour. It is understood that dealers here do not usually stock heavily at this time of the year and consequently are not in as good a position to supply any large demand as they would be in the fall. Some of the large mills have withdrawn quotations entirely so that it is impossible at this moment to give any decided prices. Some of the mills are asking as much as \$1 in advance of their figures. One of the large companies, in an advice to their customers here, state that they could not go on the market today and buy wheat to make flour under 75 cts. advance over prices which they have been charging. There is no advance in the price of sugar.

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

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1914.

DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.

Meeting of P. E. I. Presbytery, Zion Church, 10 a. m.

Prince Edward Theatre, 7.30 and 9 p. m.

People's Theatre, 7.45 and 9 p. m.

AUGUST.

HIGH WATER.

Date.	Day.	Time: H't.	Time: H't.
1	Sa	5:01 7.6	19:07 6.6
2	S.	6:07 7.6	20:22 6.6
3	M.	7:12 7.6	21:31 6.8
4	Tu	8:18 7.7	22:32 7.0
5	W.	9:22 7.8	23:22 7.2
6	Th	10:22 7.9	
7	F.	0:38 7.9	11:18 8.0
8	Sa	0:38 7.9	12:09 8.0
9	S.	1:06 7.4	12:49 7.9
10	M.	1:34 7.4	13:32 7.7
11	Tu	2:00 7.4	14:14 7.8
12	W.	2:25 7.3	14:56 6.9
13	Th	2:51 7.3	15:42 6.4
14	F.	3:19 7.2	16:28 6.0
15	Sa	3:51 7.2	17:46 6.8
16	S.	4:35 7.1	19:08 5.7
17	Mo	5:34 7.1	20:18 5.9
18	Tu	6:45 7.2	21:20 6.2
19	W.	7:58 7.4	22:10 6.6
20	Th	9:06 7.7	22:51 7.0
21	F.	10:04 8.0	23:58 7.4
22	Sa	10:58 8.4	
23	S.	0:02 7.7	11:49 8.7
24	M.	0:35 8.0	12:38 8.8
25	Tu	1:07 8.1	13:30 8.6
26	W.	1:40 8.2	14:23 8.3
27	Th	2:14 8.2	15:19 7.8
28	F.	2:52 8.1	16:24 7.2
29	Sa	3:33 7.9	17:40 6.8
30	S.	4:34 7.6	19:02 6.6
31	M.	5:44 7.4	20:16 6.7

CONFEDERATION CELEBRATION

REGISTER OF ACCOMMODATION.

A register of accommodation in private houses and a few boarding houses may be consulted at the Guardian Office. Provision has already been made for about 400 people over and above the ordinary hotel accommodation. The names given to the Guardian will be transferred to the Accommodation Bureau of the Confederation Committee, which will be opened soon.

THE WAR

Servia and Austria, the two original figures in the world-shaking game now in progress in Europe, are scarcely mentioned today. The scene has been shifted elsewhere and the moves are now being studied in Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, London and other European capitals. Little is actually known concerning the moves but enough is known to realize that the principal movers are Germany, Russia, England and France. Of the actual fighting strength of these little is really known. England we know by faith only, and our faith is that she will honorably maintain her traditions and come through the strife with her flag still flying. Of her allies, Russia and France, and of her enemy Germany we know, practically, but little. Germany has been preparing for "that day" for many years. Of the manner of her preparation she has told little abroad, but it is generally accepted that her army is a magnificent one, fully equipped, mobile and of immense strength, being variously estimated at from one and a half to five millions. Of her navy we know as little, excepting that the pace she has set in naval preparation has imposed upon the rest of Europe burdens which have become almost unbearable. The French army is also said to be a most efficient one and she has an old and carefully nursed navy to settle with Germany. Of Russia our actual knowledge is equally short. She has a large army, three or four millions, including reserves, and a fighting strength said to be over a million. Of the mobility of her army, her means of transport and the efficiency of her equipment little is known. It is to be noted that this war, if it becomes a general one, is the first to be fought under modern conditions. No dreadnoughts, super-dreadnoughts or submarines have yet engaged in actual war. No aeroplanes or wireless signalling have yet been employed in warfare. From the viewpoint of these modern devices, the war, by sea or land, will be a new thing, the only feature re-

maintaining constant through all time being that "war is hell."

