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GERMANY SLOW IN COMING TO HELP MISSIONS

Behind in Movement Because She Has No Colonies

RELATIONS BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE

No Probability, Near or Remote, of Disestablishment Says Dr. Dryander

(By Steven Burnett.)
BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Echo reaches me through an American friend, the president of a great American college, of a long conversation had by him a few days ago with his excellency, Dr. Dryander, Dryander, the Kaiser's intimate friend and, it may be said, confessor, for he is first chaplain to the Kaiser and closely acquainted with the Kaiser's sentiments and opinions.

The topic of discussion was the part Germany was taking and meant to take in evangelization by foreign missions. Dr. Dryander confessed that Germany had been very slow in coming to "world-consciousness"—"largely, perhaps, because, until recently, she had no colonies." Then his visitor suggested that as Germany was to have the biggest navy in the world she would be expected to do her share in world evangelization. The white-haired veteran of the pulpit at this held up his hands and said, with much earnestness: "Ah, but we are not going to have the biggest navy in the world, and we don't want it either. No thinking man among us believes that we ought to have the biggest navy."

A further remark that, as Germany is now going with their comrades in all parts of the world, and that German factories are everywhere, a burden of responsibility rested upon Germany to carry the message of Christianity along with her trade, drew from Dr. Dryander a statement that the responsibility did rest upon Germany, but he added: "We are far behind the churches in America and England in the matter of foreign missions. Perhaps we do more; we ought to, and I hope we shall."

Another topic touched upon was the relations between church and state in Germany.

Asked whether there was any probability, near or remote, of disestablishment, Dr. Dryander was very emphatic in saying that such a thing was not to be thought of, first, because of the constitutions of the empire and of the Kingdom of Prussia, and next, because of the church, as chief bishop, dating from the time of Martin Luther. There was no opposition, Dr. Dryander said, in Germany towards religion, so far as its relation to the state was concerned, that "even the Socialists believed in supporting the church," and at the same time calling attention to the fact that the Prussian Landtag recently had passed a law for improving the condition of the clergy.

The conversation then turned upon the Kaiser and Professor Harnack, who is well known in America, as elsewhere, for his unorthodoxy. "Some of us in America," said the American visitor, "and it is a little difficult to understand how it is that you and Professor Harnack, men of widely different theological views, are both such favorites with the Kaiser." The court chaplain laughed heartily and said: "But that is very easy to explain. The Kaiser is a modern man; he is many-sided, takes a large view of things, and is interested in men and movements of widely different type. Professor Harnack is one of our greatest scholars. The Kaiser and he are very warm friends, and naturally so. Do you know that Professor Harnack is now at the head of the Royal Library."

