

# THE Charlottetown Guardian

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## DUTY

Today, as perhaps never before in this generation the word Duty is on every lip—and sincerely. Everybody realises that a serious duty confronts the Empire, the dominion, the province, the community, even the individual, and that the duty must be performed, but everybody does not realize what the extent of his own duty is. It is a comparatively easy matter to specify what somebody else should do or give but it is another matter when it comes right down to doing or giving for ourselves.

In the present campaign for help in the carrying on of the war there are magnificent examples of genuine patriotism, the patriotism that involves sacrifice. These are the few, however, the majority have not reached the stage of sacrifice and there are even small souls who, in this as in every other duty, will meet the demand with "How little can I get off with?" rather than with "How much can I give?"

We have not yet reached the stage of sacrifice. We are giving out of our abundance. We know nothing of want and few of us will give to the point of denying ourselves very many of the necessities, even of the luxuries of life. We do not stop often enough to think what is required of us or why it is required. We know nothing of war or its horrors, nothing of what our volunteers have undertaken to endure, nothing of what is endured by a country over which war has swept with all its unnameable horrors of want, destitution, crime, murder and pillage.

And we might have known; in moments of staggering faith we even fear that we may yet know. We are as if standing outside the operating room where one near and dear to us is in the hands of the surgeons. We have faith in the surgeons but, while they hold out hope, we know that the critical operation is not yet over and we await the outcome with mingled hope and fear. But it is more than this; it is we ourselves who are on the operating table, it is our own lives that are hanging in the balance. The war is not far-off Britain's; it is ours for we are Britain and if she fails we fail. If we could realize this, could realize that not only our national but our individual life is at stake in the conflict now deluging Europe with blood, our giving and our helping would come nearer to that measure which says "All that a man hath will he give for his life."

Contributions are being received from all over the province to aid in one way or another in carrying on the war. Many are giving liberally although few are making sacrifices. Some are giving grudgingly as if the outcome of the war or the suffering of those who have been made destitute by it were no concern of theirs; they are content to let others do their fighting and their suffering and their sacrificing.

The Empire is going to win in this struggle; its life is going to be saved but at a fearful cost. We who have enjoyed its protection, who form part of it and who without it would be helpless, should not be content with doing the least possible, we should be ready to make as great a sacrifice as if the war threatened to sweep over our own province and carry its murder and outrage into our own homes. And this doing should not be too long delayed; it should be done now and with gratitude that we have only to give of our means and of our abundance. This is our duty to the Empire, to humanity, and to ourselves.

## THE NAVY'S GREAT SERVICE

Not a little impatience has been exhibited in certain quarters over what is described as the inactivity of the British Navy in the North Sea. Mr. Winston Churchill found it necessary to allay feeling to a certain extent by promising that in the event of the German fleet remaining much longer within the fortified and mine protected Kiel Canal, it would be dug out like rats. While it is exasperating that our magnificent navy should remain so long inactive, it must be borne in mind that this inactivity does not denote uselessness. Far from it. The Navy by bottling up the German fleet is fulfilling one of the prime purposes of its existence. It is daily inflicting on our enemies injuries compared with which those inflicted by the land forces are nothing. The pressure of our armies is limited, to a great extent, to the immediate point of contact. The pressure of the Navy is felt in every home in Germany. As a correspondent of one of our contemporaries effectively points out there are other ways of killing a dog than hanging him. The five million or thereabouts of combatant Germans might conceivably be willing to fight to the last man. But their power to continue fighting depends on the will liness and ability of the sixty-million non-combatants to support them. To the navy belongs a double function. It is its duty to keep open the trade routes, and thereby enable our own non-combatants to indefinitely provide for the armed forces on land or sea. It is likewise its duty to close down the Maritime trade of the enemy and thereby impair its economic ability to continue the struggle. Both these conditions have been fulfilled in pre-eminent degree. Not in the days of Nelson, nor after Trafalgar itself, did we give the world such an indication of sea power, and all it involves, as in the very first week of the war. On the day that war was declared German maritime commerce ceased. The great bulk of exports and imports, aggregating five thousand million dollars was suddenly cut off. This meant that all the German industries dependent upon this overseas trade were suddenly brought to a standstill. The factories were closed down, the employees discharged, and the means of production and livelihood wiped out. Thus the sixty-millions of non-combatants will soon have trouble enough to feed and supply themselves let alone carry a fighting army on their backs. It is more than probable should the Allied Armies do no more than hold their own in France, the end of the war would assuredly be obtained through financial and economic collapse, and in a large measure this will result from the naval pressure. The economic positions may take time to develop, but with naval supremacy it is inevitable.