RUSSIAN SOLDIER'S VIEWS

It is interesting to note here the views of one of the most thoughtful of Russian soldiers, General Kuropatkin, in his book on "The Russian Army and the Japanese War," written shortly after the catastrophe of 1905. He begins with a concise survey of Russia's development since the reign of Peter the Great. In the seventeenth century, after violent upheaval and severe struggle, Russia became a united Empire. In the beginning of the 18th century, the frontier, though only partially defined, had a total length of 9,333 miles. The army was from 150,000 to 280,000 strong, but, through lack of training and organization, was not to be relied upon as a fighting force. Through the strategy of Peter the Great and the experience gained in the war with Charles XII, it was greatly improved. Other wars followed, and at the commencement of the 19th century Russia had become a strong military power. During the ensuing hundred years Russia had to face several difficult military problems under complicated conditions. One of the earliest of these was the conflict with Napoleon's invading host. In the north she had to make sure her position in the Gulf of Finland and Bothnia. In the west she had to keep the Poles in subjection. In the south her footing on the shores of the Black Sea had to be made secure. In the Caucasus and Far East everything had to be done. Three wars were waged with Turkey—in 1906-12, in 1828-29 and in 1877-78. In the middle of the century the interference of the European Powers in Russia's affairs led to the Crimean War. Thereby Russia lost her Black Sea fleet and the possession of the mouth of the Danube. In 1877-78 she won back those last advantages, and also obtained possession of Batoum and Kars. Of this conflict—the last great war in which Russia was engaged in the 19th century—General Kuropatkin says that, however involved its causes may have been, it was really a continuation of the two-hundred-years-long struggle towards the Black Sea, complicated by the necessity of assisting the kindred Servians and Bulgarians. During the two centuries that ended with December 31, 1900, Russia had waged 22 wars, for the expansion of the Empire, lasting in all about 101 years; in four wars for its defence, enduring for 41 years; had been engaged in seven wars and two campaigns, in "the interests of general European politics," covering in all some ten years; in two civil wars (in the Caucasus) lasting 65 years, and to the suppression of revolts had devoted 6 years of military operations. It is not surprising that Nicholas II. should have prayed aloud: "Give us peace in our time, O Lord!" Having surveyed the actual frontiers of the Empire under eight heads, General Kuropatkin is forced to the conclusion that, never in the whole course of her history, had Russia been exposed to greater danger on her western frontier than she would be in the event of a European war in these early years of the 20th century. In the strengthening of her position on that side Russia's statesmen have ample scope for their energies, without diverting them to aggressive enterprises elsewhere. The frontiers, as he enumerates them, are the Swedish (1,000 miles long), the Western (738 miles), the Austro-Hungarian (760 miles), the Roumanian 467 miles), the Trans-Caucasian (325 on the Turkish and 465 on the Persian border), the Caspian and Eri-Rud (1,333 miles), the Central Asian, Chinese and Japanese. We need only concern ourselves at present with two of these frontiers—the German and the Austro-Hungarian. By vast and well-directed expenditure, the German military authorities have "made ready" says the Russian General "in the most comprehensive sense to march rapidly across our borders with an army of 1,000,000 men." In railways for the transport of troops Germany has distinctly the advantage of Russia. She has seventeen lines (twenty-three tracks) leading to the German frontier, by which she is able to send to the front more than 500 troop-trains daily. Within a few days from the declaration of war she can concentrate from fourteen to sixteen army corps on Russia's frontier, and

has, moreover, a command of technical resources, such as light railways, artillery, ordnance and engineering stores for telegraphs, mobile siege-parks, etc., far beyond those on which the Russian War Office can rely. Since the Crimean War, continuing Kuropatkin, Russia has labored hard to put the Vilna and Warsaw areas in a condition of fitness for hostilities. But as Germany has done much more in thirty years than Russia has been able to accomplish in fifty, the Czar's government is evidently outdistanced. That an invading German army would meet with fewer difficulties in Russia than an invading Russian army would meet in Germany, General Kuropatkin admits. Taking everything into consideration, however, the General is disposed to believe that neither Germany nor Russia would ultimately gain much by going to war for the purpose of altering their frontiers.

Since it entered the Triple Alliance, the Dual Monarchy has turned its attention, in a military sense, almost exclusively to the Russian frontier. The Hapsburg Empire, like that of the Hohenzollern Kaiser, has the advantage over Russia in military railways. As for sentiment, the Germans, who constitute about a quarter of the population, are most friendly towards Russia. The Hungarians still resent the Czar's aid in repressing the Magyar insurrection in 1849. Slav groups, which comprise nearly half the population (the Serbs, including the Croats, making not far from one-eighth of it) are, with one exception, well disposed towards Russia. The Hungarians still resent the Czar's aid in repressing the Magyar insurrection in 1849. Slav groups, which comprise nearly half the population (the Serbs, including the Croats, making not far from one-eighth of it) are, with one exception, well disposed towards Slavonic Russia. But, like the Magyars, "the Poles hate us," says General Kuropatkin. It would be a mistake, he thinks, for the Russians to expect any of the Austrian Slavs to hail them as deliverers. He concludes, nevertheless, that it would be advantageous neither to Austria nor to Russia to go to war with each other for the score of calarging their borders.