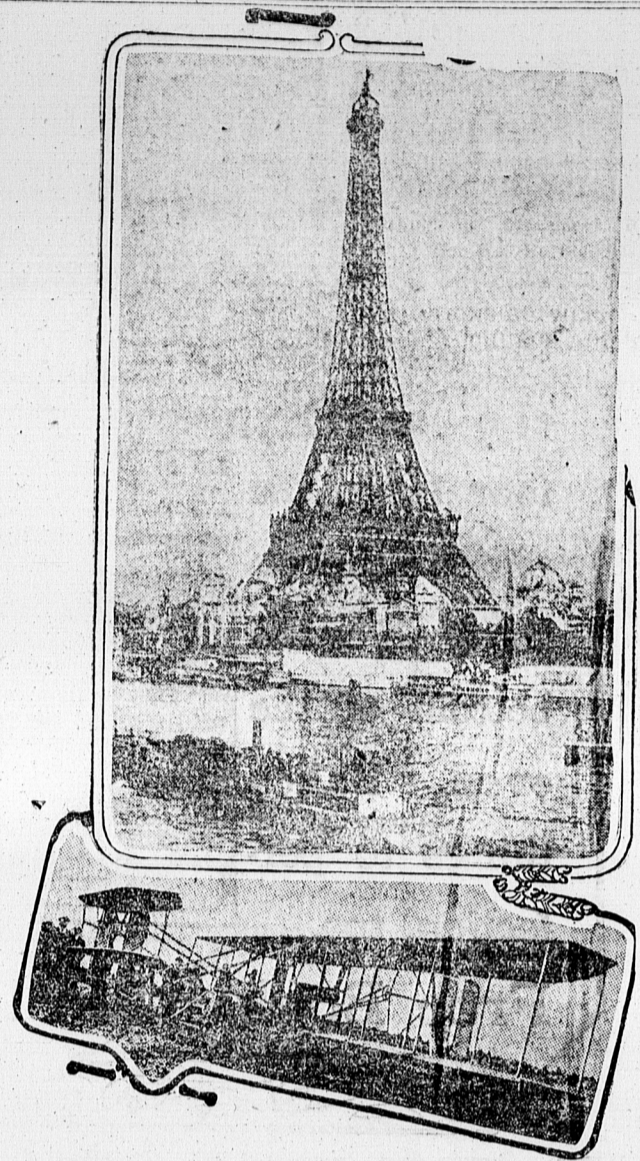
CURIOUS MONEY WRANGLE

TOWN, CHURCH, CITIZEN AND STATE MIXED UP IN CASE

PARIS, Nov. 5.—A curious dispute in which the Mayor, Conseques, near Nice, a priest, and another individual are concerned, is likely to call for the intervention of the state.

Some days ago several children entered a chapel and began to amuse themselves by pulling the stuffing from chairs. Suddenly one boy uttered a cry of joy. He discovered between the wood of the chair and the straw five banknotes of one hundred francs each.

He took the money to his father, who promptly informed the mayor. The vicar of the place, however, learnt what had occurred, and claimed the money. The mayor put forward the argument that as a result of the separation law the chapel belonged to the commune, but the priest declared that the notes had been concealed before the law was promulgated and that, therefore, the money belonged to him. While the mayor and the priest were debating the point, the mother of the boy appeared on the scene and claimed that he was entitled to a share of the money. He, too, invoked a law in support of his claim. The dispute promises to become complicated, for the state has also a right in the money—a right which is authori-



The Eiffel Tower, at Paris, 984 feet high, which was encircled and topped at an altitude of 1,300 feet by the Count de Lambert in a sensational exhibition with a Wright biplane. Starting from the Aerodrome at Juvisy, the Count travelled to Paris, thirteen miles, where he circled about, getting higher and higher, until he was above the top of the Tower. Then he flew over it and back to his starting point. At the bottom of the picture is shown the machine he used.

ANOTHER AIRSHIP IS BEING BUILT

Zeppelin IV. Is Now Under Construction In Yards At Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Although aeroplanes and aeroplaning have perceptibly damped German enthusiasm for airships, the Zeppelin shipbuilding company has already "laid down" Zeppelin IV., which will be much larger than any of its predecessors. With 20,000 cubic metres of gas capacity, it will be 7,000 cubic metres larger than Zeppelin I., and 3,000 cubic metres larger than Zeppelin II. and III. In other respects the new vessel will be practically of the same dimensions as its forerunners, although there is talk of installing a Zeppelin motor, which would bring the total horse power to over 300.

Rumors that Count Zeppelin would abandon a considerable portion of his all-aluminum construction and substitute wood are described as groundless. The count is still an indelible believer in the superiority of exclusively metal construction. He does not seem to have been shaken in his attitude by the discovery that the metal propellers of the Republic were the main cause of the French airship's disaster.

The rumor continues to circulate with persistence that the German warplane has bought its last Zeppelin airship, and that the great plant established at Friedrichshafen by national subscription will require to occupy itself with airships for private passenger service.

EDUCATION QUESTION

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The education question has been brought to a head by the manifesto of the French Episcopate addressed to the country. The eighty-nine cardinals, archbishops and bishops have unanimously appended their signatures to a document that their fight is against the present system of secular education in France, but condemns, nominating, a series of historical text-books used at the state schools. A witty writer redefined the French school as a "mill" where the children of Christians were turned into renegades. That is the view of the bishops, and they declare that they are prepared to "suffer all things" rather than let this state of affairs last. If their declaration is met with indifference, they will place the schools under an interdict, the effects of which step would be to deprive all recalcitrant parents of the successors of religion.