## ALIENATED SYMPATHY

The inhuman cruelty of the German soldiers has alienated much of the sympathy they might have received from neutral nations. A correspondent of the Boston Herald, after citing some of the atrocities perpetrated at different stages of the war, most of which have been mentioned in our news columns, concludes thus:—

And when such atrocities are calmly defended by German apologists as being merely unfortunate incidents in the scrupulous observance of that military law which permits the bombardment of fortified places, has this country no other concern than passively to acquiesce? Every instinct of humanity is prompting this nation to cry to Germany, "Since you have chosen to fight, you must fight fair. Do not try to justify foul play by professional quibbles. You must cease from the indiscriminate slaughter of non-combatants and from wanton destruction; you must not any longer carry on your campaign of terrorization. You will never win anything by it in this world but the hate of us who were once your friends."

If we as a nation deliver such a message, we may save human lives. But if we continue to construe neutrality in terms of silent acquiescence, when the next bombs are dropped, on Paris or Antwerp or London, and again women and children are slain or left writhing in agony, why should not eyes be turned to us from over-seas and voices say, "You might have saved them, and you were silent; you share in the guilt."

Another correspondent in the same issue says this: "I suppose that it is difficult for people 3,000 miles away to believe the atrocities that the German officers and soldiers have committed, but we have here in London the wounded soldiers who were maimed after they were shot, and the Red Cross nurses who had their hands cut off because they remonstrated with the German soldiers over the rough way they treated wounded prisoners; they are right here in the London hospital (Whitechapel). I am quite ready to say that before the war I would not have believed it possible that the Germans would have proved themselves such barbarians as they have proved themselves during the last six weeks."

The writer is a Massachusetts man who has spent 30 years in London and is a well-known business man there. And added to the cruelty of German soldiers is the more gentle vice of systematic and "cultured" lying. The Daily News of Pasadena, California, gives the text of a letter said to have been written by one Thomas H. Keel, "Associate Editor of the London Times and one of the foremost literary men in England," to an individual called Leopold Fleischmann upon the outbreak of the war. This alleged letter makes an alleged member of The Times' staff say:—"I think, to use Lord Salisbury's polite phrase in reference to the Crimean war, 'we have backed the wrong horse.' The British Empire has more to fear from Russia than Germany." Of course no such person has ever been connected with The Times. The Times even declares that it never even heard of him.

The letter and signature are fictitious invented for the purpose of misleading American public opinion on the Pacific coast as the German Ambassador and that curious publication, "The Fatherland" are trying to mislead it on the Atlantic coast. The Pasadena letter is but a single outcropping of the devilish machinations carried on by the German Press Bureau, both at home and abroad. Controlled by the Government, this Bureau possesses a monopoly of diplomatic and political intelligence, which it supplies to newspapers in Germany and to the correspondents of foreign newspapers who send news from Germany. Many of these newspapers and some of these correspondents are subsidized from the secret service funds of the German Government. The information they publish is carefully watched, and they are reprimanded and their subsidies withdrawn if their work does not come up to expectations.

Since the war commenced a continued flood of false statements favorable to Germany's prospects have been sent all over the world. If they receive as little credence elsewhere as they do just now in Canada and the United States, the Berlin Government might better spend its money on Zeppelins or submarines.

Suppose Germany should win and become the pacemaker for the next era in our civilization, what then?

## NOTES

Portland, Maine, boasts of only having one automobile accident in nine months. The credit is not given to Prohibition, but to the system which sends offending chauffeurs to work the roads.

News of the outside world is about cut off from the German public, part of which is reported to be chafing at the situation. Perhaps the people are just as well off in their ignorance as if the customary channels of information were open. Now they cannot hear the unflattering things other people are saying about them.