fluent speaker and a keen debater. He represents the First District of Queen's, one of the largest and most influential constituencies in the province and his elevation is a well-merited compliment to his constituents as well as to himself. Mr. Jenkins' appointment is equally popular and well-advised. He represents the Second District of Queen's, is a prominent and successful farmer, and a good speaker. He has taken an active part in the proceedings of the Legislature and is in every way worthy of the honour conferred upon him.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(From our own Correspondent.)
LONDON, 24th July.—The day in which the King can do no wrong seems to have passed, and today the demagogue is free to criticize and even censure the Sovereign without any fear of less majesty penalties. King George's sincere desire and effort to avert the disaster which seemed inevitable has evoked much bitter comment from extremists in the Radical, Nationalist and Labour ranks. The regrettable part of it was that some of this anger arose from pique and wounded feelings on the part of ministerial organs which were "scooped" in regard to the news about the Buckingham Palace Conference. While members of the Cabinet remained mute on Sunday about the King's intervention, it is evident that leaders in the Opposition ranks did not, the result being that the Times, Daily Mail and Morning Post were inspired and came out with the announcement of the projected conference on Monday morning, while the Daily Chronicle and Daily News had nothing.

But that, after all, was only superficial. The Radicals and Nationalists were in the position of having the whip hand; they knew that if the amendment bill failed through the insistence of the Unionists for "more," the parent bill would go through automatically. They saw the power removed from Parliament buildings to Buckingham Palace, which symbolized a substitution of monarchical wishes for the will of the people, though as a matter of fact it was the representatives of the people who were to confer together in the palace.

If the action of the King was open to criticism, much more was His Majesty's speech to the eight delegates. It contained a reference to "the cry of civil war," as being "on the lips of the most responsible and sober-minded of my people." This admission in face of Liberal assertions that "civil war" preparations were all bluff, was like a spark in the gunpowder, and caused a veritable explosion of Liberal and Labour wrath. The Chronicle suggested that the King had breathed exclusively the atmosphere of Unionism, while the Manchester Guardian thought His Majesty had been unduly alarmed by reports of unofficial counsellors.

While the King's newspapers have upheld the King's action and utterance, they have in reality been just as pessimistic as their confidants about the outcome of the conference. The Pall Mall Gazette declared there must now be serious trouble north or south whatever is done. The Conference has suffered the fate of an abandoned ship for two days, as both Liberal and Unionist papers have declared each evening that it had broken down; but next morning it was again in full sail!

The final news before closing of mail is that the conference has ended, but the result cannot yet be ascertained. An announcement which suggests that the Irish leaders on both sides wish to lay any suggested compromise before their supporters before they yield any ground.

"Fur-farming in Canada" is the subject of an article in the latest issue of the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, which is a quarterly record of progress in tropical agriculture and industries." The article being inspired by the report of the committee on Fisheries, Game and Fur-bearing animals, of the Commission of Conservation.

"Up to the present time" says the reviewer, "most of the work on fur-farming has been done in the Maritime Provinces, but it is developing rapidly in Ontario and Quebec, and isolated fur-farms exist throughout the Western Provinces. The most important work accomplished so far is that of rearing foxes in captivity, attention being paid chiefly to the dark or so-called silver foxes on account of the great value of the skins. Attempts have been made for a number of years past to rear valuable black or silver foxes in captivity, but the experiments of Dalton and Oulton on Prince Edward Island are chiefly responsible for the establishment of this industry on its present successful basis."

After describing the method of fox (Continued on page 3.)

NOTES

We have no desire to follow The Patriot in its quibbling on the representation of any other question. Its stand on the "fourth representative" has made it ridiculous even in the eyes of its friends. The Hazard reports are open to its readers and it will be found a much more reliable authority than The Patriot. There is, as we have already said, no joint address or any other action by either or both of our Houses of Parliament asking for an amendment of the B. N. A. Act and no amendment is possible until such action is taken.

Heartly congratulations to Honourables J. H. Myers and L. L. Jenkins on their appointment to the Executive and to Honourable Premier Matheson on having associated with him two men who will worthily fill the vacancies recently made in his Cabinet. Mr. Myers is a successful farmer, is one of the young men of the party and has already won his spurs as a clear-headed politician, a



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