Since the separation, communes here and there have been placed under interdict, but not for long, for the municipal authorities, worked upon by the peasants, have always given way. The two educational bills now before the Chamber, presented by M. Doumergue, were recently drafted by M. Briand. They are particularly drastic in limiting the rights of parents.

GIRLS MUTINY IN CONVENT OF GOOD SHEPHERD

Fourteen Pupils Armed With Chairs Force Their Way Out

POLICE ARE CALLED AND SETTLE TROUBLE

Rebels Laugh At Situation and Refuse to Surrender

PARIS, Nov. 5.—An exciting episode has taken place at the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Sens. Some of the pupils, girls whose ages ranged from 15 to 18, broke in revolt, declaring that they did not want to remain in the institution any longer. The mutiny occurred in the work-rooms, and thither the sisters ran. They found that fourteen of their pupils, armed with chairs, had broken a window and forced a door leading to the garden.

The matrons attempted to scale the garden wall, but in vain. The nuns, with the superior at their head, began to parley with the rebels. For three hours the latter refused to re-enter the work-rooms. The sister thought of using the hose, but rain began to fall and in a short time all the girls were wet to the skin. Eleven of them then consented to return to the work-rooms, but the three ringleaders held out, declaring that they would remain in the garden until the inspector of the Assistance Publique arrived.

The three ringleaders are, it seems, difficult pupils who were placed in the help of the Assistance Publique of the Vosges. At seven o'clock in the evening the superior informed the police what had happened, and a police commissioner arrived, accompanied by several men. They found the rebels laughing and munching nuts. One surrendered, but the other two declared that they would not remain in the establishment any longer, and demanded to be placed in a secular institution. On the understanding that they would be allowed to leave the city they submitted.

CUPID IS RESPONSIBLE

Wireless Messages From Lovers Make Business Pay

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Cupid is responsible for nine-tenths of the wireless messages that reach Paris from America. The operators at the Marconi station on top of the Eiffel Tower are responsible for this surprising statement, and they ought to know. If it is true, a large number of marriages between American girls and European aristocrats in the near future is a safe deduction to be drawn. The Eiffel Tower, by the way, is to have a new and greatly improved wireless installation which will be completed this month. It will have a radius of 2,700 miles, which will take in New York and other American cities. There will also be a new wireless telephone invented by Lieutenant Colin and Jence by which it is hoped one may converse over a distance of more than 300 miles.



The Marchioness of Headfort, known as "Molly the Marchioness," who was Miss Rosie Boote, a debutante of the London Gaiety theatre prior to her marriage to the Marquis. Her social success in the Conservative Irish aristocracy has been capped by the favor of King Edward, evidenced at a charity fête, where she sold the hardihood of crumpies in company with Mrs. Anthony Drexel and Miss Mildred Carter, daughter of the first secretary of the American embassy at London. The Sovereign made two purchases, the Marchioness' stall and occupied her.



SULTAN'S JEWELS VANISH ENTIRELY

Though Evidently Pawned, Officials Know Nothing of Transactions

PARIS, Nov. 5.—There is an interesting commentary today on the story of the ex-Sultan of Morocco's jewels, said to have been deposited at the Mont de Pieté, government pawnshop. M. Maze, the general secretary of the institution, says it is possible that they may have been pawned, but that the pawnshop officials have no knowledge on the subject. They were certainly not pawned in the name of Abd-el-Aziz, to whom, M. Maze declares, they would not have lent fifty centimes. Perhaps, he added, they were pawned in lots by bankers, for the sum of \$2,000,000, which has been mentioned as having been lent on the jewels, does not figure in the register. As to the forthcoming sale of the jewels, the officials of the Mont de Pieté know nothing beyond what has appeared in the newspapers. Nor can any information on the point be obtained at the offices of the finance minister or of any foreign office. The question is, "where are the ex-sultan's jewels?"

AMERICAN BIRDS ARE BAD PEST IN ENGLISH FARMS AND ORCHARDS

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The market gardeners in the county of Surrey are not at all grateful to the American naturalist who introduced the American robin to England. He turned six pairs of them loose near Guildford last June, with the result that about forty young birds were successfully reared, and next summer they will probably spread to other counties.