It is hard to understand why London throws a searchlight aloft from its densely populated sections. Why not invite the winged Hun to an illuminated decoy in suburban fields where he may drop his concentrates of Wagner music and sandbags of culture with little damage? It is a good rule not to look for gas trouble with a light.

The head official of the German-American Chamber of Commerce, says an American Exchange, turns out to be a subject of the Kaiser, a prince and a potentate, to whom he still bears allegiance, while posing as an American citizen. This discovery is the grain of salt needed to flavour the literary output of the Chamber.

If Canada now becomes a refuge for thousands of exiled Belgians, they will bring with them the profitable lace industry, and at the same time they will inaugurate a new era in efficient intensive farming, the general adoption of which by Canadian agriculturists would re-create the provinces and the Dominion economically and industrially.

Scotland, ever to the front in defence of her hearths and homes, leads in the recruiting. The returns of recruiting from August 4 to September 15 show that 64,444 Scots, or 2.79 of the total male population, enlisted. The percentage in England was 2.41, in Wales 1.94, and in Ireland .93. Irish recruiting is now going ahead much more rapidly since the passage of the Home Rule Bill.

An anti-war poster of Death shovelling the working people into the mouth of a cannon was posted all over Budapest on a recent Sunday, and led to the arrest of numerous Socialist leaders. The Government also forbade the holding of a parade for peace. The first of the nations that took up the sword in the present war seemingly would like to have the excuse to drop it first.

Says an exchange.—The opinion, said to have recently been expressed by the Kaiser, that the invasion of France has been a fiasco, recalls a story told a few years ago by William Jennings Bryan to the Toronto Press Club. A more than usually indolent negro boy down South, when sent to lead a mule to water, tied the halter strap round his waist because he was too lazy to hold it in his hand, and when he came back to consciousness in the hospital his remark was: "I knew, the very first jump that mule took, I had made a mistake."

## OFFICIAL REPORT SHOWS FIGHTING FAVORS ALLIES

German Forces Fire on Each Other in Converging Attack at Night

SPIES ARE EVERYWHERE  
Signal From Allies Lines by Means of Colored Lights

LONDON, October 2.—The Official Press Bureau issued last night a descriptive account of the operations in France, and of the French armies in immediate touch with it, communicated by an eye-witness present at the headquarters of Field Marshal Sir John French. This account supplements that issued on September 24 from general headquarters: "Sept. 25, 1914.—For four days there has been a comparative lull along our front. This has been accompanied by a spell of fine weather, though the nights are now much colder. One cannot have everything, however, and one evil result of the sunshine has been the release of flies which were torpid during the wet days. An advance has been taken of the arrival of reinforcements, to relieve, by fresh troops, the men who have been on the firing line for some time. Several units, therefore, have received their baptism of fire during the week.

## GERMANS FIRE ON EACH OTHER.

"Since the last letter left general headquarters evidence has been received which points to the fact that during counter attacks on the night of Sunday, the 20th, the German infantry drove into each other as the result of an attempt to carry out the dangerous expedient of a converging advance in the dark. Opposite one portion of our position a considerable massing of hostile forces was observed before dark, and some hours later a furious fusillade was heard in front of our line, though no bullets came over our trenches.

"This narrative begins with Sept. 21 and covers only two days. Today, the 21st, there was but little rain, and the weather took a turn for the better, which has been maintained. The action was practically confined to the artillery, our guns at one point shelling and driving away the enemy, who were endeavoring to construct a doubt. The Germans, for their part, expended a large number of shells in a long range bombardment of a village.

"Reconnoitering parties sent out during the night of 21-22 covered some deserted trenches, and near them in the woods, over 100 dead and wounded were picked up. A number of rifles, ammunition and equipment were also found. There were other signs that portions of the enemy had been withdrawn for some distance.

"Tuesday, Sept. 22, was also fine, with less wind, and was one of the most uneventful days that has passed since we reached the Aisne—uneventful, that is, for the British. There was less artillery work on each side, the Germans, nevertheless giving another village a taste of the Jack Johnson."

## BODIES OF GERMANS LIE IN HEAPS.

"The spot thus honored was not far from the ridge where some of the most severe close fighting in which we have taken part has occurred. All over this No Man's Land between the lines, the bodies of German infantry are still lying in heaps where they have fallen at different times.