The American robin is not the little bird known by the same name in this country, which feeds on bread crumbs from the window sills and figures year after year on the Christmas cards. The American bird is really a thrush, and about the size and form of an English blackbird. The Pilgrim Fathers called it a robin because of its red breast. The bird is very friendly to man and sings very sweetly, but these virtues are scarcely likely to appeal to the market gardeners of Surrey, who are praying that the hungry fogs in the coming winter will wipe out the newcomers. Some of them have already enlisted the support of village boys armed with catapults and air guns.

The man who introduced the English rabbit to Australia and brought down the curses of thousands of Australians of the second generation on his head should feel some satisfaction in the fact that the sharpest pair of shears, inexhaustible patience and the exercise of good temper is necessary to overcome it—especially noticeable when transacting business with postoffice officials. Not only is unnecessary time consumed by them in attending to trifling matters, but delays and mistakes are so frequent as to be maddening.

TO REMEDY MAILS

VISITORS TO PARIS TO BE GIVEN SOME CONSIDERATION

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Strangers who intend visiting Paris next season will hear with joy the announcement of the minister of public works, in whose jurisdiction the postoffices belong, that a plan is being considered whereby the interminable waits, which those calling at the main postoffice for mail have been subjected in the past, are to be curtailed.

The peculiar ideas of transacting business in France, and particularly in governmental circles—where the red tape is so thick, long and complicated that the sharpest pair of shears, inexhaustible patience and the exercise of good temper is necessary to overcome it—are especially noticeable when transacting business with postoffice officials. Not only is unnecessary time consumed by them in attending to trifling matters, but delays and mistakes are so frequent as to be maddening.

WAR OFFICE MADE BAD MUDDLE OF AIRSHIP TRIALS

DRASTIC PUNISHMENT METED TO PEOPLE OF ADRIA BY THE POPE

RESIDENTS OF ANCIENT TOWN TO BE CUT OFF FROM CHRISTIANITY FIFTEEN DAYS

PARIS, Nov. 5.—To be cut off from Christianity for fifteen days is the punishment decreed by the pope against the people of Adria, an ancient town in the province of Venezia. This drastic punishment, a "general interdict," has never been used in Italy for some 600 or 650 years.

The offence which merited the interdict was serious enough. The bishopric was, by papal orders, to be removed from Adria to Rovigo. In consequence of this implied slur on their town, which had owned a bishop for 7,000 years, some Adria citizens assaulted the bishop, Monsignor Bogliani, and injured him severely.

During the period of interdict the churches of Adria will be closed; no bells will ring, no masses or other divine service will be held, the public administration of the sacraments is forbidden, and solemn funerals are also under the ban. Chateaus, marriages and the administration of extreme unction must be done privately.

Most of the Adrians, who are loyal Catholics in the main, are dismayed at the medieval punishment meted out to them, but a body of 1,000 anti-clericals, headed by the mayor, has sent an insulting telegram to the pope, asking him for the interdict, and thinking that it may be extended beyond the prescribed fortnight.

MICROBES FIGHT FURIOUS BATTLE

Interesting Experiments Carried On At Medical Exposition In Westminster

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A battle in a bottle between two armies of microbes many millions strong was witnessed at the recent Medical exposition in Westminster. The spectacle consisted of the foaming up on some milk in a large glass bottle, which finally exploded, scattering the combatants weltering in a creamy foam on the floor.

The original occupants of the bottle were a few million typhoid bacilli, which flourished and multiplied exceedingly in the rich milk. By way of experiment, an invading army of 10,000,000 Massol bacilli, the microbes of lactic acid and sworn enemies of the typhoid germ, was sent against the typhoid colony, and instantly war raged between them.

The hungry Massols devoured their enemies with voracity. When Massol became gorged he burst into a million pieces, each of which immediately became a new microbe and fell upon the enemy forthwith.

This fierce warfare and rapid generation so convulsed the little world inside the bottle that the milk foamed up and burst its glass casing.

These ferocious Massol microbes are really the friends of man and prey on the typhoid germ, which is one of the internal organs antiseptic, they prolong a man's life to an extraordinary extent.

PARIS ROLLER SKATING

INVASION OF AMERICAN ROLLER RINK THREATENS POPULARITY OF ICE RINK

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Paris has at last been introduced to roller skating, and the new American rink was opened last night at the Hippodrome. It will have no doubt, a dangerous rival to the Palais de Glace, a real ice rink, which has long held sway in the Champs Elysees.

The rink is in town, and during the season the costumes worn by the elegant "patineuses" represent the latest world in fashion.

Skating is not in any sense a widely practiced sport in France, for the reason that the winters are rarely severe enough to allow of a continuance of ice, but those who do skate generally skate extremely well.

Both in Paris and Nice, where the rink is under the same auspices, beautiful exhibitions of the art are seen. It is quite possible that Parisians will take keenly to the new roller skating, which has had such an extraordinary vogue in England. For the moment, at any rate, it looks as if it will be taken up with enthusiasm.

One More Chance To Be Given Army—Navy Will Take Hand At Experiments and Success Is Expected

LONDON, Nov. 5.—After the army, the navy. The British army, under the aegis of Colonel Capper, whose rank is definite, and "Colonel" Cody, whose rank is more nebulous, having failed to produce anything like a workable dirigible balloon or an aeroplane, has transferred its powers to the navy in the hope that the accredited "handy men" of that service may be more fortunate in achieving a successful issue.

It is rather remarkable that the English war office, with brilliant practical examples of airships and aeroplanes forever before them, should make such a fearful muddle of everything it has attempted in the way of experiment.

The Zeppelin, the Parseval, the Ville de Paris, as dirigibles, are an accomplished fact, and their several peculiarities have been published over and over again in the technical periodicals. Neither is there any secret about the construction of the Blériot, Wright, Latham or DeLagrange aeroplanes.

These patterns have been always at the elbows of the British authorities in easy accessibility for reference, yet for some reason or other, they have chosen to ignore them, and their childish foolish attempts at aerial navigation have cost the country close upon half a million dollars.

A further \$400,000 has now been placed at the disposal of the navy, and all progressive eyes are turned towards it, hoping that it will emerge more successfully from the aerial ordeal than the army experts.

Two aeroplanes—foreign made, presumably American (Wright) machines—are to be purchased with the idea of learning "how to do it" and four dirigibles are to be proceeded with immediately. One is already on the stocks at the great ordnance and engineering works of Vickers Sons & Maxim, at Barrow, where it is evolving under the direction of several naval officers.

In the meantime the Aldershot airship sheds and works are being reconstructed, with the idea of giving the army one more chance—if the naval experiments prove successful.

Carnegie's 500th Library
EDINBURGH, Nov. 5.—Andrew Carnegie has reached a landmark in his policy of putting literature in the hands of the masses; his 500th free library has just been opened at Bonnyrigg, a burgh in Lothianshire. It has cost Mr. Carnegie ten million dollars and thirty years to distribute half a thousand libraries among the people of Britain and America.

WILL CONTINUE IRISH CRUSADE

Lady Aberdeen Declares Fight Against Tuberculosis Will Not Be Let Up

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Lady Aberdeen, having been asked by the South Dublin Board of Guardians to continue the anti-tuberculosis crusade in Ireland, on the ground that it was creating a scare and becoming harmful to the industrial welfare of the country, has written, in reply, pointing out that the crusade owed its origin to the reiterated warnings of the medical profession in Ireland, coupled with figures submitted by the registrar-general for Ireland. It was not within the power of any individual to stop the campaign, she asserted.

"It is being carried on not only here, but in every enlightened country," the countess proceeded; "and the public generally are becoming so fully instructed in the matter that they would only avoid those countries where no preventive or curative measures are being taken."



Lady Aberdeen, vicereine of Ireland, who, in a protest to the South Dublin authorities against the proposed cessation of the anti-tuberculosis crusade in the Emerald Isle, declares her belief that the country would be avoided by tourists if the war on the "white plague" were to be discontinued.