"Espionage plays so large a part in the conduct of the war by the Germans that it is difficult to avoid further reference to the subject. They have evidently never forgotten the saying of Frederick the Great: "When Marshal Soubise goes to war he is followed by a hundred cooks; when I take the field I am preceded by a hundred spies."

"Indeed, until about twenty years ago, there was a paragraph in their service regulations, directing that the service of 'protection in the field,' namely, outposts and advanced guards should always be supplemented by a system of espionage.

## GERMAN SPY METHODS.

"Though such instructions are no longer made public the Germans, as is well known, still carry them into effect. Apart from the most elaborate arrangements which were made in peace time for obtaining information by paid agents, some of the methods which are being employed for the collection or conveying of intelligence are as follows:

"Men in plain clothes signal to the German lines from points in the hands of the enemy by means of colored lights at night and puffs of smoke from chimneys by day. Pseudo laborers working in the fields between the lines have been detected conveying information, and persons in plain clothes have acted as advance scouts to the German cavalry when advancing.

## CHURCH CLOCK AS SIGNAL TO ENEMY.

"German officers and soldiers in plain clothes, or in French or British uniforms, have remained in localities evacuated by the Germans in order to furnish them with intelligence.

"One spy of this kind was found by our troops hidden in a church tower. His presence was only discovered through the erratic movements of the hands of the church clock, which he was using to signal to his friends by means of an improvised semaphore code. Had this man not been seized, it is probable he would have signalled to the German artillery at the time of their arrival at the exact location of the staff. A high explosive shell would then have mysteriously dropped on the building.

"Women spies have also been caught; secret agents have been found at the railroads observing entrainments and detrainments. It is a simple matter for spies to mix with refugees moving about to their homes; difficult for our troops, who speak neither French nor German, to detect them.

"The French have found it necessary to search villages and also casual wayfarers on the roads for carrier pigeons. Amongst the precautions taken by us to guard against spying is the publication of the following notice, printed

in French and posted on: "1.—Motor cars and bicycles not carrying soldiers in uniform may not circulate on the roads.  
"2.—The inhabitants may not leave the localities where they reside between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.  
"3.—Inhabitants may not quit their homes after 8 p. m.  
"4.—No person may on any pretext pass through the British lines without authorization, countersigned by a British officer.  
"Events have moved so quickly during the last two months that anything connected with the mobilization of the British expeditionary force is now ancient history. Nevertheless, the following extract of a German order in evidence of the mystification of the enemy and is a tribute to the value of the secrecy, well and loyally maintained at the time in England:—  
"Tenth Reserve Army Headquarters, Mont S. Gilbert, August 20, 1914.  
"23:40—  
"Corps order, 21st August: The French troops in front of the Tenth Army Corps have retreated south across the Sambre. Part of the Belgian army has withdrawn to Antwerp. It is reported that an English army has disembarked at Calais and Boulogne, en route for Brussels."

## HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

One of the most delightful musical events of the season was the Recital in St. James Church on Thursday evening under the direction of Mr. F. T. Watkis assisted by Miss Gane of New York, Miss Hughes of Charlottetown and Mr. R. T. Rice of Toronto.

Mrs. Geoffrey Fitzgerald and Mrs. Abel were chaperones at the small informal dance in the Owls' Hall on Wednesday evening, given in honor of Miss Malcolm of Summersville, Mass., and Mr. Christie of Sydney, N. S.

Miss Rena McLean, daughter of Hon. John McLean, Souris, who has left for the war as a Red Cross Nurse, is followed by the prayers of a wide circle of home friends for her safe return when her noble services have been completed. Her father was in Quebec this week bidding her adieu.

Miss Marjory Gann, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gane, Esplanade, left for her home in New York on Friday morning. On the previous afternoon Mrs. Gane entertained at an informal musicale and her guest who is a gifted violinist played very beautifully, accompanied on the piano by Mr. F. T. Watkis.

Sir Louis Davies, Lady Davies, Miss Mary Davies and her cousin Miss Davies of England left Wednesday on return to Ottawa having spent a delightful summer in Charlottetown.

Mrs. A. A. Bartlett and Mrs. E. S. Blanchard are to serve tea at the Golf Links this afternoon.

Wedding bells rang out brightly from St. Paul's Church Wednesday morning announcing the marriage of Miss Susan Crokhill to Mr. Gerald P. Bremner. The young couple, who are very popular in the younger social circles received many handsome wedding gifts and are at present enjoying their wedding trip in Boston. After the wedding, breakfast was served at the bride's home to a number of the immediate friends and a delightful hour was spent in congratulations and good wishes.

On Saturday evening previous to his marriage, Mr. Gerald Bremner was entertained by a number of his gentlemen friends to a dinner in the Blake Hotel. After a most delightful repast, toasts were drunk to the future happiness of the groom and a pleasant social evening spent.

Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald has returned to Ottawa, having had a pleasant visit here with her parents Justice and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Jack Haszard has returned to resume his studies at McGill. Miss Mary Haszard accompanied her brother on the return to Montreal.

The engagement is announced this week of Miss Belle Lenore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers D. Westaway of Lower Montague to Mr. W. T. Welner of this city, the marriage to take place in the First Methodist Church on Wednesday morning, Oct. 14th.

Holland Cove is now closed for the season, the last summer resort people to leave being Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gordon and family who returned to the city this week.

Mrs. Richard Johnson of Sackville is enjoying a visit with Dr. H. D. and Mrs. Johnson and is receiving a hearty welcome from many of her old friends.

Rev. Mr. Woodroffe accompanied by his son Jack of Dartmouth, N. S., are renewing old acquaintances in Charlottetown.

Miss Malcolm, of Somerville, Mass., was the guest this week of Mrs. Crokhill.

Mr. Christie, of Sydney is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Conroy.



## Horse Rugs

### Mr. Horseman:

The cold weather will soon be upon us, and you will need a good warm rug to protect your horse in the winter season.

When you are buying a Horse Rug, you, always want to buy the best, don't you, and get the best value for your money. If you are particular in having the best, and the real article, call in and let us show you the "Invincible Brand" These are the genuine Horse Rugs, and we have them in all sizes at the following prices:

Duck, Jute & Canvas Rugs, ranging in prices from \$1.50 to..... \$2.85 Ea.  
English Wool Blankets, \$4.50 and ..... \$5.75  
Before purchasing your requirements in Horse Rugs, let us show you our stock.

## The Rogers Hardware Co LIMITED.

## HOME DEFENCE

A prominent Journal says:—"The special situation which now confronts hundreds of brave sons and husbands (proceeding to war and conscious of insufficient Life Insurance) differs in degree rather than in kind from the uncertainty of life that faces the individual at any time. And it is to "hedge" against the financial loss which always thus threatens home and dependents that the thoughtful breadwinner carries the largest amount of life insurance possible for him."

The homes and dependents of over 50,000 Policyholders are protected by The Great-West Life—protected under Policies containing every privilege of modern Life Insurance.

Permit the Company to provide personal rates—age nearest birthday.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.  
Head Office - - - - - Winnipeg  
Branch Office - - - - - Charlottetown

Hyndman & Co., Ltd. Managers,  
Offices 61 Queen St. Telephone No 67.

## Millinery

"Miss M. McDonald, of the Victoria Millinery Parlors, has returned from her buying trip with a fine display of the latest Millinery.

She will be pleased to meet her old customers and solicits the patronage of the general public.  
5839-10-2M61

## Your New Hall Stove is Here

Your new base burning hall stove is here, and for real heat production from small coal supply it is the best thing that you could put into the house.

Our hall stoves last long, give supreme satisfaction every time they are in use. They are the kind that give excellent heat twenty-four hours in every day, and cost very little in up-keep.

## Fennell & Chandler Victoria Row

## Children's Footwear

We've sturdy, reliable children's shoes with soft strong uppers and good soles. Plenty of styles to choose from—comfortable, easy fitting shapes.

Shoes for dress, street or play—and all priced at the lowest possible price consistent with quality.

We sell children's Hole Proof Hosiery guaranteed to wear six months.

## GOFF BROS

Children's Black and Tan rubbers in good fitting lasts.